



**The Administration Report**  
of the  
**Medical & Public Health Dept.**  
of  
**H.E.H. the Nizam's Government**  
for the year  
**1347 Fasli**  
(6th October 1937 to 5th October 1938)

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HYDERABAD-DECCAN  
GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS  
1989



در واپوشن مجریہ حکمہ مقتدی فوج و طبابت سرکار عالی  
(صیفہ طبابت لنگریری)

تاریخ ۱۳۱۵

24

تقدیر یافتہ فاضل و شوق سرور نے تہنیت و صحت و مدد سکار علی  
 بڑیسہ ۱۳۴۱

برداشت انجم و خلق سر رشته جابجاست و صحت عامه سرکارهای بابت تشرف  
مردم بخدمت جابجاست و صحت عامه سرکارهای ملاحظه جوانی

• *Walden*

۱۔ سالانہ قید میں تھیں۔ طبیعت جہالت و صحت عامہ سے کاروں کے فرائض  
۲۔ خورد و سہ ۳۴۰۰۰ اف تک اربل ہے نارمن و ارسہ۔ الی۔ الی۔ الی۔ الی۔ الی۔  
۳۔ اربل ڈاکٹر ابرم دے اور ۲۵۔ خورد و سہ ۳۴۰۰۰ اف سے ڈاکٹر  
مید علی خان صاحب یف آر۔ سی۔ یس (اڈنیہ) انجام دے رہے ہیں جن  
ابو اس کی داغ بیل بڑی ہے سرکار عالی متوقع ہے کہ ڈاکٹر مید علی خان  
صاحب ان میں مزید ترقی و بہتر سرشت کی کار آمداری اور ہر دلعزیزی میں  
افسانہ کر رہے۔



۲۔ سررشتہ کے نزدیک اسٹاف میں ملکی لڑائیوں کی چونک بہت سی ہے۔  
اس لئے اس کا مدد سے توقع ہے کہ اس میں اضافہ کیا جائیگا۔

۳۔ پاکستان میں طبی نمون صائب نے دوران سال زیر تنقید میں جو دورہ کے  
بعد رپورٹیں پیش کیں ان پر انہماک خوشنودی کیا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ذمہ دارانہ  
سررشتہ کا دواخانہ بات و وقت فوقتاً تفتیشی کرنا مختصصین دواخانہ کو اپنے فرائض  
کو صحیح طور پر سمجھنے اور دینے پر مستعد رہتا ہے۔

۴۔ بدھ فرائضہ پنجاب کے اہم ادارہ بات (دواخانہ عثمانیہ اور وائٹریہ  
زمانہ ہسپتال) کے کام کی صورت میں رپورٹ میں درج ہے کہ کارخانہ توقع  
ہے کہ ہر دو ادارہ بات میں سرینکل اور ہڈیکل شعبہ بات کو اس ادارہ سلطنت کے  
شایان شان بنایا جائیگا اور اس کو اس بلند معیار پر لایا جائیگا جس کے  
یہ ادارے بحال طور پر مستحق ہیں۔

۵۔ رپورٹ زیر تنقید میں شعبہ صحت عامہ کی نسبت جو تفصیل درج ہے  
وہ قابل اطمینان ہے اور سرکار عالی اسور ذیل پر اطمینان کا اظہار کرتی ہے :-  
۱۔ اس وجہ سے کہ مواقع پر طبی انتظامات نے امراض وبائی کو  
بھینٹ دیا۔

۲۔ بیک کی روک تھام کی گئی اور انسداد امراض کے لئے بلیک  
روستے سے متعلق مانتھن کام کیا گیا۔

۳۔ سہ ماہی کے لئے ضروری دواؤں میں بیک کو صنعت امراض وبائی

کے انداز میں یہ یقین سے واپس کر لیا گیا اور ”بقیہ بیلٹ  
ہٹ“ مٹا کر نیشنل کی گئی۔

۴۔ مراکز جمہوری اشغال میں مصروف کیا جا اور۔ مراکز قبول عام  
ہو رہے ہیں

۵۔ ( Nutrition survey ) کے کام کی جانب بھی سرشتہ  
ذبح کر رہا ہے۔

۶۔ دیہی سہ ماہی اسیسٹنٹ میں بھی سرشتہ مشورہ دے رہا ہے۔  
سرشتہ بیلٹ و صوبہ کے بنی بنی امور ان وزارتوں نے اپنے مفوضہ  
کام کو مدد کی سے انجام دیا ہے اور جن نے اس ادارہ پر ترقید میں فوٹ  
کے لئے ہیں ان کی کارکنہ کاری کی نسبت سرکار عالی اپنی خوشنودی کا اظہار  
کرتی ہے۔ نقطہ

شرحہ دستخط

علی بناب ذابہ سر صدر اعظم بادر

شرحہ دستخط

بناب ذابہ مندرجہ فوج و طبابت سرکار علی



(TRANSLATION.)

H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT,  
ARMY AND MEDICAL SECRETARIAT.

**Resolution No. 17 dated 5th Mehri 1348 F. (Medical).**

**SUBJECT:--** *Review on the Administration Report of the Medical and Public Health Department for 1347 Fasli.*

Read the Administration Report of the Medical and Public Health Department for 1347 Fasli submitted by the Director.

**REVIEW.**

(1) Colonel J. Norman Walker, C.I.D., I.M.S., (Retired), continued as Director, Medical and Public Health Department till the 24th Khurdad 1347 Fasli and since the 25th Khurdad 1347 Fasli Dr. Hyder Ali Khan, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), has been the Director. Government expect that Dr. Hyder Ali Khan will improve upon the mapped out principles of progress and thus add to the efficiency and popularity of the Department.

(2) Government expect that the number of Mulli girls, now very low in the Nursing Service, will in future be increased.

(3) Government appreciate the reports that have been submitted of inspections made by Dr. Hyder Ali Khan during the year under review. The occasional inspection of dispensaries by the head of the department is calculated to keep the officers in charge of dispensaries attentive to the proper discharge of their duties.

(4) The details of the working of the two important institutions of the City, viz., the Oumania Hospital and the Victoria Zenana Hospital are given in the body of the report. Government expect that the medical and surgical departments of both these institutions will be improved to be worthy of this capital City and brought to that high standard which these institutions rightly deserve.

(5) The details of working of the Public Health Department noted in the report under review are satisfactory and Government express their satisfaction on the following:—

- (1) The medical aid provided for the Uruses and Jattras did not permit the spread of an epidemic.
- (2) Plague preventive measures were carried out and a scientific survey was done to help the eradication of this disease.
- (3) The public in the villages were instructed in preventive methods against infectious diseases by means of Cinema car and exhibits shown in the organised "Health Weeks."
- (4) The number of Infant Welfare Centres has been increased and these centres are gaining popularity in the public.
- (5) The department is undertaking the nutrition survey.
- (6) The department is also giving advice in matters relating to the Rural Reconstruction Schemes.

Government express their appreciation of the work of those officers and subordinates of the department who have discharged their duties efficiently and whose names have been noted in the report under review.

(Sd.)

RT. HON. THE PRESIDENT,  
*H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council.*

(Sd.)

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
*Army and Medical Departments.*

MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT.

H.E.H. the Nizam's  
Government.

Brief Summary of The Ad-  
ministration Report for the  
year 1347 Fasli.

PART I.  
MEDICAL.

*Direction.*

Colonel J. Norman Walker,  
C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired),  
continued as Director,  
Medical and Public Health  
Department till the 24th  
Khurdad when he availed of  
leave preparatory to retire-  
ment handing over the  
charge to me.

Dr. Hasan Ali Khan con-  
tinued as Deputy Director,  
Medical Department and  
Moulvi Syed Lutf Ahmed  
Saheb as Personal Assistant  
throughout the year. Dr. C.  
F. Chenoy continued as

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سر رشته طبابت و صحت عامہ

سرکار عالی

(اختصاراً)

رپورٹ نظم و نسق  
حصہ اول مڈیکل

ہدایت

کرنل جے نارمن واکر صاحب  
سی۔ آئی۔ آئی۔ آئی ایم ایس (وظیفہ یاب)  
۲۴- خرداد تا یک۔ بحیثیت ناظم سر رشته  
طبابت و صحت عامہ خدمت انجام  
دینے رہے اور اسی تاریخ سے خدمت کا  
جایزہ مجھے دیکر رخصت با قبل وظیفہ سے  
مستفید ہوئے۔

ڈاکٹر حسن علی خان صاحب بحیثیت  
نائب ناظم طبابت اور مولوی  
سید لطف احمد صاحب بحیثیت پرسنل  
مددگار حسب سابق دوران سال حال  
بھی خدمت انجام دینے رہے ڈاکٹر

Deputy Director, Public Health till the 2nd Mehri 1347 Fasli when his services were lent to the Municipal Corporation for three years and the appointment of his successor was under consideration of Government when the year closed.

#### *Medical Staff.*

(a) *Civil Surgeons.*—The number of Civil Surgeons both permanent and temporary was 40 during the year against 39 in the previous year. A post of Specialist in Tuberculosis Diseases was added to the cadre. The post of Pathologist which was sanctioned temporarily for the Osmania Hospital in the preceding year was made permanent on the recommendation of this Department.

(b) *Assistant Surgeons.*—Two new posts of Assistant Surgeons were sanctioned by Government

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سی ایف جینائی صاحب نے بحیثیت نائب ناظم صحت عوام ۲ - مہر ۱۳۴۷ء تک خدمات انجام دی ہیں اور ان کے جانشین کا تقرر ہنوز زیر غور سرکار تھا کہ سال ختم ہو گیا۔

#### مڈیکل اسٹاف

الف - سیول سرجن

بقابلہ سال ماسبق ۳۹ - سیول سرجن کے سال حال سیول سرجن کی تعداد ۴۰ - تھی ماہر امراض دق کے تقرر سے تعداد میں ایک کا اضافہ ہوا۔ سال گذشتہ جو جائیداد پیتھالوجسٹ دواخانہ عثمانیہ کے لئے بطور ہنگامی منظور ہوئی تھی سررشتہ ہذا کی سفارش کی بناء پر مستقل قرار دی گئی۔

(ب) اسسٹنٹ سرجن -

دوران سال میں دو جدید جائیداد ہائے اسسٹنٹ سرجن سرکار سے

during the year, one for the Unclaimed Children's Protection Scheme and the other for the T. B. Clinic. The post of the Medical Inspector of Schools was also made permanent. Thus the total number of permanent Assistant Surgeons was 77 against 74 in the preceding year. The two posts of Assistant Surgeons in the Plague and Malaria Departments remained temporary.

(c) *Sub-Assistant Surgeons*.—Six new posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 3 men and 3 women designated as Inspectors were sanctioned during the year for the Protection of Unclaimed Children. One post was created for the Kotgir Dispensary. The permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons numbered 193 against 186 in 1346 Fasli. The 5 posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons

منظور فرمائی گئیں جن میں سے ایک جائیداد اسکیم نگہداشت اطفال لاوارث کے لئے اور دوسری ٹی بی کلینک کے لئے۔ میڈیکل انسپکٹر مدراس کی جائیداد بھی مستقل قرار دی گئی۔ اس طرح بمقابل سال گذشتہ (۷۴ء) کے سال حال مستقل اسٹنٹ سرجنوں کی تعداد (۷۷ء) رہی سررشتہ جات بلیگ و میریا کے اسٹنٹ سرجنوں کی دونوں جائیدادیں بطور ہنگامی قائم رہیں۔

(ج) سب اسٹنٹ سرجنوں۔ نگہداشت اطفال لاوارث کیلئے تین ذکور اور تین اناث اس طرح چھ جدید جائیدادیں سب اسٹنٹ سرجنوں دوران سال میں منظور فرمائی گئیں۔ ایک جائیداد دو اغاخانہ کوئٹہ کے لئے جدید قائم کی گئی بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۱۸۶) کے سال حال سب اسٹنٹ سرجنوں کی تعداد (۱۹۳) مستقل جائیدادیں رہیں۔ سب اسٹنٹ



(8 in the Plague Department and 2 in the Malaria Department) continued to be 'temporary.'

#### *Honorary Appointments.*

Four honorary posts of Specialists in Ear, Nose and Throat, in Skin and Venereal Diseases, the Diseases of Eye and in Dentistry continued. Of the 2 honorary posts sanctioned for the Sultan Bazar Hospital one remained vacant due to the absence of a suitable applicant.

#### *Post-Graduate Training.*

One Civil Surgeon and 6 Pro-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the Osmania Hospital for post-graduate work. The practical training and technical experience thus acquired by newly qualified medical men

سرجنوں کی پانچ ہنگامی جائیدادیں  
(جن میں سے (۳) سررشتہ بلیگ کی اور  
(۲) سررشتہ پیریایا کی ہیں) حسب سابق  
قائم رہیں۔

#### اعزازی تقررات

ماہرین فن کی چار جائیدادیں  
برائے امراض گوش بینی و حلق امراض  
جلدی و جنائٹ امراض چشم و امراض  
ذندان حسب سابق قائم رہیں۔ دواخانہ  
سلطان بازار کے لئے دو منظورہ جائیدادوں  
میں سے ایک پر اس لئے تقررنو سکا کہ  
اس کے لئے 'موزوں شخص' دستیاب  
نہوا۔

#### پوسٹ گراجویٹ ٹریننگ

ایک سیول سرجن اور ۶ پرواسٹنٹ  
کو بغرض پوسٹ گراجویٹ ٹریننگ  
دواخانہ عثمانیہ میں متعین کیا گیا۔ جو  
عملی تجربہ اور فنی معلومات جدید مامورہ  
ملازمین اس طرح حاصل کرتے ہیں وہ  
ان کی ذات اور مفاد سررشتہ کے لئے

employed in service is of real value to themselves and the department when they go out to the districts in independent charge of smaller dispensaries. Senior members of the subordinate medical service are also brought in rotation for post-graduate work to refresh their knowledge and make themselves conversant with the most modern theories and practice.

### *Training Classes.*

Classes for the training of Nurses and Compounders were held at the Osmania Hospital. As usual the Midwives and Dais were trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital and Vaccinators at the Government Vaccine Depot. The ward boys have to undergo a course of training and pass the examination under the Hyderabad Ambulance Board.

حقیقی طور پر کارآمد اور وہ اس قابل ہو جاتے ہیں کہ اخلاص کے چھوٹے دواخانوں پر بطور خود خدمت انجام دے سکیں۔

سینیئر سب اسٹنٹ مرجنان بھی باری باری سے دواخانہ عثمانیہ میں پوسٹ گراجویٹ ٹریننگ کے لئے متعین کئے جاتے ہیں تاکہ جدید ترین قومی معلومات اور عملی تجارب سے آگاہ ہو سکیں۔

### تعلیمی جماعتیں

دواخانہ عثمانیہ میں نرسوں اور کمپونڈروں کی تعلیم کیلئے کلاس قائم ہے حسب سابق دواخانہ وکٹوریہ زنانه میں دوائی اور مڈوائف کی تعلیم دیگئی اور چیچک براری کی تعلیم گورنمنٹ ویاکسن ڈپویں ہوئی۔ وارڈ بوائے کی خدمت پر مامورہ اسخاص کو بعد حصول ٹریننگ حیدر آباد امبولینس بورڈ کا امتحان کامیاب کرنا ضروری ہے

### *Leprosy Training.*

During the year 7 Medical Officers were detailed to Dichpalli for training in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy. They all secured certificates of proficiency.

#### *D.P.H.*

Assistant Surgeon Abul Kalam Badruddin, M.B., B.S., who was deputed to Calcutta for the course of D.P.H., acquired the diploma.

#### *D.T.M.*

Assistant Surgeon R. Damodaram Naidu, L.M. & S., acquired the D.T.M. of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta.

#### *T. B. Training.*

Assistant Surgeons Hakim Abdur Rahman, M.B., B.S., and Ahmed Hussain, M.B., B.S., who were deputed by

### تعلیم جذام

دوران سال رپورٹ میں (۷) میڈیکل آفیسران کو دو خانہ ڈیچلی میں جہاں تشخیص اور علاج مرض جذام کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے متعین کیا گیا۔ ان سب نے مہارت کا صداقت نامہ حاصل کیا۔

#### ڈی پی ایچ

اسسٹنٹ سرجن ابوالکلام بدرالدین صاحب ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔ ایس نے جنہیں ڈی۔ پی۔ ایچ کی تعلیم کے لئے سرکاری طور پر کلکتہ بھیجا گیا تھا ڈپلوما حاصل کیا۔

#### ڈی ٹی ایم

اسسٹنٹ سرجن ایم دامودرم نائیڈو صاحب بی۔ ایم۔ ایس نے ٹراپیکل اسکول آف میڈیسن اینڈ ہائیجین کلکتہ سے ٹراپیکل میڈیسن کا ڈپلوما حاصل کیا۔

#### تعلیم امراض ذق

اسسٹنٹ سرجن حکیم عبدالرحمن صاحب ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔ ایس اور اسسٹنٹ سرجن احمد حسین صاحب ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔

Government to Madanapalle Sanatorium acquired certificates of proficiency in the diagnosis and treatment of tubercular diseases. Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. R. K. Reddi was deputed to Bombay to attend a course of lectures on tubercular diseases arranged by King George's Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis (Fund) Indian Red Cross Society.

#### *D. Sc. Training.*

Assistant Surgeon Raghvender Rao, L.M. & S., of Plague Department was deputed for the second time to Calcutta to complete his thesis for the D.Sc., degree of the Calcutta University.

#### *The Hyderabad Nursing Service.*

The Rev. Mother M. Sapientia continued as Lady Superintendent and when she went on four months leave from the 25th Shehre-

یس نے مد ن پل سے جہاں انہیں تشخیص و علاج امراض دق کے لئے بطور سرکاری بھیجا گیا تھا بعد فراغ تعلیم صداقت نامہ جات حاصل کئے کنگ جارج تھینکس گیسوٹنگ انٹی میو برکلو سس فنڈ انڈین ریڈ کراس سوسائٹی کی جانب سے سہنی میں امراض دق پر لکچرس کا انتظام کیا گیا تھا جس کی شرکت کے لئے سب اسٹنٹ سرجن ہیں۔ آر کے ریڈی صاحب کو بھیجا گیا تھا تعلیم ڈی یس سی

اسٹنٹ سرجن راگھویندر راؤ یل۔ ایم۔ یس کو سررشتہ بلیگ سے بغرض تکمیل و حصول ڈی۔ یس۔ سی و ڈگری کلکتہ یونیورسٹی روانہ کیا گیا۔  
حیدرآباد نرسنگ سروس

ریورنڈ مدریم سیپینٹیا۔ بحیثیت متممہ نرسنگ سروس حسب سابق خدمت انجام دیتی رہیں۔ ۲۵۔ شہریور سے چار ماہ کے لئے انہوں نے رخصت

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دوران سال رپورٹ میں (۷) میڈیکل آفسران کو دو خانہ ڈیچی میں جہاں تشخیص اور علاج مرض جذام کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے متعین کیا گیا۔ ان سب نے مہارت کا صداقت نامہ حاصل کیا۔

#### ڈی پی ایچ

اسسٹنٹ سرجن ابوالکلام بدرالدین صاحب ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔ ایس نے جنہیں ڈی۔ پی۔ بی۔ کی تعلیم کے لئے سرکاری طور پر کلکتہ بھیجا گیا تھا ڈپلوما حاصل کیا۔

#### ڈی ٹی ایم

اسسٹنٹ سرجن ایم دامودرم نائیڈو صاحبیل ایم۔ ایس نے ٹراپیکل اسکول آف میڈیسن اینڈ ٹیپو کالکتہ سے ٹراپیکل میڈیسن کا ڈپلوما حاصل کیا۔

#### تعلیم امراض دق

اسسٹنٹ سرجن حکیم عبد الرحمن صاحب ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔ ایس اور اسسٹنٹ سرجن احمد حسین صاحب ایم۔ بی۔ بی۔

Government to Madanapalle Sanatorium acquired certificates of proficiency in the diagnosis and treatment of tubercular diseases. Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. R. K. Reddi was deputed to Bombay to attend a course of lectures on tubercular diseases arranged by King George's Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis (Fund) Indian Red Cross Society.

#### *D. Sc. Training.*

Assistant Surgeon Raghvender Rao, L.M. & S., of Plague Department was deputed for the second time to Calcutta to complete his thesis for the D.Sc., degree of the Calcutta University.

#### *The Hyderabad Nursing Service.*

The Rev. Mother M. Sapientia continued as Lady Superintendent and when she went on four months leave from the 25th Shehre-

یس نے مدن یلی سے جہاں انہیں تشخیص و علاج امراض دق کے لئے بطور سرکاری بھیجا گیا تھا بعد فراغ تعلیم صداقت نامہ جات حاصل کئے کنگ جارج تھینکس گیسوٹنگ انٹی ٹیوبرکلوٹس فنڈ انڈین ریڈ کراس سوسائٹی کی جانب سے بھٹی میں امراض دق پر لکچرس کا انتظام کیا گیا تھا جس کی شرکت کے لئے سب اسٹنٹ سرجن ہیں۔ آر کے ریڈی صاحب کو بھیجا گیا تھا تعلیم ڈی یس سی

اسٹنٹ سرجن راگھویندر راؤ یل۔ ایم۔ ایس کو سر رشتہ بدلیگ سے بغرض تکمیل و حصول ڈی۔ ایس۔ سی ڈگری کلکتہ یونیورسٹی روانہ کیا گیا۔

#### حیدر آباد نرسنگ سروس

ریورنڈ مدریم سپینٹیا۔ بحیثیت مہتممہ نرسنگ سروس حسب سابق خدمت انجام دیتی رہیں۔ ۲۵۔ شہر پور سے چار ماہ کے لئے انہوں نے رخصت

war 1347 Fasli Miss Margaret Stockton, Matron of the Osmania Hospital officiated for her.

Trained Nurse Zubaida Begum of the Victoria Zenana Hospital who went to England on study leave passed the examination held by the Central Midwives Board, Great Britain. This creditable venture was the first of its kind amongst the mulki nurses and it is hoped that several other Nurses from the Hyderabad Nursing Service will follow her example.

There has been a great awakening among mulki nurses to take up the profession of Nursing. This may well be attributed to the popularity of our training school. Many have to be refused admission due to the lack of accommodation at the Nurses' Hotel or the Nurses' Quarters. The construction of the new

سے استفادہ کیا اور اس دوران میں مس مارگریٹ اسٹاکٹن میٹرن دواخانہ عثمانیہ نے بطور منصرم کام انجام دیا۔

وکتوریہ زمانہ ہسپتال کی نرس زبیدہ بیگم نے جو حصول رخصت تعلیمی انگلستان گئی ہوئی تھیں انگلستان کے سنٹرل مڈوائف بورڈ کا معینہ امتحان کامیاب کیا یہ پہلی مثال ہے کہ کسی ملکی نرس نے ایسی قابل قدر ہمت کی ہو اور اب توقع کی جاتی ہے کہ حیدرآباد نرسنگ مرویس کی دوسری نرسز بھی تقلید کر سکیں۔

ملکی لڑکیوں میں پیشہ نرسنگ قبول کرنے کا جوش بڑھتا جا رہا ہے۔ اس کو ہمارے ٹریننگ اسکول کی عام مقبولیت پر محمول کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اکثر لڑکیوں کو داخلہ سے اس لئے روکنا پڑا کہ ان کے قیام کے لئے نہ تو نرسز کو ارنرز ہیں نہ جگہ باقی ہے نہ نرسز ہاسٹل میں جدید نرسز کو ارنرز کی تعمیر کی فوری

Nurses Quarters has become an urgent necessity. The Training School will be able to admit more candidates as soon as arrangements are made for enlarging the present accommodation.

### *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

The temporary dispensary at Kotgir was made permanent during the year. The number of permanent hospitals and dispensaries was 149 against 148 in 1346 Fasli. The temporary dispensary at Nizamsagar continued as in the previous year.

*Medical Statistics.*—The attendance of patients at all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions is still increasing—a definite mark of the growing confidence of public in Allopathic system of medicine. The new patients treated

ضرور محسوس کی جا رہی ہے۔ موجودہ انتظام رہائش میں توسیع کے ساتھ ہی مزید رکیوں کو بغرض تعلیم ٹریننگ اسکول میں شریک کیا جاسکیگا۔

### دواخانہ و شفاخانہ جات

دوران سال میں کوٹگیر کے ہنگامی شفاخانہ کو مستقل قائم کیا گیا۔ اس طرح مستقل دواخانوں اور شفاخانوں کی تعداد بمقابل سال گذشتہ ۱۴۸ کے سال حال ۱۴۹ رہی۔ نظام ساگر کا ہنگامی شفاخانہ حسب سال گذشتہ قائم رہا۔

### طبی اعداد و شمار

ریاست کے تمام دواخانوں اور شفاخانوں میں مجموعہ ہنوز روز افزوں ہے جس سے یہی نتیجہ نکالا جاسکتا ہے کہ پبلک کو طب انگریزی کے طرز علاج پر اعتماد بڑھتا جا رہا ہے۔ جدید مرضاء کی تعداد بمقابل سال گذشتہ ۲۸۳۳۸۷



during the year numbered 31,10,898 against 28,33,878 in the previous year. The daily average was 23,756.90 compared with 21,150.37 recorded in 1346 Fasli.

*In-patients.*—The new in-patients numbered 40,660 compared with 37,782 in the preceding year and the daily average rose from 1,630 to 2,444.

*Beds.*—2,637 beds were available for patients requiring institutional treatment.

*Outpatients.*—The new outpatients numbered 30,70,238 compared with 27,96,096 recorded last year, an increase of 2,74,142 patients. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 21,312.34 against 19,519.57 last year.

کے سال حال ۱۰۸۹۸۔۳۱۱۰ رہی اور ان مرضاء کے سال گذشتہ کے روزانہ اوسط ۳،۷۵۶۔۹۰ کے مقابلہ میں سال حال کا اوسط ۲۳،۷۵۶۔۹۰ ہوا۔

انپیشٹ۔ جدید انپیشٹ کی تعداد بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ ۸۸۲ء کے سال حال ۴۰،۶۶۰ رہی اور ان کا اوسط بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ ۱،۶۳۰ کے سال حال ۲،۴۴۴ رہا۔

بیڈز۔ ایسے مرضاء کے لئے جنہیں مقیم رکھ کر علاج کرنا ضروری سمجھا گیا ۲،۶۳۷ بلیڈ دستیاب ہو سکے تھے۔

اوٹ پیشٹ۔ جدید اوٹ پیشٹ کی تعداد بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ ۲۷،۹۶۰،۹۶ کے سال حال ۳۰،۷۰۲،۳۸ رہی جس سے تعداد میں ۲،۷۴،۱۴۲ کا اضافہ ہوا۔ اوٹ پیشٹ کا روزانہ اوسط بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ ۱۹،۵۱۹۔۵۷ کے سال حال ۲۱،۳۱۲۔۳۴ رہا۔

*Surgical Operations.*—The Surgical Operations in all the Medical Institutions during the year numbered 1,13,862 compared with 1,07,572 in the previous year. Of these 11,074 were Major and 1,02,288 Minor operations as compared with 10,916 and 96,656 respectively in 1346 Fasli.

The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated during the year was 0.23 against 0.22 in 1346 Fasli.

*Medical Aid to Women.*—The full cadre of Women Medical Officers of the Department consists of one Superintendent and 4 Civil Surgeons all working at the Victoria Zenana Hospital, 12 Assistant Surgeons and 23 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. 3 Women Sub-Assistant

### عمل جراحی

تمام دواخانوں کے اپریشن کی تعداد بمقابل سال گذشتہ (۱۰۷۵۷۲) کے سال حال (۱۱۳۳۶۲) رہی۔ ان میں سے بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۱۰۹۱۶) میجر اپریشن اور (۹۶۶۵۶) معمولی اپریشن کے سال حال میجر اپریشن کی تعداد (۱۱۰۷۴) اور معمولی اپریشن کی تعداد (۱۰۲۲۸۸) تھی۔

مرضہ کی تعداد پر اموات کا اوسط بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۰.۲۳) کے سال حال (۰.۲۳) رہا۔

### معالجہ مرضاء اناث

مڈیکل افسران اناث میں اناث میں ایک مہتممہ دواخانہ و کٹوریہ زنانہ چار سیول سرجن جو اس دواخانہ میں کار گزار ہیں۔

(۱۲) اسسٹنٹ سرجن اور (۲۳) سب اسسٹنٹ سرجن شامل ہیں۔ (۳) سب اسسٹنٹ سرجن اناث کے تقرر

Surgeons designated as Inspectresses, have been provided for by the Judicial and Police Departments to look after the Unclaimed Children at their residence.

*Beds.*—The beds maintained for women in-patients numbered 1,055 against 1,040 in the preceding year.

*Women Patients Treated.*—During the year 19,262 women including female children were treated as indoor patients against 17,513 admitted last year, and the total number of women out-patients including female children was 10,89,098 against 9,79,220 in the preceding year.

*Maternity Work.*—4,638 maternity cases were attended to in the various Hos-

کی منظوری سررشتہ پولیس وامور عامہ کی جانب سے دی گئی جو اطفال لاوارث کی نگہداشت انکے مقام قیام پر کرتی ہیں جنہیں انسپکٹرس کے نام سے مخاطب کیا جاتا ہے۔

### بیڈز

مرضاہ انماٹ کے قیام و علاج کیلئے دو خانوں میں بمقابل سال گذشتہ (۱۰۴۰) کے سال (۱۰۵۵) پبلنگ کا انتظام رہا۔

### اعداد مرضاء انماٹ

بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۱۷۵۱۳) کے سال (۱۹۲۶۲) مستورات کا علاج جن میں لڑکیاں بھی شامل ہیں بطور انپیشنٹ کیا گیا اور اوٹ پیشنٹ انماٹ کی تعداد بشمول لڑکیوں کے بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۹۷۲۲۰) کے سال (۱۰۸۹۰۹۸) رہی۔

### زچگی

اندرون دواخانہ جات سرکاری

pitals and Dispensaries. Of these 3,734 were cases of normal labour, and 634 of abnormal labour. Further 1,982 labour cases (including abnormal) were conducted outside the Hospitals.

Besides the above figures 2,175 cases of labour were attended to in Hyderabad City, by trained Dais working under the control and supervision of the Health Visitors of the 4 Infant Welfare Centres.

*Inspections.*—Colonel Norman Walker inspected 5 Headquarter Hospitals and 18 Taluq Dispensaries and was in camp for 13 days. He also visited Ananthagiri Hills twice. I visited 12 Headquarter Hospitals and 40 branch dispensaries besides occasional surprise visits to the City Hospitals and Dispensaries. I also visited the Leper Home and Hospital

(۲۶۳۸) زچگیاں کرائی گئیں۔ جن میں سے (۳۳۴) معمولی اور (۶۳۴) غیر معمولی تھیں۔ اسکے سوا (۱۹۸۲) زچگیاں بیرون دواخانہ کرائی گئیں جن میں غیر معمولی بھی شامل تھیں۔

ان اعداد کے سوا (۲۱۷۵) زچگیاں اُن دایوں نے کرائیں جو ہلت و زیر سر کے زیر نگرانی بلدہ کے چار انفنٹ ولفیر سنٹر زمیں کے کارگزار ہیں۔

#### معائنہ

کرنل نارمن واکر صاحب نے دوران سال میں (۵) دواخانجات مستقر ضلع اور (۱۸) تعلقوں کے دواخانوں کا معائنہ کیا اور (۱۳) یوم تک دورہ پر رہے۔ مدوح نے کوہ اننت گیری کا بھی دو مرتبہ معائنہ فرمایا۔

میں نے دوران سال میں (۱۲) مستقر ضلع کے دواخانوں اور (۴۰) تعلقوں کے دواخانوں کا معائنہ کیا جس کے سوا بلدہ کے دواخانوں کا اچانک معائنہ کئی بار کیا۔ اسکے سوا امراض

at Dichpalli and the site for the T.B. Sanatorium at the Ananthagiri Hills. In all I spent 29 days in camp.

Dr. Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, Deputy Director, Medical Department inspected three Headquarter Hospitals and 14 Taluq Dispensaries and was in camp for 18 days.

The District Civil Surgeons visited all the dispensaries in their jurisdiction during the year besides their tours made in connection with Public Health matters.

*Publications.*—During the year of report the Medical Manual and the Office Manual were compiled by Mr. Syed Lutf Ahmed, my Personal Assistant and submitted to Government for sanction. These when published will fulfil a real need of the Department.

جذام کے دواخانہ ڈیچپلی اور مقام تعمیر سینٹوریم مرض دق کا بھی میں نے معائنہ کیا اور (۲۶) یوم تک دورہ پر رہا۔

ڈاکٹر حسن علی خان صاحب نائب ناظم طبابت نے مستقر اضلاع کے تین دواخانوں اور (۱۴) تعلقوں کے دواخانوں کا معائنہ کیا اور (۱۸) روز تک دورہ پر رہے۔

سیول سرجن خان اضلاع نے اپنے تحت کے تمام دواخانوں کا دورہ کیا اور امور صحت عامہ کے ضمن میں بھی دورے کئے۔

### کتاب

دوران سال رپورٹ میں مولوی سید لطف احمد صاحب برسنل مددگار این ناظم نے مڈیکل میمانول اور آفس میمانول مدون کی اور یہ نعرض منظوری سرکار میں پیش بھی کر دی گئی انہی اشاعت سے سررشتہ ہذا کی ایک حقیقی ضرورت کی تکمیل ہو جائیگی قطع

## PART II.

### CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During the year 4,895 cases were investigated at the laboratories against 3,230 cases in the previous year; the total number of articles examined was 6,880 against 5,146 for the previous year. The work is divided as follows:—

#### *Medico-legal Analysis.*—

442 medico-legal cases were examined in 1347 Fasli.

These include 181 cases for the examination of Human blood stains, 119 cases for the detection of poison in vomitted matters, 46 for human poisoning, 44 for rape, 23 for poisons in food and beverages, 13 for poisons in drugs, 9 for cattle poisoning and 7 for Unnatural offences.

## حصہ دوم

### کیمیکل و بکٹریالوجیکل لیوبریٹری

بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ ۴۲۳۰ سال حال ۴۸۹۵ مقدمات کی دریافت کی گئی۔ جملہ ۶۸۸۰ اشیاء کا بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ ۵۱۴۶ کے تجزیہ کیا گیا۔  
تقسیم کا حسب ذیل ہے:—

#### طبی قانونی تھیزہ۔ سہ ۱۳۴۷

میں (۴۴۲) طبی قانونی مقدمات کے استحضات ہوئے۔ جن میں (۱۸۱) انسان کے خون کے دھبوں کے استحضات (۱۱۹) استعراغ کردہ اشیاء کے زہر خورانی کی تحقیقات کے لئے تجزیہ (۴۶) انسانی زہر خورانی (۴۴) زنا بالجبر (۲۳) اغزیہ وغیرہ میں زہر (۱۳) ادویہ میں زہر (۹) جانوروں کو زہر خورانی اور (۷) غیر فطری جرائم کی تحقیقات شامل

— ہے

The relative frequency of poisons used in cases of Human poisoning is shown in Statement No. IX.

The most commonly used poisons were, Opium, Datura, Copper Sulphate, and Arsenic which form 34.6, 16.6, 5.1 and 4.4 per cent. respectively of the total positive cases; the remaining 39.3 per cent. include the less commonly used poisons. Oleander remains the most commonly used cattle poison and was found in 4 cases out of 5.

*Pathological and Bacteriological Examination.*  
—3,464 cases were investigated under this head against 1,955 cases during the previous year.

تختہ نمبر (۹) میں اسام زہر اور انسانی زہر خورانی کی وارداتوں میں ان کی تعداد کی تفصیل درج ہے۔

عام طور پر افیون - دھتورا - کاپر سلفیٹ اور آرسینک کا استعمال کیا گیا۔ اور جن مقدمات میں زہر خورانی ثابت ہے ان میں مندرجہ بالا زہروں کا اوسط استعمال علی الترتیب ۳۴.۶، ۱۶.۶، ۵.۱ اور ۴.۴ فی صدی ہے۔ باقی ۳۹.۳ فی صدی میں ایسے زہر شامل ہیں جو عام طور پر استعمال نہیں کئے جاتے۔

گنیر اب بھی عام طور پر جانوروں کی زہر خورانی میں استعمال ہوتا ہے اور (۵) واقعات میں سے (۴) میں بھی استعمال ہوا۔

پتھولا جیکل و بکٹریولا جیکل  
امتحانات

اس قسم کے سال حال (۳۴۶۴) مقدمات کی تحقیقات بمقابل سال گذشتہ (۱۹۵۵) کے کی گئی۔

*Water, Food and General Analysis.*—989 samples were analysed during the year as against 768 samples during 1346 Fasli.

Of the 50 samples of milk examined for the hospitals 6 were found to be adulterated; and of the 253 samples of Ghee examined for the Municipality, the Military Department and for the Civil Hospitals 100 were found to be adulterated.

*Fees Collected for Work for Private Bodies.*—During the year 315 specimens were examined on payment (against 181 last year and 39 during 1345 F.). A total sum of Rs. 1,081 was realised and credited to Government during the year against Rs. 783 last year.

پانی۔ اغذیہ۔ اور عام تجزیہ۔

بمقابل سال گذشتہ (۷۶۸) کے سال حال (۹۸۹) نمونوں کے امتحانات کئے گئے۔

دو خانوں سے فرستادہ (۵۰) دودھ کے نمونوں میں سے (۶) میں آمیزش پائی گئی۔ اور بلدیہ سررشتہ فوج اور سیول ہسپتالوں کے فرستادہ جملہ (۲۵۳) گھی کے نمونوں میں سے (۱۰۰) میں آمیزش پائی گئی۔

خانگی امتحان سے حاصل شدہ فیس

دوران سال میں (۳۱۵) نمونوں کا محصول فیس امتحان کیا گیا۔ (سال گذشتہ ان کی تعداد (۱۸۱) اور ۳۴۵ ف میں ان کی تعداد صرف (۳۹) تھی)۔ جملہ (۱۰۸۱) وصول اور بحق سرکار جمع کرائے گئے۔ سال گذشتہ کی وصولیات (۷۸۳) تھیں۔



### PART III.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

*General Sanitary Condition of the State.*—Administrative authority and control with regard to public health in district towns and villages is, as usual, in the hands of District Local Fund Committees. The Officers of Public Health Department are represented on each Committee. The general sanitary condition of district towns has very considerably improved due to the co-operation of the Revenue Department. Each District Committee employs a Health Inspector who reports to the Board through the District Health Officer. Improved conditions are not so marked in villages, but in certain select villages selected by the Rural Reconstruction Board modern ideas of Public Health have been introduced and the co-operation of villagers secured. All Town

### حصہ سوم

#### پبلک ہلت

ریاست کی عام حالات صفائی

مستقر اضلاع اور دیہاتوں میں صفائی کے متعلق انتظامی اقتدار حسب سابق ڈسٹرکٹ لوکل فنڈ کمیٹیوں کو حاصل ہے۔

عمدہ داران سررشتہ صحت عامہ بھی ہر کمیٹی میں نمائندگی کرتے ہیں۔ سررشتہ مال کے اتحاد عمل کے باعث مستقر اضلاع کی صفائی کی حالت میں معتد بہ ترقی ہوئی ہے۔ ہر ڈسٹرکٹ کمیٹی ایک ہلت انسپکٹر کو مامور کرتی ہے جو بتوسط ہلت آفسر ضلع بورڈ کے سامنے حالات صفائی کے متعلق رپورٹ پیش کرتا ہے۔ دیہاتوں میں صفائی کی ترقی اتنی نمایاں نہیں ہے لیکن بعض منتخب دیہاتوں میں جنکا انتخاب بورڈ تنظیم دیہی نے کیا ہے پبلک ہلت کے جدید ترین طریقے رائج کئے گئے ہیں۔ اور دیہاتیوں نے اس میں

Planning Schemes are received by the Public Health Department for technical opinion and advice before adoption. Public Health work done in the last four years is a clear proof of a more stimulating policy for the future. Time-honoured habits are not readily forsaken and it is possible only by the dexterous manipulation of local officials on the spot who are vested with full authority.

#### *Surveys and Campaigns.*

—Scientific surveys were made for Guinea-worm, Plague, Malaria, Filariasis and Yaws in important Centres:

Anti-plague campaigns were conducted in several places. The scientific work of plague surveys has been of inestimable value in

اتحاد عمل کیا۔ ٹاون پلیننگ کی تمام اسکیمیں قبل آغاز کار سررشتہ صحت عامہ میں بغرض اظہار رائے وصول ہوتی ہیں گذشتہ چار سال میں ملازمین سررشتہ صحت عامہ نے جو کارہائے نمایاں کئے ہیں ان کے مد نظر آئندہ مزید جدوجہد کی بڑی توقعات کی جاسکتی ہیں۔ پرانی عادات لوگ آسانی سے نہیں چھوڑا کرتے ہیں اور اس کا امکان اُس وقت ہے کہ مقامی عہدہ دار جنہیں ہر طرح کا اقتدار حاصل ہے حکمت عملی سے کام لیں۔

#### سروے اور تداویر انسداد

امراض ناریو بلیگ میریافیل پا اور یاز کے اہم مراکز یرساؤنٹیفک تحقیقاتیں کی گئیں۔

اکثر مقامات یرساؤنٹیفک کی تدابیر اختیار کی گئیں۔ بلیگ سروے سے متعلق جو ساؤنٹیفک کام کیا گیا ہے وہ ریاست میں بلیگ کی روک تھام اور

directing and checking plague in the Dominions. The policy of tracing outbreaks of plague to definite endemic centres and applying intensive anti-rat measures to danger points has been of very great value.

Anti-malarial campaigns are in progress in affected areas. District towns and villages now appreciate the results of anti-malaria work which are now widely recognized and followed with good results.

*Vital Statistics.*—Registration of births and deaths in rural areas is undertaken by village officials and is not reliable. Inspections are however regularly made to check these figures. An Act for the correct registration of births and deaths on the lines of British India was under the consideration of Government when the year ended. Improvement can be expected only when this Act is brought into force.

ازالہ مرض کیلئے، بیش بہا ہے اشاعت پبلک کے ضمن میں ان مراکز کی دریافت جہاں سے مرض عام طور پر پھیلتا ہے اور اُن مقامات پر موش کشی کی تدابیر عمل میں لانے سے بے حد مفید نتائج برآمد ہوئے۔

میریا سے متاثرہ مقامات پر تدابیر انسدادی جاری ہیں۔ اصلاح اور دیہاتوں میں ان انسدادی تدابیر اور ان کے مفید نتائج کی اب قدر کی جاتی ہے۔ اور ان پر عمل بھی کیا جاتا ہے۔

#### اعداد و شمار

دیہاتوں میں عمدہ داران دیہی حیات و مہمت کے اعداد فراہم کرتے ہیں جو کسی طرح قابل اعتماد نہیں ہیں ان کی تنقیح دورہ کنندہ عمدہ دار برابر کرتے رہتے ہیں۔ برٹش انڈیا کی طرح حیات و مہمت کے صحیح اعداد فراہم کرنے کیلئے، قانون مرتب ہو کر سرکاری پیش تھا جب کہ سال ختم ہو گیا۔ اس قانون کے بروئے عمل آنے پر ترقی کا انحصار ہے۔

The Municipal Corporation is responsible for the collection of vital statistics in Hyderabad City. The rates for the City and the State are given below and these are not of any statistical value.

	Birth-rate per mille	Death-rate per mille
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	17.2	18.1
For the whole Dominions	12.0	10.6

#### *Chief Causes of Mortality.*

—The undermentioned table shows for the whole Dominions the recorded death-rate per mille of population from each of the chief causes of mortality during 1347 Fasli compared with last year. (Deaths registered in British Administered areas within the State limits are not included).

بلدہ میں حیات و ممات کے اعداد  
منجانب بلدہ فراہم کئے جاتے ہیں -  
بلدہ اور تمام ریاست سے متعلق حیات  
و ممات کی شرح آبادی کے ہر ہزار ویس  
حصہ پر درج ذیل ہے جو صحیح اعداد و شمار  
کے لئے ناقابل اطمینان ہے -

حیات	ممات
(۱) بلدہ و مصافحات	(۱۷.۲)
	(۱۸.۱)
(۲) مکمل ریاست	(۱۲.۰)
	(۱۰.۶)

#### اموات کی خاص وجوہ

ذیل کے تحتہ میں آبادی کے  
ہر ہزار ویس حصہ ر اموات کا اوسط  
موت کی خاص وجہ کے تحت دوران سال  
اور سال گذشتہ کا مقابلہ کرتے ہوئے  
درج کیا گیا ہے (ان میں وہ اموات  
تسامل نہیں ہیں جو ریاست کے اس  
حصہ میں واقع ہوئیں جو زیر نگرانی  
مرکار عظمت مدار ہیں)

Chief causes of mortality	DEATHS PER THOUS- AND OF POPULA- TION FOR		Increase	Decrease
	1947 F	1946 F		
(a) Cholera	0.7	0.9		0.2
(b) Small-pox	0.0	0.1		0.1
(c) Plague	0.1	0.1		.
(d) Fevers	7.1	5.8	1.3	..
(e) Dysentery and Diarrhoea	0.4	0.1	0.3	.
(f) Respiratory diseases	0.2	0.1	0.1	..
(g) Injuries	0.2	0.2	.	..
(h) All other causes	1.9	1.4	0.5	..
Total	10.6	8.7	2.2	0.8

اموات آبادی کے ہر ہزار ویں حصہ پر - زیادتی کمی  
 اموات کی خاص وجہ ۱۳۴۷ اف ۱۳۴۶ اف + -

۰.۲ -	....	۰.۹	۰.۷	....	ہیضہ	الف -
۰.۱ -	....	۰.۱	۰.۰	....	جینک	ب -
....	....	۰.۱	۰.۱	....	پلیگ	ج -
....	۱.۳	۵.۸	۷.۱	....	نخار	ح -
....	۰.۳	۰.۱	۰.۴	..	پیش و اسال	خ -
....	۰.۱	۰.۱	۰.۲	....	امراض نفس	د -
....	...	۰.۲	۰.۲	....	چوٹ	ذ -
....	۰.۵	۱.۴	۱.۹	....	دیگر وجہ	ر -
۰.۳	۴.۲	۸.۷	۱۰.۶	....	جملہ	

The epidemiological picture of important epidemic diseases such as Plague, Cholera and Small-pox shows that the year has been one of a comparatively quiescent period. Special attention is devoted to the prevention and control of epidemic diseases. Information has been provided regarding "Epidemic Diseases and their prevention in the Hyderabad State" in para. 14 of Part III Public Health Report.

*Cholera.*—The increase of cholera mentioned in last year's report continued during 1347 Fasli the total number of deaths reported being 7,741 against 9,548 in 1346 Fasli. The epidemic was severe in Bidar and Mahbubnagar which re-

اہم امراض وبائی مثلاً پلگ ہیضہ  
چیچک کے نقشہ کو بدست نظر رکھا جائے  
تو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ یہ سال مقابلہ کس قدر  
امن سے گزرا ہے۔ امراض وبائی کی  
روک تھام اور انسداد کیلئے خاص طور پر  
توجہ کی جاتی ہے۔

”ریاست حیدر آباد میں امراض  
وبائی اور ان کا انسداد“ کے عنوان کے  
تحت رپورٹ کے حصہ سوم بیلک ہلت  
تقرہ (۱۴) میں معلومات فراہم  
کی گئی ہیں۔

#### ہیضہ

ہیضہ کی زیادتی جس کا ذکر سال  
گذشتہ کی رپورٹ میں کیا گیا تھا  
سہ ۱۳۴۷ ف میں بھی جاری رہی۔  
سہ ۱۳۴۶ ف کی تعداد اموات  
(۹۵۴۸) کے مقابلہ میں سال حال  
(۱۴۷۷) اموات واقع ہوئیں۔  
بیدر اور محبوب نگر میں وبا شدید تھی  
جہاں علی الترتیب (۱۳۰۸) اور

corded 1308 and 896 deaths respectively. 1,54,375 inoculations were performed.

*Small-pox.*—There were only 178 deaths from small-pox during the year and all these cases occurred among unprotected children. 3,97,708 vaccinations were performed.

*Plague.*—Reported deaths from plague during the year totalled only 1,301 against 2,145 in the previous year. 1,63,652 inoculations were performed.

*Preventive Measures and Health Propaganda.*—Uruses and Jatras were restricted to be held only "Local" in most districts. The prevalence of a widespread epidemic of cholera during the year fully justified the refusal to allow large congregations of people. The entire medical and sanitary arrangements were controlled by the Public Health Department.

(۸۹۶) اموات واقع ہوئیں  
(۱۵۴۳۷۵) ٹیکے دئے گئے۔

### چیچک

چیچک سے دوران سال میں صرف  
(۱۷۸) اموات ہوئیں۔ اور یہ تمام  
نمبر ٹیکہ زدہ بچوں کی تھیں جملہ  
(۳۹۷۷۰۸) ٹیکہ اندازیاں کی گئیں۔

### بلیک

بلیک سے جن اموات کی رپورٹ  
ملی ان کی جملہ تعداد بمقابل سال گذشتہ  
(۲۱۴۵) کے سال محل صرف (۱۳۰۱)  
تھی۔ (۱۶۳۶۵۲) ٹیکے نکالے گئے۔

تدابیر انسداد و ہلت پروپیگنڈہ

اکثر اضلاع میں اعراس و جاترہ مقامی  
طور پر محدود رہے۔ دوران سال میں  
ہیضہ کی کثرت و باکے باعث کثرت  
اجتماع کی اجازت نہیں دی جاسکتی تھی۔  
صفائی اور معالجہ کا تمام تر انتظام منجانب  
سررشتہ صحت عامہ کیا گیا تھا۔ یہ باعث  
مسرت ہے کہ یہ تمام میلے اور ارد ہام

It is pleasing to note that all fairs and festivals ended this year without any outbreak of epidemic disease. Very special and thorough arrangements were made for the safe transit of the six important Palkies to and from Pandharpur. One Assistant Health Officer accompanied each of the Palkies throughout their marches and took all precautionary measures to safeguard their religious pilgrimages.

The Health Cinema Car visited 68 villages and gave 55 displays with 104 lectures. The cinema shows are very popular in the areas visited attracting large audience. The annual Health propaganda activities were undertaken such as (1) Education of the public by lectures with the aid of magic lantern, (2) Special lectures to Patels and Patwaries, (3) Organizing public health weeks

امراض وبائی کی اشاعت کے بغیر اقسام کو پہنچ گئے۔ پندرہ سو سے (۶) پالکیوں کی آمد و رفت کے متعلق خاص اور مکمل انتظامات کئے گئے تھے ہر پالکی کے ہمراہ ایک اسسٹنٹ ہیلت انسپر پالکی کے مکمل دورہ تک ہمہ وقت رہا اور ان مذہبی زیارات میں ہر طرح تدابیر حفاظت اختیار کی گئیں۔

ہلت سینما کار (۶۸) دیہاتوں میں بھری اور (۵۵) مقامات پر فلم دکھائے گئے اور (۱۰۴) لکچر دے گئے یہ سینما کے تماشے بہت مقبول ہوئے۔ اور ان کو دیکھنے کو کثرت سے لوگ جمع ہوئے۔ حسب صراحت ذیل سالانہ پروپیگنڈہ عمل میں لایا گیا۔

(۱) ذریعہ لکچر و میجک لینٹرن پبلک کو افہام و تفہیم۔

(۲) ہینیل اور پٹواریوں کیلئے خاص طور پر لکچر۔

(۳) ہفتہ پبلک ہیلت منائے گئے اور بچوں کی نمائش بھی ہوئی۔



and baby shows, (4) Exhibiting charts, posters, models and pictures showing causes of diseases and their spread, (5) Distribution of leaflets on health subjects in the vernacular language and (6) House to house talks.

*District Water-Supply and Drainage.*—Protected water-supply and surface drainage schemes for six major towns and water-supply schemes for two minor towns were completed during the year. The following works were under construction:—

1. Warangal, Osmanabad and Remodelling Gulbarga Water Works.
2. Warangal and Gulbarga Drainage Schemes.

*Medical Inspection of Schools.*—167 schools were visited inspecting 71,096 boys and 6,730 girls includ-

(۴) تقسیم استمارات ماڈل اور تصاویر کے ذریعہ امراض کے وجہ اور انکی اشاعت کے متعلق تقسیم کی گئی۔

(۵) مقامی زبان میں مضامین صحت پر استمارات تقسیم کرائے گئے۔  
(۶) مکان مکان پھر کر ان مسائل پر گفتگو کی گئی۔

آبرسانی ڈرینج اضلاع

دوران سال میں چھ بڑے شہروں میں محفوظ آبرسانی اور سرفیس ڈرینج کی اسکیمیں اور دو چھوٹے شہروں میں آبرسانی کی اسکیمیں تکمیل کو پہنچیں کارہائے ذیل دوران سال میں انجام پا رہے تھے۔

(۱) ورننگل - عثمان آباد اور گلبرگہ واٹر ورکس کی ریماڈنگ -

(۲) ورننگل اور گلبرگہ کی ڈرینج اسکیمیں -

معائنہ طبی مدارس

(۱۶۷) مدارس کا معائنہ طبی کیا گیا اور امتحانات مابعد (۱۰۹۶) (۷۱)

ing subsequent examinations. The physical condition of the pupils is reported to have sufficiently improved in many schools but underweight children are noticed in various Centres. 446 scholars were recommended for correction of eyesight. Five new cases of early leprosy were detected among the boys. Three boys and one girl were found to have been suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. Skim milk powder was experimentally tried for about 4 months during the year in a Middle School on 25 malnourished boys with splendid results. The Director of Public Instruction has kindly promised to provide necessary funds for a similar experiment to be conducted in 3 more schools during next year.

لڑکیوں اور (۶۳۰) لڑکیوں کا معائنہ کیا گیا۔ اکثر اسکولوں میں طلباء کی جسمانی حالت میں مناسب ترقی کی اطلاعات وصول ہوئی ہیں لیکن بعض مقامات پر کم وزن کے بچہ پائے گئے۔ (۴۴۶) طلباء کو بینائی کی اصلاح کے لئے منتخب کیا گیا۔ لڑکوں میں ابتدائی جذام کے پانچ جدید مریضوں کا تہ چلا (۳) لڑکے اور ایک لڑکی شش کی دق میں مبتلا پائے گئے۔ اسکیم ملک پاؤڈر (دودھ کا ایسا بنایا ہوا) پاؤڈر جس سے جربئی خارج کی جا چکی ہو) دوران سال میں ایک مدلل اسکول میں چار ماہ تک امتحاناً (۲۵) طلباء کو دیا گیا جو قلت غذا کے باعث ضعیف تھے اور بہترین نتائج نمایاں ہوئے۔ آئندہ سال اس قسم کا امتحان (۳) اور اسکولوں میں کرنے کے لئے رقم کی فراہمی کا ناظم صاحب تعلیمات نے وعدہ فرمایا ہے۔

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*—Four Centres were at work including the Nizamabad one which was newly opened during the year. These are financed from Municipal Funds. Two more will be opened in Raichur and Gulbarga where the buildings are in rapid progress from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Funds. Splendid work is being done in all the Centres which are becoming more and more popular. 92,786 children attended the Centres, 12,865 house visits were made by the Health Visitors, 1,929 births were conducted under Centre arrangements with 13 infantile deaths, 5 maternal deaths and 41 stillbirths. 65 Dais were trained and 204 lectures were given.

زچگی اور بہبودی اطفال۔

دوران سال میں نظام آباد کی جدید افتتاح شدہ مرکز کو شامل کرنے سے (۴) مراکز بہبودی اطفال خدمت انجام دیئے رہے۔ ان کے اغراجات کی پابجائی گنجائش صفائی سے ہوتی ہے۔ دو مراکز راجپور اور گلبرگہ میں کھلنے والے ہیں جہاں عمارات تیزی کے ساتھ سلور جوبلی فنڈ سے تیار کرائی جا رہی ہیں تمام مراکز میں بہترین کام انجام پا رہا ہے جو روز بروز مقبول ہوتے جا رہے ہیں (۸۶ء ۲۹۲) بچے مراکز میں رجوع رہے (۱۲۸۶۵) امکانہ کاہلت وزیر نے معائنہ کیا مراکز کے زیر اہتمام (۱۹۲۹) زچگیان کرائی گئیں جن میں (۱۳) نوزائیدہ کی اموات (۵) اموات مادران اور (۴۱) مردہ بچوں کی زچگیاں ہوئیں۔ (۶۵) دایوں کو تعلیم دی گئی اور (۲۰۴) لکچر ہوئے۔

*Tuberculosis.*—A p a r t from 150 hospitals and dispensaries in the State, where tuberculosis cases are seen and treated, Government have made special arrangements to fight this terrible disease.

An up-to-date newly built Tuberculosis Clinic was constructed in the Dabirpura locality of Hyderabad City which is not only a receiving house and centre of diagnosis and treatment but also a place for propaganda against tuberculosis. Another Clinic has also been started in connection with the outpatients at the Osmania Hospital where cases are received thrice a week.

A new Tuberculosis Hospital is in rapid progress in the Lingumpally locality of Hyderabad City.

دق

ریاست کے (۱۵۰) دواخانوں اور شفایانوں کے سوا جہان دق کے مریض، کا امتحان اور علاج ہوتا ہے سرکار عالی نے اس مرض کے اندفاع کے لئے خاص انتظامات کئے ہیں۔

بلدہ حیدرآباد میں بمقام دبیرپورہ ایک دق کے کلینک کی تعمیر کرائی گئی ہے جہاں نہ صرف مرض کی تشخیص و علاج اور دواخانوں میں داخلہ کا انتظام ہوتا ہے بلکہ دق کے خلاف پروپیگنڈہ بھی اس کلینک کے زیر اہتمام ہے۔

ایک دوسرا کلینک دواخانہ عثمانیہ کے اوٹ ہیشنٹ میں آغاز کیا گیا ہے جہاں ہفتہ میں تین روز مریض، کا معائنہ اور داخلہ ہوتا ہے۔

بلدہ میں بمقام لشکر بلی ایک دواخانہ دق بھی تیزی کے ساتھ تیار کرایا جا رہا ہے۔

Arrangements for starting a T. B. Sanatorium on the Anantagiri Hills 40 miles from Hyderabad are now complete and the building will be commenced early next year. The projected Sanatorium aims at permanent arrest of the disease by prolonged treatment. At present treatment of cases is conducted regularly and systematically in such buildings as are available. There are 24 beds for lung tuberculosis and about an equal number of beds for surgical cases including bones, joints, glands and abdominal T.B. at the Osmania Hospital where the latest forms of treatment are given under a T.B. Specialist. One Civil Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons and 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been specially trained for this work,

بلدہ سے (۴۰) میل کے فاصلہ پر  
 بقام پہاڑا ننت گیری سینٹوریم کی  
 تعمیر کے تمام انتظامات مکمل ہو چکے ہیں  
 اور سال آئندہ کے شروع ہی میں تعمیر  
 عمارت کا کام آغاز ہو جائیگا۔ اس  
 سینٹوریم میں طویل علاج کے ذریعہ  
 مرض کے اثرات کو زائل کرنیکی  
 کوشش کی جائیگی۔ فی الحال مریضوں کو  
 جو عمارات دستیاب ہو سکیں وہاں رکھ کر  
 علاج کسا جاتا ہے۔ دوا خانہ عثمانیہ میں  
 (۲۴) بلیڈنگ شش کی دق کے مرضاء  
 کے لئے فراہم کئے گئے ہیں اور اسی تعداد  
 میں بلیڈنگ قابل جراحی مرضاء کے لئے  
 بھی فراہم ہیں۔ جن پر ہڈی جوڑنود  
 اور پیٹ کے دق کے مرضاء رکھے جاتے  
 ہیں اور ماہر امراض دق کے ان کا علاج  
 جدید ترین طریقوں پر کرتے ہیں ایک  
 سیول سرجن دو اسسٹنٹ سرجن اور  
 دو سب اسسٹنٹ سرجنوں کو اس کام  
 کی خاص طور پر تعلیم دلائی گئی ہے۔

*Nutrition Surveys.*—Dr. C. R. Naidu, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., returned from Coonoor after a course of training in Nutrition Survey work and in the problems of nutrition and dietetics. He had also personally acquainted himself with the various practical methods employed in Madras. A comprehensive scheme has been sent up to Government for starting a Nutrition Survey of the Dominions at a cost of Rs. 23,734 a year and sanction is awaited. Dr. Naidu made detailed surveys at the following places during the year and investigated the state of nutrition among the inmates housed therein. His expert suggestions were duly recommended to the Officers

سروے اغذیہ۔

ڈاکٹر سی۔ آر نائیڈو ویل۔ آر سی۔  
 بی۔ ایم۔ آر سی۔ بیس۔ ڈی۔ بی۔ بی۔ بی۔  
 کوئٹہ سے اغذیہ اور خوراک کے مسائل پر  
 تعلیم پاکر واپس ہوئے انہوں نے یہ  
 معلومات بھی فراہم کی ہیں کہ صوبہ مدراس  
 میں اس کے متعلق کیا کیا عملی تدابیر  
 اختیار کی گئیں ہیں۔ ایک مکمل اسکیم  
 سرکار میں پیش کی گئی ہے۔ جس کے  
 سالانہ اخراجات (۳۳،۷۳۴) روپے  
 ہوتے ہیں۔ اور اس کی منظوری  
 وصول ہونے پر ریاست میں خوراک کے  
 مسئلہ میں دریافت کے لئے سروے کا  
 کام شروع کیا جائیگا۔ مقامات ذیل  
 میں ڈاکٹر نائیڈو نے تفصیلی طور پر  
 دوران سال میں تحقیقات کی اور ان  
 لوگوں کی خوراک کی جانچ کی جو یہاں  
 مقیم تھے۔ بحیثیت ماہر فن انہوں نے  
 جو سفارشات کیں ان پر عمل کرنے  
 کے لئے عمدہ داران متعلقہ کو توجہ

concerned for adoption:—

دلائی گئی۔

1. Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Sarunagar.

۱۔ وکٹوریہ مموریل آر فنیج اینڈ ٹیکنیکل اسکول سرونگر۔

2. Osmania and Victoria Zenana Hospitals, Hyderabad.

۲۔ دواخانہ عثمانیہ و وکٹوریہ زنانه۔

3. Central Jail, Hyderabad.

۳۔ سنٹرل جیل حیدر آباد۔

4. Mental Hospital, Hyderabad.

۴۔ منٹل ہسپتال حیدر آباد۔

5. Osmania Medical College Hostel, Hyderabad.

۵۔ عثمانیہ میڈیکل کالج ہسپتال حیدر آباد۔

*Schemes and Acts.*—The undermentioned Schemes and Acts that were submitted to Government by the department for sanction were receiving their consideration when the year ended:—

اسکیم و قوانین

حسب ذیل اسکیمس و قوانین جو منجانب سررشتہ منظوری سرکار کے لئے پیش کئے گئے تھے ختم سال پر زیر غور سرکار عالی تھے۔

1. A scheme for starting 16 more Travelling dispensaries for districts at a cost of Rs. 69,000 and odd.

۱۔ ۱۶ جدید دورہ کنندہ دواخانوں کا برائے اضلاع افتتاح جس کے اخراجات کا تخمینہ (۶۹۰۰۰) روپے ہے۔

2. Births and Deaths Registration Act.

۲۔ قانون برائے رجسٹری حیات و ممات۔

3. Vaccination Act. ۳- قانون برائے ٹیکہ اندازی  
جیک -
4. Epidemic Diseases Act. ۴- قانون برائے انسداد امراض  
وبائی -
5. Food Adulteration Act. ۵- قانون برائے انسداد آمیزش  
غذیہ -
6. Amendments to the Mines Act. ۶- قانون معدنیات میں بعض  
اصلاحات -

#### *Income and Expenditure.*

—The income from various sources to Government were Rs. 8,773-13-3. The expenditure of the Public Health Department was Rs. 6,00,873-8-11 compared with Rs. 6,21,520-12-2 last year. The decrease was mainly due to less expenditure under "Epidemics."

آمد و خرچ  
سرکار کو مختلف ذرائع سے  
(۳-۱۳-۸۷۷۳) روپیے کی آمدنی ہوئی -  
اور سررشتہ صحت عامہ کے اخراجات بمقابل  
سال گذشتہ (۲-۱۲-۶۲۱۵۲۰) روپیے  
کے سال حال (۱۱-۸-۶۰۰۸۷۳) روپیے  
ہوئے اخراجات میں کمی امراض وبائی  
کے اخراجات کی کمی کی وجہ سے ہوئی -



## PART IV.

### SPECIAL PLAGUE DEPARTMENT.

The Plague incidence during the year 1347 Fasli has been the lowest in record since the first outbreak in 1320 F., the total number of reported cases and deaths during the year being 90 and 42 respectively.

Out of these, only 68 cases occurred within the Municipal limits 17 cases in Frontier Villages and 5 were imported.

Infection as usual was introduced into the City from outside. Some people from Kodangal, a plague infected town in Gulbarga district had come to stay with their relatives in Maharaj Gunj locality. This was followed by rat-falls and then human cases.

In all, 20 localities were infected, 12 localities being in the City section and 8 in the Chaderghat section.

## حصہ چہارم

### اسپیشل پلیگ ڈپارٹمنٹ

سہ ۱۳۲۰ ف کی ابتدائی اشاعت  
پلیگ سے تاحال پلیگ کی کمترین  
اشاعت سہ ۱۳۴۷ ف میں ہوئی۔ اور  
دوران سال میں جملہ (۹۰) آدمی مبتلا  
اور (۴۲) فوت ہوئے۔

ان میں سے (۶۸) محدود صفائی میں  
مبتلا ہوئے (۱۷) مضافات بلدہ میں  
مبتلا ہوئے اور (۵) باہر سے مبتلا ہو کر آئے۔

حسب سابق بیرونی مقامات سے  
بلدہ میں اثرات لائے گئے اس کے بانی  
خند ایسے اشخاص تھے جو ضلع گلبرگہ کے  
متاثرہ مقام کوڑنگل سے آکر اپنے اعر  
کے یہاں محلہ مساراج گنج میں مقیم تھے۔  
ان کے آنے کے بعد ہی جو سہ گریے اور  
بہر انسان مبتلا ہونے لگے۔

جملہ (۲۰) محلہ جات متاثر ہوئے  
جن میں سے (۱۲) سٹی سکشن میں اور  
(۸) چادر گھاٹ سکشن میں واقع ہیں۔

In 12 localities where timely information about rat-falls was given by the public, the adoption of anti-plague measures by the department was successful in preventing the spread of infection to human beings.

It is noteworthy that in spite of severe epidemic of plague in the districts and repeated importation of infection therefrom and a heavy local infection among rats the department was successful in combating the disease and preventing it from assuming epidemic proportions.

Before the present anti-plague measures were introduced the City was visited by yearly epidemics, of which in 1320 Fasli caused 17,000 deaths, that in 1325 Fasli 15,000 deaths and that in 1347 Fasli over 5,000 deaths in the City.

۱۲ محلات میں جہاں سے بیلک نے بروقت چوہے گرنے کی اطلاع دی سررشتہ کی جانب سے انسداد بیلگ کی کامیاب تدابیر بروقت اختیار کیجاسکیں۔ اور انسان مبتلانہوئے یاے۔

یہ قابل اطمینان امر ہے کہ اضلاع میں شدت سے وبا بیلگ پھیلنے اور بار بار اُن مقامات سے تاثرات کی درآمد ہونے اور مقامی طور پر چوہوں کے متاثر ہونے کے باوجود بھی سررشتہ اس مرض کے خلاف کامیاب جدوجہد کرسکا اور مرض کو وبائی صورت اختیار نہ کرنے دی۔

موجودہ تدابیر انسدادی کے اختیار کرنے کے قبل ملکہ میں جو ہر سال وبا بیلگ پھیلتی رہتی تھی اس سے ۲۰۰۰ ف میں (۱۷۰۰۰) اموات ۲۵۰۰ ف میں (۱۵۰۰۰) اموات اور ۲۷۰۰ ف میں (۵۰۰۰) سے زیادہ اموات ہوئیں۔

The yearly deaths from plague since the present campaign was undertaken are as follows:—

موجودہ تدابیر انسداد اختیار کرنے کے بعد سے سالانہ اموات بلیگ حسب ذیل ہوئیں۔

<i>Epidemic.</i>	<i>Total deaths.</i>	جمہ اموات	وبا
1338-1339 F.	410	۴۱۰	۳۸۰ لغایت ۳۹۰ ف
1339-1340 F.	1,132	۱۱۳۲	۳۹۰ = ۴۰۰ ف
1340-1341 F.	1,101	۱۱۰۱	۴۰۰ = ۴۱۰ ف
1341-1342 F.	..	-	۴۱۰ = ۴۲۰ ف
1342-1343 F.	188	۱۸۸	۴۲۰ = ۴۳۰ ف
1343-1344 F.	410	۴۱۰	۴۳۰ = ۴۴۰ ف
1344-1345 F.	193	۱۹۳	۴۴۰ = ۴۵۰ ف
1345-1346 F.	270	۲۷۰	۴۵۰ = ۴۶۰ ف
1346-1347 F.	48	۴۸	۴۶۰ = ۴۷۰ ف

All this control is due to the energetic application of all known and recognised methods to combat plague.

مرض کی شدت میں تخفیف محض اس لئے ہو رہی ہے کہ ان تمام تدابیر کو جن کی دریافت موجودہ زمانہ میں ہوتی جا رہی ہے اور جنہیں از الہ بلیگ کے لئے مفید تسلیم کیا جا چکا ہے نہایت گرم جوشی کے ساتھ عمل میں لایا گیا۔

Plague is primarily a rat disease and is conveyed from rats to other rats and to

بلیگ حقیقتاً جوہوں کا مرض ہے اور بسوں کے ذریعہ متاثرہ جوہوں سے

human beings by rat-fleas. The spread of infection to non-infected areas is almost always by human agency, families moving from infected areas carrying infected fleas in their beddings and belongings to their new residence. Every year plague is thus imported into Hyderabad from outside by people coming from infected areas in the districts. Once introduced, all conditions are favourable for its rapid diffusion.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

*Isolation.*—Treatment at the Isolation Hospital offers the best chance of recovery under scientific and hygienic conditions. The segregation of sick also tends to limit the spread of the disease.

دوسرے چھوڑوں اور انسانوں میں سرائت کرتا ہے غیر متاثرہ مقامات میں تاثرات تقریباً ہمیشہ انسانوں کے ذریعہ پہنچتے ہیں جبکہ متاثرہ مقامات کے اشخاص اپنے بستر اور دیگر سامان میں متاثرہ پسولیکر غیر متاثرہ مقامات کے اکنہ میں منتقل ہوتے ہیں اسی طرح ہر سال ایسے اشخاص جو اضلاع کے متاثرہ مقامات سے بلدہ میں منتقل ہو رہے ہیں یلگ کے تاثرات کو یہاں لے آتے ہیں یہاں پہنچ جانیکے بعد تاثرات کے سرعت کے ساتھ پھیل جانے میں حالات ہر طرح معاونت کرتے ہیں۔

#### ندایہ انسدادی

##### علحدگی

دواخانہ امراض متعدی میں سائنٹیفک اور بائیچینگ اصولوں کے تحت علاج کرانے سے صحت یاب ہو جانیکا امکان دوسرے طریقوں کے مقابلہ میں بہت زیادہ ہے۔ مثلاً اشخاص کی علحدگی سے

During this epidemic out of 90 reported cases 80 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital giving a percentage of 88.8.

*Anti-plague Inoculation.*—In face of a threatened epidemic, inoculation is the most important method of personal prophylaxis known.

Inoculations are done free at all the Government Hospitals and Dispensaries at the Special Plague Office and in the infected localities For Gosha women, a Woman Doctor is available.

During the year 74,610 inoculations were performed.

*Evacuation.*—Evacuation of infected areas is a most valuable measure for arresting an epidemic. People are thus removed from the danger zone.

مرض کی اتساعت کو محدود رکھنے میں بہت مدد ملتی ہے و بانی حالیہ میں (۹۰) مبتلا شدہ اشخاص میں سے (۸۰) رجوع دواخانہ ہوئے جس کا اوسط فیصد (۸۸.۸) ہوتا ہے۔

### ٹیکہ پبلک

جب وبا کے پھیلنے کا خوف ہو تو انسانوں میں اندفاع مرض کی صلاحیت پیدا کرنے کے لئے 'ٹیکہ اہم ترین اصول حفظ ماتقدم ہے۔

تمام سرکاری دواخانوں و قریب اسیشل پبلک اور متاثرہ مقامات میں ٹیکے مفت دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ گوشہ نشین مستورات کے لئے 'لیدی ڈاکٹر کا انتظام ہے۔

دوران سال میں (۷۴۶۱۰) ٹیکے نکالے گئے۔

تخلیہ۔ وبا کی اشاعت کو روکنے میں متاثرہ محلات کا تخلیہ بہت ہی مفید ثابت ہونا ہے اس طرح لوگ مخدوش حلقہ سے ہٹائے جاسکتے ہیں۔

2,349 people were accommodated in the Health Camps during this year.

*Disinfection.*—Disinfection with kerosene oil emulsion is done in all houses believed to be infected with plague and in all adjacent houses. The object is to kill all fleas.

*Fumigation.*—Calcicid fumigation has proved to be more rapid and certain method for the destruction of rats and fleas than any of the measures hitherto tried for this purpose. Fumigation not only kills rats and fleas, but also snakes, ants, porcupines and termites and therefore ready co-operation of the public is usually forthcoming.

*Prevention of Transportation of Infection.*—All that is possible is done to dissuade people from moving from infected to non-infected loca-

دوران سال میں (۲۳۴۹) استخاص  
ہلت کیپوں میں مقیم تھے۔

ڈسینفکشن۔ ایسے مام امکنہ اور  
ارو گرد کے امکنہ کا جہاں یلیگ کے  
تاثرات کا شبہ ہو گیا اس کے تیل کے  
ذریعہ ڈسینفکشن کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس کا  
مقصد صرف یہ ہوتا ہے کہ پسو مر جائیں۔

فیومیگیشن کیلسڈ۔ کے دھوئیں کے  
ذریعہ موش کنسی یسوں کو مارنے کا  
طریقہ دوسرے تمام طریقوں کے مقابل  
میں جو اس معرض سے استعمال کئے جا چکے  
ہیں سریع ترین اور قابل اطمینان  
ثابت ہوا ہے۔ دھواں دینے سے نہ صرف  
چوہے اور پسو مرتے ہیں بلکہ سانپ، چوٹھی  
سارسل اور کیرٹے وغیرہ بھی اس سے  
ضائع ہو جاتے ہیں اس لئے اس میں  
پبلک بسہولت اتحاد عمل کرتی ہے۔

تاثرات کی منتقلی کی روک تھام  
متاثرہ مقامات کے لوگوں کو  
غیر متاثرہ مقامات میں منتقل ہونے  
سے باز رکھنے کے لئے ہر ممکنہ تدابیر

lities; also from entertaining such dangerous visitors from infected localities. Recently plague rules have been sanctioned by the Government to deal with such unwise migration.

Besides these measures, which are carried out when plague has actually broken out, an intensive and continuous anti-rat campaign is carried out throughout the year. This consists of baiting, trapping and fumigation.

*Propaganda*.—A continuous propaganda is also carried on throughout the year to bring home to the general public the value of plague preventive measures and to elicit their co-operation in the eradication of plague. This is done by means of cinema shows, magic lantern lectures, radio talks and by distributing posters and pamphlets in local vernaculars.

اختیار کی جاتی ہیں اور یہ بھی تلقین کی جاتی ہے کہ متاثرہ مقامات کے مخدوش مہمانوں کو دعوے دیکر نہ بلایا جائے اس طرح کی غیر دانشمندانہ نقل و حمل کو روکنے کے لئے حال ہی میں قواعد پبلک کی سرکار سے منظور شدہ جاری ہوئی ہے۔

ان تدابیر کے سوا جو پبلک کی اشاعت ہو جانے کے بعد اختیار کی جاتی ہیں موش کشی کی جدوجہد مسلسل تمام سال کی جاتی رہتی ہے یہ تدابیر زہریلی گولیوں جو ہے دانوں اور زہریلے دھویں کے ذریعہ ہوتی ہیں۔

پروپیگنڈہ۔ عام پبلک میں تدابیر انسداد پبلک کی مدد شناسی پیدا کرنے اور ازالہ پبلک کے لئے ان کا اسناد عمل حاصل کرنے کی غرض سے تمام سال مسلسل پروپیگنڈہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ پروپیگنڈہ سنیما دکھا کر میسجک لینٹرن لکچرز کی شکل میں ریڈیو پر گفتگو کے ذریعہ اور مقامی زبانوں میں اشتہارات و اعلانات تقسیم کر کے کیا جاتا ہے۔

## PART V.

### SPECIAL MALARIA DEPARTMENT.

Malaria Department has been working for the last nine years now with very satisfactory results.

Wet cultivation within the Municipal limits should be discontinued as also digging of sand from the bed of the river Musi from Chaderghat Bridge to Kishen Bagh Camp.

Out of nearly 6000 wells in the City 1316 have been permanently filled in or covered but none this year on account of paucity of funds.

Mosquitoes are destroyed in their larval stage by larvicides. Malariol and Paris Green are used by this department as larvicides.

## حصہ پنجم اسپیشل ملیریا ڈیپارٹمنٹ

سرشتہ ملیریا گزشتہ (۹) سال سے خدمات انجام دے رہا ہے اور اس کی جدوجہد سے بیکہ مفید نتائج برآمد ہوئے ہیں۔

حدود صغالی میں تری کی زراعت کو روک دیا جانا چاہیئے اور اس طرح دریا کی سطح زمین سے ریتی کھو دنا بھی چادر گھاٹ کے پل سے کٹسن باغ تک منسوخ قرار دیا جانا چاہیئے۔

بلدہ کے (۶۰۰۰) کنوؤں میں سے (۱۳۱۶) قطعی طور پر بھر دئے جائیکے ہیں یا ڈھاپ دئے گئے ہیں لیکن سال حال گنجائش فراہم نہ ہونے سے یہ عمل جاری نہ رہ سکا۔

مجھروں کو ارتفاع کی اسی منزل پر جب کہ وہ ابھی لاروہ ہوئے ہیں ادویہ کے ذریعہ ختم کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ لاروہ کسی کیلئے سرشتہ ملیریل اور بیرس گرین



Larvetol, a new larvicide has been tried and found successful, but is too costly for general use. Other chemicals as Calcid, Carbide, chemical formation with oxidising agents as Potash Permanganate or Bleaching Powder were tried but were found of not much use in the field.

Propaganda by means of lectures with magic lantern slides, leaflets, posters, etc., is carried on intensively. District Health Staff is trained in anti-malaria work.

Survey of Parbhani district, Khanapur in Bidar district, Bait-ul-Aziz and Jubilee Hill from the malaria point of view was carried out.

Papers on the following subjects were submitted for publication to the leading Medical Journals in India.

نامی ادویہ استعمال کرتا ہے ایک نئی دوا لاروئیدائل امتحاناً استعمال کی گئی اور مفید ثابت ہوئی۔ لیکن اس قدر قیمتی ہے کہ اسے عام طور پر استعمال نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ دیگر ادویہ مثلاً کیلسڈ کاربائیڈ ٹائش ریڈینٹ اور بلیچنگ پوڈر کی جیسی اکسائیڈیزنگ ادویہ کا بھی امتحاناً استعمال کیا گیا لیکن یہ اس غرض کے لئے زیادہ مفید ثابت نہوئیں۔

لکچر میچک لینٹرن سلائیڈز اشعارات اور اعلانات وغیرہ کے ذریعہ کثیر بروپیگنڈہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ اضلاع کے عملہ ہلت کو میریائی انسدادی تدابیر کی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے۔

میریائے نقطہ نظر سے ضلع پر بھنی ضلع میدر میں خانہ پور بیت العزیز اور جوہلی ہل کی سروے کی گئی۔

ہندوستان کے مشہور طبی رسالوں میں مضامین ذیل بغرض اشاعت روانہ کئے گئے۔ ان میں سے بعض طبع

Some have already been published and others have been accepted for publication.

- (i) The role of Copper Sulphate as a disinfectant against cholera vibrios.
- (ii) Life history of Siphunculina Funicola (Eye Fly).
- (iii) Some observations with the Ento Ray Machine
- (iv) Some observations of practical importance and interest to the Malariologist.

*Laboratory Work.*—30,008

larvæ were collected out of which 14,756 were identified. 329 adults were bred out in the laboratory.

*Spray s.*—Experiments

with Pyroside (20) as an insecticide gave satisfactory results in closed rooms.

ہو چکے ہیں اور بعض آئندہ انعاموں کے لئے قبول کر لئے گئے ہیں۔

(۱) ہیضہ کے تاترات کے ازالہ میں کاپر سلفیٹ کا استعمال۔

(۲) آنکھ کی مکھی (سائفن کولینا فیونی کولا) کی زندگی کے حالات۔

(۳) این ٹورے مسین کے استعمال پر تبصرہ۔

(۴) میریا لوجسٹ کے مفید مطلب تجارت

لیبوریٹری

(۳۰۰۰۸) لاروی جمع کئے گئے جن میں سے (۱۴۷۵۶) کی شناخت ہو سکی۔ لیبوریٹری میں (۳۲۹) میچروں کا ارتقائی امتحان کیا گیا۔

پھسکاریاں

پیروسائیڈ (۲۰) کے ذریعہ کیرٹوں کے مارنے کے تجارت کئے گئے اور یہ تجارت بند کمروں میں مت کامیاب ثابت ہوئے۔

A new fumigant was elaborated in the laboratory and found satisfactory.

ایک نئی دھواں دینے والی دوا کا لیسوریٹری میں کثرت سے تجربہ کیا گیا اور مفید ثابت ہوئی۔

Sulphonamide compounds are being tried as a treatment against malaria.

سلفانامائیڈ سے تیار کردہ مرکبات کا میریا کے علاج کے لئے تجربہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔

Splenic index taken this year shows a steady decrease of malaria.

اس سال تمام کا نقشہ دیکھنے سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ میریا میں مسلسل کمی ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔

Cost of work this year was Rs. 46,533-11-3 with the reduction of malaria, there has been a general improvement in the health of the people.

سال رواں اس کام پر (۳۶۵۳۳) روپے (۱۱) آنے (۳) پائی کا صر نہ ہوا۔ میریا کی کمی کے باعث پبلک کی صحت میں عام ترقی رونما ہے۔

PART VI.  
VACCINATION.

There was an increase in the number of vaccinations performed during 1347 F., namely 3,97,708 against 3,77,084 last year. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 3,60,219 (3,47,627 primary and 12,592 revaccinations). The percentage of successful vaccinations was 96.8 primary and 70.8 revaccinations.

146 vaccinators are employed by the department. The average number vaccinated by each vaccinator was 2570.

Statement No. IV shows the total number primarily vaccinated for each year during the last ten years. The steady increase from

حصہ ششم  
چیچکبھاری

سہ ۱۳۴۷ ف میں چیچک کی  
ٹیکہ اندازی کی تعداد میں معتد بہ اضافہ  
ہوا۔ بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۸۴ء ۷۷۰۳)  
کے سال حال (۸۰ء ۷۹۳۰) ٹیکے نکالے  
گئے۔ ایک سال سے کم عمر کے بچوں  
کی تعداد جن کے کامیاب ٹیکہ نکالا گیا  
(۲۱۹۰۲۶) بچے جن میں سے  
(۶۲۷۳۴) ابتدائی اور (۱۲۵۹۲)  
بار دیگر کے ٹیکے ہیں۔ کامیاب ٹیکہ  
اندازی کا اوسط (۸۰، ۹۶) ابتدائی  
اور (۸۰، ۷۰) بار دیگر رہا۔

سررشتہ میں (۱۴۶) چیچکبھار  
مامور ہیں اور ہر چیچکبھار کی ٹیکہ اندازی  
کا اوسط (۲۵۷۰) ٹیکے رہا۔

رپورٹ کے تحتہ نمبر (۴) میں  
گذشتہ (۱۰) سال کی ابتدائی  
چیچکبھاری کے اعداد درج ہیں  
(۱۴۵۹۵۹) سے رفتہ رفتہ بڑھکر

1,45,959 to 3,97,708 is appreciably satisfactory. If this steady progress is maintained and revaccination more readily accepted by the people and by the enforcement of the Vaccination Act now under sanction of Government, there is every hope that epidemics of small-pox will surely disappear.

Special difficulty is still being experienced by Government Vaccinators in getting children in Jagir villages for vaccination purposes. The Public Health Department takes special care that such villages are not however neglected. The District Health Staff arranges health lectures and intensive propaganda in these areas.

#### VACCINE DEPOT

*Calves.*—During the year under report 118 cow-calves and 8 buffalo-calves total

(۷۰۸۷۳) سالانہ ٹیکوں کے اعداد  
یعنی قابل اطمینان ہیں اگر ٹیکہ  
اندازی میں اس طرح ترقی قائم رکھی  
جائے اور لوگ بار دوم کی ٹیکہ اندازی  
کو آسانی سے قبول کریں اور قانون  
ٹیکہ اندازی پر جونی الوقت زبردست  
سرکار ہے عملدرآمد شروع ہو جائے تو  
ہر طرح توقع کی جاسکتی ہے کہ چیچک  
کی وبا نہیں موقوف ہو جائیگی۔

جاگرات سے متعلقہ دیہانوں  
میں بچوں کو ٹیکہ نکالنے میں سرکاری  
چیچکبہ اوروں کو اب بھی دستور ماں بیتس  
آتی ہیں۔ سررشتہ صحت عامہ بہر حال  
اسکی نگرانی رکھتا ہے کہ ایسے دیہات  
نظر انداز نہ ہو جائیں۔ اصلاح کا عملہ  
ہست ان مقامات پر ہلت لکچر ز اور  
دیگر رویہ گندہ کرتار ہے۔

ویکسن ڈپو۔

بچھڑے۔ سال زیر رپورٹ  
میں بقایہ سال گذشتہ (۱۸۸) کے حمد

126 calves (as against 188 calves for 1346 F.), were purchased through a contractor. The calves were regularly inspected and treated by an Inspector from the Veterinary Department.

*Yield of Pulp.*—Out of 126 cow-calves and 9 buffalo-calves that were vaccinated 118 cow and 6 buffalo-calves gave successful results giving a 'Success rate' of 91.85 per cent. The yield of lymph pulp from 118 cow-calves was 1346.6 drachms and from 6 buffalo-calves was 91.6 drachms, the average being 11.41 drachms per cow and 15.16 drachms per buffalo-calf.

For Nejland's cycle of rejuvenating the seed lymph, 3 rabbits were vaccinated

(۱۲۶). بچھڑے ذریعہ گنتہ دار خریدے گئے، جنہیں سے (۱۱۸) گائے کے بچے اور (۸) بھینس کے بچے تھے۔ ان بچھڑوں کا معائنہ اور علاج یا باندی کے ساتھ سرستہ علاج حیوانات کے ایک انسپکٹر نے کیا۔

### حاصل کردہ پلپ

(۱۲۶) گائے اور (۹) بھینس کے بچھڑوں میں سے جنکو ٹیکہ دیا گیا (۱۱۸) گائے اور (۶) بھینس کے بچھڑوں میں کامیاب نتائج برآمد ہوئے اور کامیابی کا اوسط (۹۱.۸۵) رہا (۱۱۸) گائے کے بچھڑوں سے (۱۳۴۶.۶) ڈریم لفٹ پلپ برآمد کیا گیا اور (۶) بھینس کے بچھڑوں سے (۹۱.۶) ڈریم اوسط فی گائے (۱۱.۴۱) ڈریم اور (۱۵.۱۶) ڈریم فی بھینس رہا۔

نچلندز سا مکمل آف ریجو وینڈنگ دی سید لفٹ کی انعراض کے لئے تین خرگوشوں کو کامیاب ٹیکہ

successfully. The total yield was 5 drachms and the average per rabbit was 1.66 drachms.

*Quantity of Lymph Prepared and Distributed.*—From the above yield of pulp 441,038 doses of vaccine lymph were manufactured as against 602,890 doses last year. This together with 310,987 doses remaining in cold storage at the beginning of the year gave a total stock of 752,025 doses for distribution and use as seed lymph during the year under report.

During the year 419,496 doses of vaccine lymph were distributed to vaccinators (against 403,552 last year). There is a balance of 315,489 doses of lymph in cold storage at the end of the year.

نکالا گیا جن سے (۵) ڈریم لف اس طرح فی خرگوش (۱.۶۶) ڈریم لف برآمد ہوا۔

### لف کی مقدار تیاری و تقسیم

مذکرہ بالا بلب سے بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۶۰۲۸۹۰) ڈوز کے سال حال (۴۴۱۰۳۸) ویکسن کے ڈوز تیار کئے گئے۔ بشمول (۳۱۰۹۸۷) ڈوزوں کے جو سال کے آغاز پر سرد مقام میں محفوظ رکھے گئے تھے۔ جمعہ (۵۲۰۲۵) ڈوز تقسیم اور بطور سید لہف استعمال کے لئے اسٹاک میں موجود تھے۔

دوران سال (۴۱۹۴۹۶) ڈوز ویکسن لف کے چیکبکراؤں میں تقسیم کئے گئے (گذشتہ سال (۴۰۳۵۵۲) ڈوز تقسیم ہوئے تھے) ختم سال پر (۳۱۵۴۸۹) لف کے ڈوز سرد مقام پر محفوظ رکھے گئے۔

'Case Success Rate' or  
Primary Vaccination.—  
Returns of lymph state-  
ments received from the  
vaccinating units during the  
year show the 'case success  
rate' of primary vaccinations  
to be 97.0 per cent. against  
96.7 per cent. for 1346 F.

*Sale of Lymph.*—During  
the year under report 32,135  
doses of vaccine lymph was  
sold to non-Government  
departments and private  
persons (against 28,551 last  
year).

The total amount realised  
by sale of vaccine lymph was  
O.S. Rs. 4,169-3-8 (against  
O.S. Rs. 3,731-10-5 last  
year).

ابتدائی ٹیکہ زدہ اطفال  
میں اوسط کامیابی  
عملہ جیسکبراران سے جو تختہ جات  
وصول ہوئے ہیں ان سے ظاہر ہے کہ  
ابتدائی ٹیکہ زدہ اطفال میں اوسط  
کامیابی بمقابل سال گذشتہ  
(۹۶،۷۰) فیصد کے سال حال  
(۹۷،۰۰) فیصد ہے۔

فروخت لیمف  
گذشتہ سال کے (۲۸۵۵۱) ڈوز  
کے مقابلہ میں سال حال غیر سرکاری  
ادارہ جات اور خانگی اشخاص کے ہاتھ  
(۳۲۱۳۵) ڈوز لیمف کے فروخت  
کئے گئے۔

بمقابلہ سال گذشتہ (۳۷۳۱-۱۰-۵)  
روپے کے سال حال فروخت ویکسن  
لیمف سے (۳۱۶۹-۳-۸) روپے سکے  
عثمانیہ وصول ہوئے۔



*Cost of Lymph.*—The average cost of lymph manufactured at the Depot during the year works out to be only 2.99 pies per dose on net expenditure. This is the lowest cost obtained since the establishment of the Depot.

*Training in Vaccination.*—14 new candidates, 10 vaccinators from the districts, 26 probationer compounders and 4 Health Sub-Inspectors were trained and examined in vaccination during the year.

*Vaccinations.*—1183 vaccinations were performed at the Depot during the year which include 380 pilgrims vaccinated against small-pox and cholera before proceeding to Holy places of pilgrimage

### لف کی قیمت

ڈبویں جو لف تیار کیا گیا اُسکے  
جمہ اخراجات کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے  
اوسط (۲۰۹۹) یا ئی ہوتا ہے۔ یہ اقل  
ترین قیمت ہے جو زمانہ قیام ڈیوسے  
اشتک حاصل کی گئی ہے۔

### تعمیم چیچک برداری۔

دوران سال میں (۱۴) طلبہ (۱۰)  
چیچکبرار (۲۶) اُمیدوار کمیونڈراور  
(۴) ہلت سب انسپکٹروں کو چیچک برداری  
کی تعلیم دی گئی اور ان کا امتحان  
بھی لیا گیا۔

### ٹیکہ اندازی۔ دوران سال میں

ڈبویں جمہ (۱۱۸۳) ٹیکے نکالے گئے  
جن میں (۳۸۰) زائرین بھی شامل  
ہیں جنہیں مقامات مقدسہ روانہ ہونیکے  
قبل چیچک اور ہنضہ کا ٹیکہ نکالا گیا۔

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
H.E.H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.

PART I.—MEDICAL.

*Administration Report for the year 1347 Fasli.*

*Direction.*

Colonel J. Norman Walker, C.I.E., I.M.S., (Retired) continued as Director, Medical and Public Health Department till the 24th Khurdad when he availed of leave preparatory to retirement handing over the charge to me.

Dr. Hasan Ali Khan continued as Deputy Director, Medical Department and Moulvi Syed Lutf Ahmed Saheb as Personal Assistant throughout the year. Dr. C. F. Chenoy continued as Deputy Director, Public Health till the 2nd Mehir 1347 Fasli when his services were lent to the Municipal Corporation for three years and the appointment of his successor was under consideration of Government when the year closed.

*Medical Staff.*

(a) *Civil Surgeons.*—The number of Civil Surgeons both permanent and temporary was 40 during the year against 39 in the previous year. A post of Specialist in Tuberculosis diseases was added to the cadre. The post of Pathologist which was sanctioned temporarily for the Osmania Hospital in the preceding year was made permanent on the recommendation of this department.

(b) *Assistant Surgeons.*—Two new posts of Assistant Surgeons were sanctioned by Government during the year; one for the Unclaimed Children's Protection Scheme and the other for the T.B. Clinic. The post of the Medical Inspector of Schools was also made permanent. Thus the total number of permanent Assistant Surgeons was 77 against 74 in the preceding year. The 2 posts of Assistant Surgeons in the Plague and Malaria Departments remained temporary.

(c) *Sub-Assistant Surgeons*.—Six new posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, (3 men, 3 women) designated as Inspectors were sanctioned during the year for the Protection of Unclaimed Children. One post was created for the Kotgir Dispensary. The permanent Sub-Assistant Surgeons numbered 193 against 186 in 1346 Fash. The 5 posts of Sub-Assistant Surgeons (3 in the Plague Department and 2 in the Malaria Department) continued to be 'temporary.'

*Honorary Appointments*.—Four honorary posts of Specialists in Ear, Nose and Throat, in Skin and Venereal Diseases, the Diseases of Eye, and in Dentistry continued. Of the 2 honorary posts sanctioned for the Sultan Bazar Hospital one remained vacant due to the absence of a suitable applicant.

*Post-graduate Training*.—One Civil Surgeon and 6 Pro-Assistant Surgeons were deputed to the Osmania Hospital for post-graduate work. The practical training and technical experience thus acquired by newly qualified medical men employed in service is of real value to themselves and the department when they go out to the districts in independent charge of smaller dispensaries. Senior members of the subordinate medical service are also brought in rotation for post-graduate work to refresh their knowledge and make themselves conversant with the most modern theories and practice.

*Training Classes*.—Classes for the training of Nurses and Compounders were held at the Osmania Hospital. As usual the Midwives and Dais were trained at the Victoria Zenana Hospital and Vaccinators at the Government Vaccine Depot. The ward boys have to undergo a course of training and pass the examination under the Hyderabad Ambulance Board.

*Leprosy Training*.—During the year 7 Medical Officers were detailed to Dichpalli for training in the diagnosis and treatment of Leprosy. They all secured certificates of proficiency.

*D.P.H. Training*.—Assistant Surgeon Abul Kalam Badruddin, M.B., B.S., passed the D.P.H. (Calcutta), for which he was deputed.

*D.T.M. Training.*—Assistant Surgeon M. Damodaram Naidu, L.M. & S., passed the D.T.M., of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta.

*T.B. Training.*—Assistant Surgeons Hakim Abdur Rahman, M.B., B.S., and Ahmed Hussain, M.B., B.S., who were deputed by Government to Madanapalle Sanatorium obtained certificates of proficiency in the diagnosis and treatment of tubercular diseases. Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. R. K. Reddi was deputed to Bombay to attend a course of lectures on tubercular diseases arranged by King George's Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis (Fund) Indian Red Cross Society.

*D.Sc. Training.*—Assistant Surgeon Raghvender Rao, L.M. & S., of the Plague Department was deputed for the second time to Calcutta to complete his thesis for the D.Sc., degree of the Calcutta University.

#### DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

*Urdu Zabandani Examinations.*—As usual the Half-Yearly Zabandani Examinations were held in Farwardi and Mehri 1347 Fasli. Out of 9 Medical Officers who appeared 7 passed.

*Grade Examinations.*—Two Grade Examinations were held in Farwardi and Mehri 1347 Fasli. 13 Medical Officers appeared out of whom 10 passed.

*The Hyderabad Nursing Service.*—The Rev. Mother M. Sapientia continued as Lady Superintendent and when she went on four months leave from the 25th Shehrewar 1347 Fasli Miss Margaret Stockton, Matron of the Osmania Hospital officiated for her.

There were 2 deaths, 11 resignations and 2 dismissals in the Nursing Service.

22 Probationers were admitted during the year for training in the Osmania Hospital Training School for Nurses.

The cadre of the Nursing Service remained at the beginning and at the end of the year 1347 Fasli as follows:—

Osmania Hospital	Superintendent, Hyderabad Nursing Service	Matron	British Sister	Home Sister	Indian Sisters	Staff Nurses
On 1-1-47 F. . .	1	1	1	1	11	15
On 30-12-47 F.	1	1	1	1	11	16
	Trained Nurses	Under training Paid Probs Unpaid Probs				
On 1-1-47 F. . .	20	.	22	.	24	
On 30-12-47 F.	22		22	.	32	
V.Z Hospital	Matron	Asst Matron	Staff Nurses	Trained Nurses		
On 1-1-47 F .	1	1	6	22		
On 30-12-47 F.	1	1	6	24		
Sultan Bazars Hospital	Staff Nurse	Trained Nurses				
On 1-1-47 F. .	1	2				
On 30-12-47 F	1	2				
Isolation Hospital	Indian Sister	Trained Nurses				
On 1-1-47 F	1	3				
On 30-12-47 F	1	3				
Mental Hospital		1				

Trained Nurse Zubaida Begum of the Victoria Zenana Hospital who went to England on study leave passed the examination held by the Central Midwives Board, Great Britain. This creditable venture was the first of its kind amongst the Mulki Nurses and it is hoped that several other Nurses from the Hyderabad Nursing Service will follow her example.

There has been a great awakening among Mulki Nurses to take up the profession of Nursing. This may well be attributed to the popularity of our training school. Many have to be refused admission due to the lack of accommodation at the Nurses' Hostel or the Nurses' Quarters. The construction of the new Nurses' Quarters has become an urgent necessity. The Training School will be able to admit more candidates as soon as arrangement for more accommodation is made.

The following is the detailed statement of results at the April examination. The September examination had to be postponed due to the unavoidable reasons.

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Appeared.</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Preliminary	8	8
1st Year . . .	10	10
2nd Year . . .	5	5
3rd Year (Final in Sick Nursing) . . .	3	2
Midwifery . . .	6	6

The successful candidates at the final examination were provided with posts of trained Nurses.

The sanctioned number of Nurses for the Palace remained 12 as in the previous year. In addition to these Commands for extra Nurses for the Palace both from the Hospital staff and from outside were attended to. The average number working in the Palace was 29.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The temporary Dispensary at Kotgir was made permanent during the year. The number of permanent hospitals and dispensaries was 149 against 148 in 1346 Fasli. The temporary dispensary at Nizamsagar continued as in the previous year.

*Medical Statistics.*—The attendance of patients at all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions is still increasing—a definite mark of the growing confidence of public in Allopathic system of medicine. The new patients treated during the year numbered 31,10,898 against 28,33,878 in the previous year. The daily average was 23,756.90 compared with 21,150.37 recorded in 1346 Fasli.

The following comparative table shows the number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during the past five years.

Fasli Year.	Number of patients treated (new & old).	Daily average.
1343	.. 62,21,688	17,045
1344	.. 62,99,690	17,659
1345	. 70,04,783	19,378
1346	.. 77,07,845	21,150.37
1347	.. 86,71,268	23,756.90

*In-patients.* (Statement No. 2).—The new in-patients numbered 40,660 compared with 37,782 in the preceding year and the daily average rose from 1,630 to 2,444. The result of treatment afforded in the various hospitals and dispensaries was as follows:—

	1346 Fasli.	1347 Fasli.
Cured .. ..	22,497	26,244
Relieved .. ..	6,836	6,819
Discharged otherwise ..	5,454	5,420

*Deaths.*—Total deaths registered in the in-patients numbered 2,035 against 2,065 recorded last year.

*Beds.*—2,637 beds were available for patients requiring institutional treatment.

*Outpatients.*—The new outpatients numbered 30,70,238 compared with 27,96,096 recorded last year, an increase of 2,74,142 patients. The daily average attendance of outpatients was 21,31,234 against 19,51,957 last year. The details of diseases treated are shown in Statement III.

*Surgical Operations.*—Surgical Operations performed in all the Medical Institutions during the year numbered 1,13,362 compared with 1,07,572 in the previous year. Of these 11,074 were Major and 1,02,288 Minor operations as compared with 10,916 and 96,656, respectively in 1346 Fasli.

The following comparative table shows the result of treatment:—

	1346 Fasli.	1347 Fasli.
Cured . . .	98,566	1,04,357
Relieved . . .	8,073	8,318
Discharged otherwise .	664	397
Died . . .	244	266
Remaining under treatment	260	284
Total . .	<u>1,07,807</u>	<u>1,13,622</u>

The ratio of deaths per cent. to total treated during the year was 0.23 against 0.22 in 1346 Fasli.

*Classification of Patients: Sex: (Statement No. VI).*

The classification of patients treated during the year is as follows according to:—

(a) Sex.	1346 Fasli.	1347 Fasli.
Men . . .	12,33,564	13,20,934
Women . . .	5,87,861	6,52,707
Children (Male) . .	6,03,581	6,81,604
Children (Female) . .	4,08,872	4,55,653
Total .	<u>28,33,878</u>	<u>31,10,898</u>

(b) Religion	1346 F	1347 F	Increase + Decrease —
Muslims	14,74,677	15,89,725	+ 1,15,048
Hindus .	13,02,064	14,59,416	+ 1,57,352
Christians .	35,123	37,108	+ 1,985
Other Castes	22,014	24,649	+ 2,635
Total	<u>28,33,878</u>	<u>31,10,898</u>	<u>+ 2,77,020</u>

*Post-mortem Examinations.*—856 Post - m o r t e m examinations were made during the year against 804 last year.



*Medical Aid to Women.*—The full cadre of Women Medical Officers of the Department consists of one Superintendent and 4 Civil Surgeons all working at the Victoria Zenana Hospital; 12 Assistant Surgeons and 23 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. 3 Women Sub-Assistant designated as Inspectresses, have been provided for by the Judicial and Police Departments to look after the Unclaimed Children at their residence.

*Institutions.*—Qualified Women Doctors were attached to the following institutions where there are reasonable arrangements for the privacy of women.

Osmania Hospital, Victoria Zenana Hospital, Chaderghat Hospital, Sultan Bazar Hospital, Mental Hospital, Police Hospital, Aliabad, Doodbowli, Suburban, Khairatabad Dispensaries in Hyderabad City, and the 15 Headquarter Hospitals of the Districts, Matwada and Jalna. Women are also treated in all the hospitals of the State. The Victoria Zenana Hospital in Hyderabad, the Rani Shernapalli Hospital at Gulbarga and the Aided Mission Hospital at Khammammet are special institutions where women are treated exclusively by women.

*Beds.*—1,055 beds were maintained for women in-patients against 1,040 in the preceding year.

*Women Patients treated.*—During the year 19,262 women including female children were treated as indoor patients against 17,513 admitted last year, and the total number of women outpatients including female children was 10,89,098 against 9,79,220 in the preceding year.

*Maternity Work.*—4,368 maternity cases were attended to in the various Hospitals and Dispensaries as against 5,024 in the previous year. Of these 3,734 were cases of normal labour, and 634 of abnormal labour against 3,627 and 1,397 respectively in 1346 Fasli. Further 1,982 labour cases (including abnormal) were conducted outside the Hospitals. The work done in the Gynæcological, Obstetric, Medical and Surgical Sections

of the Osmania, Victoria and Rani Shernapalli Zenana Hospitals is detailed in the following table:—

Serial No.	Particulars	Osmania Hospital	Victoria Zenana Hospital	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital
1	Maternity Cases			
	(i) Normal	1,029	2,482	188
	(ii) Abnormal	237	174	36
	(iii) Antenatal Cases	2,332	994	282
	(iv) Post-natal Cases	194	252	16
2	Maternity Operations	267	574	41
3	Gynæcological Cases (Indoor)	868	861	41
4	In-patients			
	(i) New	2,809	7,504	211
	(ii) Their treatment days	13,501	93,188	1,960
5	Outpatients			
	(i) New	39,739	34,697	7,690
	(ii) Return Visits	1,05,513	62,422	12,146
6	General Surgical Operations	264	2,524	112

The figures for the Gulbarga Zenana Hospital are comparatively small as this institution has only 8 beds.

Besides the above figures cases of labour were attended to in Hyderabad City, by trained Dais working under the control and supervision of the Health Visitors of the 4 Infant Welfare Centres.

*Buildings.*—Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 11 lakhs for medical buildings during the triennium commencing in 1347 F. It was, however, conditioned that the buildings of the T. B. Sanatorium and the Mental Hospital should be constructed out of this grant and the balance to be spent on other buildings pro-

gramme. It was submitted to Government during the year that a special grant would be required for the construction of the Mental Hospital and Rs. 3 lakhs available from His Exalted Highness' Silver Jubilee Funds and the local share available from the State's contribution to Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund could be utilized for the part construction of the Sanatorium. The representation of the department that the budgetted amount of Rs. 11 lakhs for medical buildings may therefore be utilized for other building programmes was at first accepted by Government and an extra grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned. The Finance Department, however, made a subsequent representation and this sanction was withdrawn. The buildings programme could not, however, be adopted to the expected savings of Rs. 2 lakhs after spending the entire grant for this triennium on the construction of a T. B. Sanatorium and a Mental Hospital. The department was therefore forced to ask for an extra grant of at least Rs. 8,85,100. The entire question of grant for the buildings during the triennium was under correspondence with the Government till the close of the year.

The following buildings were completed during the year 1347 Fasli.

1. Branch Dispensary at Patoda.
2. Maternity Ward at Raichur.
3. Maternity Ward at Matwada.

Administrative sanction of Government for the following works costing Rs. 1,05,020-9-4 chargeable to Shahi Funds was received during the year and was communicated to the Public Works Department for construction.

1. Additions and alterations to outpatient department, Osmania Hospital.
2. Installation of a gas plant at Osmania Hospital.
3. Payment for the compensation of site selected for the post-mortem room at Jagtial.
4. Covering the well in the compound of Civil Hospital, Parbhani and fixing an engine and pump.

5. Repairs to well and post-mortem room at Andole-Jogipet.
6. Additions and alterations to Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters and Nurse's quarters at Chaderghat Hospital.
7. Electric re-wiring in the Osmania Hospital.
8. Special repairs to Medical Officer's quarters at Sirpoor.
9. Electric re-wiring for heating circuit at Nizamabad Hospital.
10. Construction of a new outpatient dispensary at Mashirabad.
11. Power plugs at Leper Clinic, Karwan.
12. Construction of Civil Surgeon's quarters at Aurangabad.

The plans and estimates for the village design dispensaries to be constructed from Local Funds were being prepared by the Local Fund Engineers for the following dispensaries.

1. Yellareddy.
2. Gajwail.
3. Kinwat.
4. Chincholi.

*Inspections.*—Colonel Norman Walker inspected 5 Headquarter Hospitals and 18 Taluq Dispensaries and was in camp for 13 days. He also visited Ananthagiri Hills twice. I visited 12 Headquarter Hospitals and 40 Branch Dispensaries besides occasional surprise visits to the City Hospitals and Dispensaries. I also visited the Leper Home and Hospital at Dichpalli and the site for the T. B. Sanatorium at the Ananthagiri Hills. In all I spent 29 days in camp.

Dr. Mirza Hasan Ali Khan, Deputy Director, Medical Department inspected three Headquarter Hospitals and 14 Taluq Dispensaries and was in camp for 18 days.

The District Civil Surgeons visited all the dispensaries in their jurisdiction during the year besides their tours made in connection with Public Health matters.

*Publications.*—During the year of report the Medical Manual and the Office Manual were compiled by Mr. Syed Lutf Ahmed, my Personal Assistant and submitted to Government for sanction. These when published will fulfil a real need of the department.

*Anti-Rabi Treatment.*—During the year under report Anti-Rabic Treatment was available at five centres in the Dominions, *viz.*:—

1. Chemical Laboratory, Hyderabad.
2. Aurangabad District Hospital.
3. Nizamabad               "       "
4. Gulbarga               "       "
5. Warangal               "       "

The total number of patients treated during the year was 756 against 868 last year.

#### STATEMENT I.

Particulars	ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT CENTRES						Total for all Centres during 1847 F	As compared with 1846 F
	Chemical Laboratory, Hyderabad	Temporary Centre, Pargi	Aurangabad	Nizamabad	Gulbarga	Warangal		
<i>Number of Patients.</i>								
Balance of previous year 1846 F	21				1		22	18
During year under report	666		19	19	35	17	756	868
Total	687	.	19	19	36	17	778	881
<i>Total treated during the year 1847 F</i>								
Men	315		8	10	15	7	355	488
Women	118		1	.	4	2	125	115
Male Children	195		7	7	18	7	229	254
Female Children	59		3	2	4	1	69	74
Total	687		19	19	36	17	778	881
As compared with 1846 F.	792	11	15	8	36	19	881	.

5 per cent. Carbolised Sheep Vaccine obtained from Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, was used as in the previous years. The dose of Vaccine administered is based on:—

1. Situation of the wound
2. Nature of the wound
3. Age of the patient

Accordingly the number of new patients treated during 1347 Fash are classified as under.

STATEMENT II

Category of Wounds	Male	Fe- male	CHILDREN		Total during 1347 F	Per- cent- age to total during 1347 F.
			Male	Fe- male		
Class I	21	7	3	1	32	4.2
Class II	60	17	37	10	124	16.4
Class III	229	79	148	41	497	65.7
Class IV-a.	33	16	16	8	78	9.7
Class IV-b	5	1	17	7	30	4.0
Total	348	120	221	67	756	.
Previous year's Balance	7	5	8	2	22	
Total treated during 1347 F	855	125	229	69	778	.

With reference to biting animals the number of patients treated under the above classification is as follows:—

STATEMENT III.

Nature of biting animals	NUMBER OF PERSONS BITTEN UNDER CLASS						Percent- age to Total
	I	II	III	IV-a	IV-b	Total	
Dog	30	123	480	67	28	728	96.8
Jackal			1			1	0.15
Man			1			1	0.15
Other animals	2	1	15	6	2	26	3.4
Total	82	124	497	73	30	756	100.0

Result of treatment at the various Centres during 1347 Fasli is grouped as under:—

STATEMENT VI.

Particulars	ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT CENTRES						Total for all Centres during 1347 F	As compared with 1346 F.
	Chemical Laboratory, Hyderabad	Temporary Centre, Pargi	Aurangabad	Nizamabad	Gulbarga	Warangal		
Number fully treated and discharged	338		14	16	29	11	408	336
Number did not complete the treatment	338		5	3	7	6	354	523
Number died during treatment		.			.		..	..
Number remaining under treatment at the end of the year	16						16	22
Total	687		19	19	36	17	778	881
As compared with 1346 Fasli	792	11	15	8	36	19	881	.

*Reaction.*—Patients belonging to Class IV-*a*, and IV-*b*, receiving 7 and 10 c.c. of Vaccine respectively invariably showed signs of severe local and general reaction during the course of treatment and therefore treatment had to be interrupted.

*Financial Aspect.*—Total quantity of Anti-Rabic Vaccine indented from Pasteur Institute, Coonoor for all Centres during the year 1347 Fasli was 32,698 c.c. costing B.G. Rs. 3,462 against 22,307 c.c. costing B.G. Rs. 3,060 for 1346 Fasli.

*Remarks.*—Rabies primarily is a disease of dogs and only occasionally is it communicated to their animals and to man. It is, in my opinion, a wrong procedure to

treat cases as they arise and to take no steps whatever to control the dog population. We have established Anti-Rabic Centres for curative purposes while preventive measures have been neglected. This obviously is a wrong procedure. Steps should be taken to prevent the disease.

From Statement No. 3 it will be evident that 96 per cent. of patients treated have been bitten by stray dogs.

Hyderabad Centre alone has used 27,210 c.c. of Vaccine costing Rs. 2,910 during the year under report. I am certain of a great saving under this head, saving not only of money but of suffering, if the department could urge the Municipal Authorities to adopt a vigorous campaign against all stray dogs in the City.

#### COLONEL JOHN LAW ENDOWMENT FUND.

##### *Statement No. VII.—A.*

Rs 2,919-15-5 stood to the credit of the Osmania Hospital in the Imperial Bank of India at the close of 1346 Fasli. This together with the dividend received from the John Law Fund during 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 6,947-12-4. Of this Rs. 6,419-8-1 were spent during the year on additional comforts for patients, such as, artificial limbs, fruit, patent medicines and foods.

The balance to the credit of Osmania Hospital at the close of the year was Rs. 528-4-3.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital had to its credit Rs. 844-0-4 at the close of 1346 Fasli. Rs. 1,857-13-2 were credited to this hospital from the dividend of the John Law Fund during 1347 Fasli. Of this 2,004-9-2 were spent during the year on additional comforts for patients leaving a balance of Rs. 697-4-4.

#### SULTAN-UL-HUKMA FUND.

##### *Statement No. VII.—B.*

There was a balance of Rs. 732-10-0 to the credit of the Osmania Hospital at the Imperial Bank of India. Rs. 375 were received as Annual dividend during 1347 Fash. Rs. 20 per month were sent to the Dispensary at Narayanpet, and Rs. 10 per month to the District



Hospital, Raichur to be spent on diet, milk, etc., for indigent persons as sanctioned by the Trustees. This together with the money-order fee amounted to Rs. 364-8-0. There was a balance of Rs. 734-2-0 at the close of the year.

### THE OSMANIA HOSPITAL.

*Staff.*—I, took charge of the Osmania Hospital as Superintendent on the 25th Khurdad consequent on the retirement of Colonel J. Norman Walker, C.I.E., I.M.S.

Civil Surgeon, Dr. D. S. R. Naidoo, L.M. & S., continued as First Resident Medical Officer. Assistant Surgeon, P. B. Kanade, L.M. & S., was transferred on the 25th Amerdad and Assistant Surgeon Munawar Hussain, L.M. & S., was appointed as Second Resident Medical Officer.

*Visiting Staff is as follows:—*

Dr. M. K. Pandit, M.B., B.S., M.R. C.P., D.T.M., D.P.H., T.D.D. .	<i>First Physician.</i>
Dr. Bankat Chandra, M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. .	<i>Second Physician and Professor of Medi- cine.</i>
Dr. S. W. Hardikar, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.R.C.P. .	<i>Honorary Physician and Professor of Pharmacology.</i>
Dr. Khursheed Hussain, M.B., Ch. B. .	<i>First Surgeon and Professor of Sur- gery.</i>
Dr. V. S. Mohalker, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.E. . .	<i>Second Surgeon.</i>
Dr. C. L. Modi, F.R.C.S.I. .	<i>Offg. Third Surgeon.</i>
Dr. S. A. Rahim, B.A., M.B., B.S., D.O., M.S. . .	<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmology.</i>
Dr. S. Nizamuddin Ahmed, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., T.D.D. .	<i>Tuberculosis Specia- list.</i>
Dr. S. A. Jabbar, M.B., B.S., D.M. R.E. . . . .	<i>Radiologist.</i>

Dr. V. G. Borgaonker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.	<i>Gynæcological and Obstetric Surgeon and Professor of Obstetric.</i>
Dr. Abdul Ali Khan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	<i>Anæsthetist.</i>
Dr. D. B. Kulkarni, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.C.S.	<i>Pathologist.</i>
Dr. S. B. Surti, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.	<i>Outpatient Surgeon.</i>
Dr. Munawar Ali, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.E.	<i>Working on deputa- tion with the First Surgeon.</i>
<i>Honorary Staff is as follows:—</i>	
Dr. R. Venkat Rao, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.L.O.	<i>Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist</i>
Dr. B. K. Phatak, M.B., B.S., D.O., M.S.	<i>Eye Specialist.</i>
Dr. B. G. Ranade, M.B., B.S.	<i>Skin and Venereal Specialist.</i>
Dr. C. J. Morris, L.D. Sc.	<i>Dentist.</i>

Dr. S. Nizamuddin Ahmed, who returned from England was appointed as the Tuberculosis Specialist and assumed charge of the Tuberculosis Wards at the Osmania Hospital with effect from 11th Dai 1347 Fashl.

Dr. Munawar Ali, having returned from England, was posted temporarily from 19th Mehir 1347 Fasli to work with the First Surgeon.

The practice of posting freshly qualified Medical Officers as House Physicians and Surgeons for a period of one year was continued.

*Accommodation.*—The sanctioned accommodation is only for 400 in-patients, whereas the daily average was 629.34. The highest figure during the year under report was 706 on 19th Aban. Destitute and unclaimed patients were sent to the Home for the Disabled, Secunderabad, as the authorities of the Karwan Poor House made it difficult for such patients to be admitted in the latter part of the year. As stressed in the past reports, a separate eye hospital would go a long way to remove the severe strain on both the in and the outpatient departments.

As mentioned in the previous report, Probationer Nurses continued to occupy two wards as these could not be opened for want of additional staff and funds.

Greater strain was imposed on the Medical and Nursing Staff on account of a further increase of the number of patients, this year. The number of in-patients was about 700 daily in the month of Aban. Finding the Nursing Staff in this hospital insufficient to cope with the increased work owing to the very large increase in numbers this year, fresh proposal for enhancing the staff and funds was submitted to the Director, Medical and Public Health Department for early sanction. The Government may be requested to sanction the increase in the number of the Nursing Staff and the increase in funds and the other staff of this Hospital as early as possible in order that the work may not suffer.

Owing to the remodelling of the outpatient department taken in hand by the P.W.D., from the middle of Isfandar, one of the fourteen wards of this Hospital has been in use as the outpatient department. Thus the patients of this ward were obliged to be scattered in four other wards along with the patients of those wards. This also put a great strain on the staff and accommodation and is responsible for fewer admission this year.

*Patients treated.*—In spite of all the above-mentioned handicaps, there has been a steady and all-round increase as can be seen from the following figures:—

—	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F	1346 F	1347 F.
Outpatient Department	4,20,257	4,00,941	4,23,552	4,57,515	4,60,658
Daily average	1,151.38	1,096.42	1,160 42	1,253.32	1,262.06
In-patient Department	1,87,441	2,28,460	2,26,358	2,31,688	2,29,710
Daily average	513 51	621.08	621 70	634.68	629 34
Deaths .	818	789	706	769	809
Deaths per 100 .	6.92	5.94	4 98	5.89	6.22

In spite of restricted admission of serious and urgent cases only, number of in-patient has gone up towards the close of the year.

Cases brought to the Hospital in a low and moribund condition, and who died in less than 48 hours, formed one sixth of the total number of deaths.

*Operations.*

	1843 F.	1844 F	1845 F	1846 F.	1847 F.
Major .. ..	1,773	2,769	3,413	3,728	3,052
Minor .. .	9,884	9,383	11,808	17,776	19,813
Total	11,657	12,152	15,221	21,504	22,865
Deaths in operated Cases ..	81	85	135	79	101

*Special Outpatient Department.*

		New Patients	Old Patients	Total
Eye Department .	1847 F	16,213	19,594	35,807
	1846 F	14,619	20,211	34,830
Ear, Nose and Throat Department .	1847 F	7,067	17,398	24,465
	1846 F.	13,917	11,251	25,168
Skin and Venereal .	1847 F.	20,196	36,715	56,911
Department .	1846 F.	18,880	31,244	50,124
Dental Department ..	1847 F.	15,106	4,596	19,702
	1846 F	15,537	5,896	20,933

The decrease in some of the above departments was due to reconstruction of the outpatient department while the work was carried on in one of the wards, and all the departments, except the Eye being accommodated in one big hall with wings on each side, where work had to be carried on as a temporary measure under most trying circumstances.

At present, the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, the Skin and Venereal Specialist and the Dentist attend the Hospital only two hours a day thrice a week. Consider-

ing the popularity of these departments, provision has been made in the remodelling of the outpatient department for sufficient accommodation for all the Specialists to work on all the days in the week, which was not possible previously. The question of the Honorary Specialists for attending the outpatient department on all the days of the week is under consideration of the Director, Medical and Public Health Department.

*Eye Department.*

	1346 F.	1347 F.
Outpatients treated	34,830	35,807
Daily average	95.36	98.10
In-patients treated ..	33,876	34,645
Daily average	92.81	94.91
Operations performed	1,247	1,122

Dr. B. K. Phatak, the Honorary Eye Specialist continued to be in charge of seven beds in the Male Ophthalmic Ward and has an operation day on Friday.

X-Ray Department	1344 F	1345 F	1346 F	1347 F.
<i>Electro-medical Therapy</i>				
In-patient	2,942	3,072	3,642	4,222
Outpatient	8,855	12,691	13,719	10,196
<i>Ultra-violet Therapy</i>				
In-patient	982	1,424	1,055	1,188
Outpatient	3,188	3,097	3,688	3,475
<i>Radiography</i>				
In-patient	2,937	2,637	2,897	3,663
Outpatient	1,908	2,527	2,809	3,425
<i>Deep X-Ray Therapy</i>				
In-patient	93	161	444	237
Outpatient	603	1,231	1,426	1,926
<i>Fluoroscopy</i>				
In-patient	160	234	197	283
Outpatient	25	56	114	126
<i>Clinical Photography</i>				
In-patient	54	76	135	192
Outpatient	7	1	6	9
Total	21,154	27,257	30,132	28,938
Income earned and credited to Treasury O.S Rupees	3,920-8-0	4,887-8-0	5,175-4-0	5,875-4-0

*Pathological Laboratory.*—The appointment of a Pathologist to this Hospital has facilitated the work in this department. There has been an increase in the work turned out and the income derived from this department as the figures show:—

	1346 F.	1347 F.
Specimens examined, Outpatients	1,033	1,420
Specimens examined, In-patients	3,812	6,457
Income earned and credited to treasury	O.S. Rupees . 1,096/8	1,239/-

One compounder of the Medical Department was trained in this Laboratory as Laboratory Assistant. This practice is to be continued to enable such trained compounders to be posted in the district headquarter hospitals with laboratory equipments.

*Maternity Department.*—The number of maternity cases attended in 1347 Fasli was 1,218. Of these 1,060 were normal and 158 were abnormal. Below are some of the selected operations:—

Forceps	90
Curette and Evacuation	105
Version	18
Craniotomy	4
Cæsarian Section	16
Bimanual removal of placenta	32
Embriotomy	1

Out of the 158 abnormal cases many were delivered in No. 2 Labour Ward having been handled unskilfully before admission into the Hospital. 194 post-natal cases delivered outside were admitted into Maternity Ward No. 2. 30 cases of tetanus were treated in the admission room out of which 11 recovered. The infantile mortality was 15.

The number of antenatal cases was 1,851; of these 580 were treated as in-patients and the rest attended the special antenatal clinic in the Gynæcological Examination room on Tuesdays and Thursdays; and also in the women's outpatient department. The full number of deliveries during the year 1347 Fasli was 1,218 as compared with 1,181 of the previous year.

In the Gynæcological section, 868 new in-patients were treated. 585 Gynæcological operations were performed with six deaths. The selected operations are as follows:—

Hysterectomy	..	..	..	11
Salpingectomy	..	..	..	23
Salpingectomy for ectopic	..	..	..	8
Ovariectomy	..	..	..	30
Laparotomy	..	..	..	5
Gilliam's operation	..	..	..	3
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	..	..	..	16
Perineorrhaphy	..	..	..	2

*Women's Outpatient Department.*

	1346 F.	1347 F.
Number of cases treated	94,725	1,45,252
New cases	27,845	39,739
Old cases	66,880	1,05,513
Antenatal cases	1,259	1,851
Operations	163	264

There is an appreciable increase in the Maternity as well as operated cases in this section. There is a great increase in numbers in the Women's Outpatient Department and it is becoming impossible for one woman doctor to carry on the work of this section.

*Casualty Department.*—The number of casualty cases was 7,517 including 842 fractures, 93 cases of poisoning, 24 of acute abdomen. In spite of very late attendance of acute abdominal case in 14, the emergent operation was deemed necessary. The total number of poisoning cases was 93 out of which 9 ended fatally.

Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are posted on "Casualty Duty" for 24 hours each on alternate days. One Medical Officer and one woman doctor are on Hospital duty day and night for emergencies in the wards. The Resident Medical Officers are always available for consultation.

*Clinical Training of Medical Students.*—All the students of the Osmania Medical College attend the Hospital for clinical work during the last three years of their course. The reconstruction of the present out-

patient department will add materially to the clinical training of the students.

The students availed themselves of the routine clinical work, special clinical demonstrations and lectures in the in and outpatient departments and instruction in the special departments.

During the month of Isfandar, the Osmania Hospital was visited by Professor Rudolf Demel, Principal of Rudolf Hospital, Vienna, who was kind enough to give a demonstration in Surgery, "Partial resection of stomach." The demonstration of Professor Demel was much appreciated by the medical staff and students.

The refresher course started a year back, was continued this year during the summer.

*Anæsthetist's Department.*—One Civil Surgeon and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon continued to remain in this department. The number of patients anæsthetised by the various methods has been 1,852. As the after effects under sub-archnoid block are practically absent, this mode of anæsthesia is getting popular with the Surgeons and the patients. Consequently, Chloroform anæsthesia is on the decrease.

*Medical Stores.*—An Assistant Surgeon is in charge of the Hospital Medical Stores. He is also responsible for the instruction of the probationer compounders and the instruction of the ward menial staff in First Aid.

The annual allotment for drugs and hospital necessities is Rs. 35,000. In spite of enforcing great economy, the expenditure exceeded the allotment by over Rs. 5,870. Over 20,71,000 doses of medicine were issued at a cost of less than 4 pies per dose.

*Note on Colonel John Law's Fund.*—As in the previous years, proprietary and patent medicines not supplied by the Government, artificial limbs and spectacles were purchased from this fund. This fund also provided for the travelling charges of indigent patients and has been a great boon to the poor patients.

*Training of Compounders.*—Twelve permanent compounders assisted by the probationer compounders worked throughout the year. One women compounder



continued to be posted in the women's outpatient department.

26 probationer compounders were recruited for training in the beginning of 1347 Fasli. Of these nine left the class. Of the remaining who appeared for the examination 16 passed.

*Nursing Establishment.*—Miss Margaret Stockton continued to work as Matron during the year under report, except for some months towards the close of the year when she was officiating for the Lady Superintendent of the Hyderabad Nursing Service, in addition to her own duties.

Miss G. G. Ashton was transferred from the Maternity wards to the administrative staff as Assistant Matron.

*Indian Sisters.*

At the beginning of the year	11
At the end of the year	10

*Staff Nurses.*

At the beginning of the year	15
At the end of the year	16

*Trained Nurses.*

At the beginning of the year	20
At the end of the year	22

*Paid Probationers.*

At the beginning of the year	22
At the end of the year	22

*Unpaid Probationers.*

At the beginning of the year	24
At the end of the year	32

*The Training for Nurses.*—The following is a detail-account of the results of the examination for Nurses held in April 1938. The September examination had to be postponed to October 1938 (1348 Fasli) for unexpected reasons.

April 1938 (Khurdad 1347 F.)

Class.	Appeared	Passed.
Preliminary Probationers	8	8
1st Year Probationers	10	10
2nd Year Probationers	5	3
3rd Year Probationers (final in Sick Nursing)	3	2
Midwifery	6	6

The successful candidates at the final examination were provided with posts of trained nurses.

The Nursing Staff did very good work in nursing of the sick patients under most trying circumstances especially during the last few months when the figures were very high.

The accommodation for the Nurses is not sufficient and this matter has already been brought to notice in previous reports. At present there has been a great awakening among mulki candidates to take up training of nursing and large number of candidates are being attracted by the popularity of the Training School. They are, however, refused admission for want of accommodation at the Nurses' Hostel or at the Nurses' Quarters. The School for Training of Nurses will be capable of entertaining of more candidates, if immediate arrangements be made for enlarging the present arrangements for accommodation for Nurses.

*Kitchen Department.*—The steward continued to be in charge of the kitchen, assisted by a Sister and the Second Resident Medical Officer. There is an increase in the variety of diets issued.

Every precaution has been taken to accept excellent quality of foodstuffs from the selected contractors and purchases made locally. The service was uniformly good and was commended both by the staff and the patients.

*Electrician and Pumping Department.*—The installation of a drying chamber in the linen department of this Hospital is still pending.

With the courtesy of the Principal of the Osmania Medical College, at a proportionate cost, gas has been introduced in the hospital and gas burners are being used in some departments.

This year, the efforts to cut down the cost of current by reducing the number of lights and stopping the fans for the cool months had been broken down and consequently the bill for consumption of current has gone up.

*Sanitation.*—The 'sanitary condition of the hospital was up to the mark. The annual maintenance and repairs work was partially done. The remodelling of the outpatient department has been taken in hand by the P.W.D., and is nearly complete.

The ward boys and menial servants continued to be as efficient as ever. Most of these servants held the certificate of the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board in First Aid.

*General Remarks.*—There were two meetings of the Advisory Board. The board recommended an increase in staff, particularly the Nursing Staff, which is awaiting sanction. The Board approved of the suggestion of the appointment of a private practitioner as a member of the Advisory Board. Accordingly, on the recommendation of the Director of the Medical and Public Health Department, Dr. G. K. Kirloskar was appointed as a Member. This step will ensure better understanding and relations between the medical staff of this hospital and the private medical practitioners.

During the year under report three meetings of the Hospital Staff were held. The subjects discussed at these meetings proved to be of great utility in effecting improvements in the working of the hospital.

The auditing of the accounts of this institution by the audit section of the Accountant-General's Office, which was started in the year 1346 Fasli came to a close in the year under report. The objections raised mostly comprise of a minor nature, which have been replied and subsequently the final objection sheet was received to which adequate replies are under preparation. The multiplicity of accounts, numerous equipment and the objections of the institution raised by the audit were not of great importance. It is obvious that the accounts of this hospital have been efficiently maintained.

The junior medical staff, the nursing staff and the menial staff worked untiringly during the recent communal riots early in the month of Khurdad. They

exhibited a real spirit of loyalty and attended to the heavy work ungrudgingly.

*Visitors' Remarks.*—"I visited the Osmania Hospital and Chemical Laboratories in company with Colonel Norman Walker, I.M.S. (Retired), the Director-General of Medical Services, Hyderabad State, during which tour he explained every detail of the important and self-supporting institution. I have in my 40 years of public life, as a medical man, visited many hospitals within British and Feudatory India and I feel I can, without hesitation, state that the Osmania Hospital is the most complete institution in every way that I have ever seen. It challenges international competition. To congratulate Colonel Norman Walker would be but a common place. Rather I would say that it is administrators of Colonel Walker's type that one finds it difficult adequately to appreciate and admire, and one would like to see him more suitably honoured. From what I heard and saw, Colonel Norman Walker has completely revolutionized and brought to its present perfect state of efficiency every detail branch of the Medical Department of Hyderabad. Indeed, by his administration of such diseases as Plague, Yaws, Cholera and Malaria, he alone has been the means of replacing death with life, and refuse and filth with clean modern sanitation. Such men are true patriots and friends to the State and its people. I was taken over every branch of this enormous institution, and as I journeyed from department to department, I was lost in wonderment at the intimate knowledge shown, both as a doctor and administrator, by Colonel Norman Walker.

Indeed, I find myself bankrupt in words adequately to express my pleasure at the excellence of this splendid institution. The State is indeed fortunate in having Colonel Norman Walker as Director-General and I complement him and his very able and exceptionally well-qualified staff in the great work they are doing in the State."

(Sd.) HENRY GIDNEY, *Kt.*,  
F.R.C.S., & F.R.S., (G), M.R.C.P.E.,  
*Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S. (Rtd.).*

3-12-37.

“This Hospital is well equipped and the work performed is excellent.”

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D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

20-1-1938.

“I have very much appreciated seeing the excellence and efficiency of all the departments of the Hospital in their normal working day. It is in every way most impressive.”

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*Professor of Physiology,*

*St. Mary's Hospital Medical School,*

*University of London.*

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“I spent a delightful morning in the Osmania Hospital and was much impressed with the high standard maintained. It is really a beautiful hospital and I congratulate Colonel Norman Walker, the Matron and staff most warmly.”

(Sd.) DOREEN LINLITHGOW

January, 1938.

Finally, I beg to submit that the efficient work of the hospital is suffering considerably for want of accommodation, staff and funds, the sanction for which is solicited.

*Income.*—The income of the Hospital in the year under review was as follows:—

	O.S.	Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution from Government		5,59,568	0	0
Rent realised on paying patients		25,680	0	0
Hire realised on Ambulance Car ..		816	0	0
Amount realised in X-Ray Department		5,956	4	0
Amount realised in Laboratory ..		1,319	8	0
Miscellaneous ..		635	7	6
Total .		5,93,975	3	6

*Expenditure.—*

	O.S.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries of Gazetted Officers		1,28,560	0	0
Salaries of Staff		1,26,659	11	0
Salaries of menial staff		43,908	15	0
Allowance including Compounders' Scholarships		20,694	14	4
Diet	..	85,000	0	0
Bhatta and other charges	..	6,800	0	0
Contingencies		33,449	4	4
Special charges	.	95,947	1	2
Barbardari	.	800	0	0
Total		5,41,819	13	10
<hr/>				
Drugs were supplied from grants in the Medical Department and the cost of drugs during the year was.		40,870	2	0
Total		5,82,689	15	10

[Statement.]

*Statement showing the Cases of Poisoning admitted to the Hospital during the year 1847 Fash.*

Serial No.	Nature of poison used	No	Cured	Dis-charged other-wise	Died
1	Opium . ..	31	22	4	5
2	Kerosene oil .	3	3	.	..
3	Belladonna	2	2	..	.
4	Alcohol .	6	6		..
5	Turpentine ..	1	1		.
6	Herb poisoning	3	2	1	
7	Food poisoning	1		1	
8	Dhatara	6	6	..	
9	Lysol	1		1	.
10	Tr. Iodine .	2	2		.
11	Copper sulphate	3	2	..	1
12	Barium carbonate	1	1	.	.
13	Arsenic .	2	2		.
14	Drug poisoning	4	4	..	
15	Acid poisoning	4	2	..	2
16	Camphor ..	2	.	2	
17	Poison of uncertain origin	11	8	2	1
18	Phenyle .	1	1	.	
19	Strychnine .	2	2	.	
20	Corrosive poisoning	1	1	.	
21	Ptomaine .	1	..	1	.
22	Coal gas .	1	1	..	..
23	A.B.C. Linament	1	1	..	
Total .		90	69	12	9

## THE VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL.

On 26th Khurdad 1347 Fasli Dr. M. V. Webb handed over charge of the office of Superintendent and proceeded on one month and seventeen days' leave pending retirement. Dr. M. F. Correa officiated as Superintendent until 25th Mehir 1347 Fasli when Dr. E. Pfeil took over charge.

*Visitors.*—Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow visited the hospital when in Hyderabad on 19th January 1938. The following ladies also paid visits during the year.

Mrs. Eileen Nicholson.

Mrs. D. Minehead.

Begum Samad Yar Jung.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dank.

Mrs. Walker.

Mrs. A. B. 'Abdul Kadir.

Mrs. Hyder Ali Khan.

*Medical Staff.*—Besides the Superintendent, the Medical Staff consisted of 4 Civil Surgeons, 4 Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

*Nursing Staff.*—Nursing Staff consists of one Matron, an Assistant Matron, 6 Staff Nurses and 22 trained Nurses. Two Indian Sisters were deputed in place of two trained Nurses from Osmania Hospital during the year 1346 Fasli. One of these returned to Osmania Hospital on 6th Bahman 1347 Fasli and a trained Nurse was transferred as substitute.

Miss C. Howie continued her work as Matron throughout the year.

The Nursing Staff is insufficient to cope with the large number of patients and the increasing numbers attending the outpatient department. Though the recognized number of beds is 150 only—the average daily number of in-patients was 255, a large number of these are midwifery cases who need individual and unceasing care and attention during delivery.

Much of the nursing must be done by Dais (ward attendants) who have neither the training nor the edu-



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Salaries of menial staff	.	43,908	15	0
Allowance including Compounders' Scholarships		20,694	14	4
Diet	.	85,000	0	0
Bhatta and other charges		6,800	0	0
Contingencies		33,449	4	4
Special charges		95,947	1	2
Barbardari	.	800	0	0
Total		5,41,819	13	10
<hr/>				
Drugs were supplied from grants in the Medical Department and the cost of drugs during the year was		40,870	2	0
Total		5,82,689	15	10

[Statement.]

cation and intelligence for this skilled work and are really intended to work as ayahs and cleaners. An increase in the Nursing Staff is an urgent necessity of the hospital.

*Midwives.*—The particulars concerning the training of Midwives are shown in the table given below compared with 1346 Fasli.

Year	Scholarships available	Under training	Admission	Total	Left	Passed	Remaining
1346 F	15	8	6	14	2		12
1347 F	15	12		12	5	4	3

*Training of Dais.*—As usual Dais either with Government Stipends or with Scholarships from Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund were trained during the year. The progress of the scheme is shown in the table given below:—

Year	Scholarships available	Remaining at beginning of year	Admission	Total	Left	Passed	Remaining at the end of the year
<b>1346 Fasli</b>							
Government stipends	12		12	12	6	2	4
V.M.S. to indigent Dais	15		15	15	11		4
Private pupil without scholarship			4	4		4	
<b>Total</b>		.	31	31	17	6	8
<b>1347 Fasli</b>							
Government stipends	12	4	8	12	5	7	
V.M.S.	15	4	10	14	4	5	5
Private		.	2	2	.	2	
<b>Total</b>	27	8	20	28	9	14	5

*Buildings.*—The usual petty repairs have been carried out and some additional sanitary fittings installed. Special reports on the general condition and structure of the buildings, and on the urgent need for extensive repairs and alterations to the kitchen have been sent to the Director, Medical and Public Health Department.

*Accounts.*—The annual grant for the year was Rs. 1,85,878 and expenditure was Rs. 1,64,870-12-2 against Rs. 1,85,583 and Rs. 1,66,422 respectively in 1346 Fasli.

The income derived from John Law Fund amounted to Rs. 1,857-13-2 as compared with Rs. 1,854-4-2 last year.

Rs. 2,044-9-2 were spent on patients' comforts and a balance of Rs. 697-4-4 remains. The total receipts from the rent of the paying wards amounted to Rs. 15,055 against Rs. 14,400 of 1346 Fasli. Besides the ward rents the following amounts were sent to the Government Treasury.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Electric charges received from Medical Officers and Matron .. .	46	0	0
2. Condemned articles auctioned .	51	10	0
3. Pathological examination of specimens .. ..	105	8	0
4. Fee for issuing the copy of certificate to Dai Ruth Mary .	2	0	0
Total ..	205	2	0

### STATISTICS.

*Outpatient Department.*—The attendance at the outpatient department has increased. The table given below shows the number of patients treated outdoor in the last five years including the year under report.

The increasing numbers both in outpatient department and of in-patients show the growing demands for treatment at the hospital and emphasize the need for

more and better accommodation and facilities for treatment.

*Outpatients.*

year	New out-patients	Old out-patients or return visit	Total	Daily average
1343 Fasli .	26,894	41,448	68,336	212 4
1344 Fasli	32,700	48,806	76,006	208 23
1345 Fasli	36,986	35,702	82,688	234 13
1346 Fasli	33,264	46,818	80,082	219 4
1347 Fasli	34,697	62,422	97,119	266 1

*In-patients.*

Year	Admitted during the year	Number of their treatment days	Daily average
1343 Fasli	5,539	73,798	215 9
1344 Fasli	5,691	79,986	219
1345 Fasli .	6,638	89,479	245
1346 Fasli .	6,340	79,116	217
1347 Fasli .	7,504	93,188	255

The number of new in-patients admitted during 1347 Fasli was 7,504 against 6,340 last year, showing an increase of 1,164. With 188 in-patients remaining under treatment at the close of the preceding year, the total number of new patients treated indoor was 7,692 against 6,534 in the year before. The number of treatment days of these patients was 93,188 as contrasted with 79,116 last year. The daily average of in-patients was 255 against 217 last year. It may be noted that the number of beds in the hospital is supposed to be 150. This is to be contrasted with the daily average number of 255.

The results of treatment were 6,630 cured, 475 relieved 212 discharged otherwise, 124 died and 251 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The figures for last year were 5,574 cured, 345 relieved, 325 discharged otherwise, 102 died and 188 remained under treatment at the close of 1346 Fasli.

The total number of deaths was 124 in 7,692 patients treated as against 102 deaths in 6,534 patients last year thus giving a percentage of 1.6 for 1347 Fasli.

17 deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission, patients having been brought in a moribund condition. These are included in outpatient returns.

#### *Report of Maternity Section.*

Total number of cases admitted for 1347 Fasli.

1. Deliveries	.	.	2,606
2. Antenatal			994
3. Post-natal			252
			<hr/>
	Total	.	3,852
			<hr/>

#### *Classification of Delivery Cases.*

1. Natural	..	.	2,432
2. Complex		..	507
3. Forceps	.	.	37
4. Abortions	..	.	108
5. Evacuations	..	..	9
6. Version	..		38
7. Induction of Labour			5
8. Cæsarian Section			20
9. Craniotomy	.	..	9
10. Embroyotomy	.	..	.
11. Extractions	..	..	23
12. Ectopic	..	..	9
13. Manual Removal of Placenta			29
14. Application of Willet Forceps			9
15. Post Partum Hæmorrhage	..		37
16. Plugging of Vagina		..	18

*Causes of Forceps*

1. Relative Uterine Inertia	..	23
2. Rigid Cervix	. .	..
3. P. O. Posterior	..	.
4. Eclampsia	.. .	..
5. Disproportionate Pelvis	..	13
6. Placenta Previa	.. ..	1
Total		<hr/> 37 <hr/>

*Causes of Version.*

Transverse	.. .	25
Placenta Previa	.. ..	13
Cord Prolapse	.. ..	..
Total		<hr/> 38 <hr/>

*Causes of Complex Labour.*

Anæmia	.. ..	47
Malaria	.. ..	167
Pre-Eclampsia and Eclampsia	..	62
Pneumonia	.. ..	10
Hydraminics	.. ..	..
A. Dysentery	.. ..	65
B. Dysentery	.. ..	17
Accidental Hæmorrhage	..	..
Cardiac Disease	.. ..	20
Mild Albuminuria	.. ..	56
Amœbic Hepatitis	.. ..	3
Phthisis	.. ..	7
G. C. Infection	.. ..	36
Cystitis	.. ..	14
Tabes Dorsalis	..	1
Pyelitis of Pregnancy	.. ..	12
Total		<hr/> 507 <hr/>

Live-births	..	..	2,368
Still-births	..	..	374
			(108 abortions 266 noble)
Total	..	..	2,742
Neo-Natal deaths	..	..	156

*Causes of Deaths in Mothers.*

Pernicious Anæmia	..	..	8
Placenta Previa	..	..	3
Adherent Placenta	..	..	3
Pneumonia	..	..	4
Heart Disease	.	..	9
Eclampsia	..	..	5
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	3
B. Dysentery	..	..	3
Peritonitis	..	..	2
Septicæmia after craniotomy	..	..	1

*Diseases of the Puerperium.*

Sapcæmia	..	..	61
Breast abscess	..	..	2
Caries of pubic bone	..	..	1
Peripheral Neuritis		..	8
Puerperal Mania	..	..	1
314 Patients had a morbid Puerperium B.M.A. Statement.			
Minor Operations	..	..	349
Blood taken for W.R.		..	299 (99 positive)



*Pathological Report for 1347 Fasli.*

Blood smears                      ..                      ..                      1,316

Blood counts:—

(a) Differential	108	}	289
(b) W. B. S.	113		
(c) R. B. S.	68		
Sputum                      ..                      ..                      ..			111
Cervical, Urethral and pus smears			1,937
Fæces                      .                      ..                      ..			629
Urine                      .                      ..                      .			1,810
Throat smears                      ..                      .			40
Sugar estimation in urine                      .			10
Urea concentration                      .                      ..			6
Total                      ..			6,148

Total amount collected during the year 1347 Fasli for the examination of specimens O.S. Rs. 105-8-0.

## CITY POLICE HOSPITAL.

Captain Madan Gopal Saincher, I.M.S., was in-charge of the Hospital as Police Surgeon. He was assisted by a Woman Assistant Surgeon and a Male Pro-Assistant Surgeon.

*Accommodation.*—It is a twelve bedded Hospital. Eight beds for males and four for females, but the average number of in-patients exceeds that, the extra patients being accommodated in the verandah.

Daily average attendance of in-patients this year was 13.8.

There is a slight decrease from last year's average.

## STATISTICS.

<i>Outpatients.</i>	<i>Current year.</i>	<i>Last year.</i>
Number treated new                      ..	19,392	18,985
Daily average                      ..	186.9	195.6

*In-patients*

Remaining from last year	..	15
Admissions	..	545

## Discharged:—

Cured	.	..	278
Relieved	.	.	58
Otherwise	.	..	206
Deaths	..	..	5
Remaining under treatment			13

*Operations:—*

	<i>Current Year.</i>	<i>Last Year.</i>
Major operations	81	60
Minor operations	482	439
Total number cured	439	..
Relieved	123	..
Otherwise	1	..
Died	1	..
Remaining under treatment	2	.

During the year 72 Post-Mortems were performed.

## They were:—

Homicides	..	..	17
Suicides	..	..	11
Accidents	..	..	20
Poisoning	.	..	9
Infanticides	..	..	4
Natural	..	..	4
No cause discovered	..	..	7

*Female Medical Aid.*—A female Assistant and a Dai constitute the staff. Four beds are available for in-patients.

	<i>New.</i>	<i>Old.</i>	<i>Daily average.</i>
Indoor patients	61	532	1.62
Outdoor patients	9,926	27,905	103.64
Minor operations	85	..	..
Major operations	.. 14	..	..

Number of maternity cases treated outside the Hospital.

Normal labour	.	..	2
Abnormal labour	..	..	..
Total number of gynæcological treated			750

*Insanes.*—During the year 152 insanes were certified and sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Medico-Legal work conducted is as follows:—

Simple injuries	.	..	1,167
Grievous injuries	.		99
Drunkards	.		672
Rape cases	.		15
Unnatural offences			11

#### MENTAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. C. A. Sunder Raj continued in charge of the Mental Hospital throughout the year 1347 Fasli.

*Staff.*—The medical staff consists of a Civil Surgeon, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Nurse and two Compounders.

The Honorary Specialists in Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat, Skin and Venereal Diseases and Dentistry paid periodical visits to the Institution.

The menial staff though supplemented by the convicts is quite inadequate.

*Accommodation.*—As stated in the previous reports the extent of accommodation remained unchanged. There has been a marked increase in the number of patients, more than in any year in the past. In consequence there was much overcrowding in the wards. The daily average number of patients during the year under report was 408.21 as against 370.86 during the previous year, and the maximum number of patients accommodated was 425. This number exceeds the normal figure of 225 by 200.

With limited room and inadequate staff it was found to be very difficult to manage the patients most of whom were generally quarrelsome and sometimes even

dangerous. Under the circumstances the responsibilities of the medical staff and the strain on the menial staff have been very great. In order to relieve the congestion, attempts were made to persuade the relatives of quiet and harmless patients who could be easily managed at home, to take charge of them with the permission of the court. But the attempts were futile mainly owing to the fact that the relatives were not being charged for the maintenance of the patients in the hospital.

The statement below shows the admission, discharges and daily averages for 5 years ending 1347 Fasli. The figures indicate that the population of the hospital has been steadily increasing and emphasise the urgent need for a spacious, well-equipped hospital on modern lines.

Year	Remained at the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Total	Discharged during the year	Remained at the end of the year	Daily average
1343 Fash	324	213	537	183	354	344.20
1344 Fasli . .	354	191	545	191	354	358.50
1345 Fash	354	223	577	207	370	359.10
1346 Fasli	370	227	597	210	387	370.86
1347 Fasli	387	213	600	198	407	408.21

#### PATIENTS.

*Admissions.*—At the beginning of the year there were 267 males and 120 females, a total of 387 patients. During the year 156 men and 57 women were admitted. The total number of patients treated during the year was 600, 423 males and 177 females. Civil patients were all admitted under reception orders.

*Discharges.*—During the year 168 patients were discharged of whom 128 were males and 40 females. Out of these 129 were discharged as cured, 35 were handed over to the care of the relatives, after some improvement, by the order of the court, 3 were discharged otherwise and one was discharged as normal.

The percentage of cases cured to the total admissions for the year 1347 F. was 32.86 as against 29.07 in 1346 Fasli.

*Criminal Patients.*—The year opened with 32 Criminal Patients—29 males and 3 females. 8 men were admitted during the year. Out of the total number, 3 were discharged as cured, 2 died, one patient after completion of sentence was transferred to the civil side, and one under-trial prisoner who was sent for observation was discharged as normal.

Following is the comparative statement of admissions and discharges for 1346 Fasli and 1347 Fasli.

Year	Remained on 1st Azar	Admitted during the year	Total	DISCHARGED					Died	Remained at the end of the year
				Cured	Handed over to relatives	Otherwise	Normal	Total		
1346 F	370	227	597	141	28	7	3	179	31	387
1347 F	387	213	600	129	35	3	1	168	25	407

*Health of Patients.*—The general physical condition of the patients, in spite of all possible care as regards their diet, has not been satisfactory. Restricted space, lack of fresh air and want of exercise have been mostly responsible for this state of affairs.

There were 3 cases of Beri Beri but fortunately they did not end fatally. The daily average number of patients that required treatment for physical illness as in-patients was 4.15 as against 3.94 in the previous year.

*Accidents and Injuries.*—There were cases of minor injuries which, as pointed out in my previous reports, could not be prevented owing to the fact that the inmates, many of whom were quarrelsome, had to be crowded together for want of sufficient room. But care was taken as far as possible to keep really dangerous patients in single rooms, thereby ensuring that no

serious accidents happened. Though there were a few potential suicides, I am glad to report that there was no serious mishap. A criminal patient in a fit of excitement made persistent attempts to take his life by trying to dash his head against iron bars and walls. He was under continuous, vigilant watch and it was only after about two months the fit passed away. He is now normal

*Deaths.*—During the year 25 patients died as against 31 in 1346 Fasli. Percentage of deaths to the total number of patients treated during the year was 4.17 as against 5.19 in the previous year.

Statement below shows the causes of death.

S. No.	Name of Diseases.	Deaths.
1.	Pneumonia .	4
2.	T. B. Abdomen . . .	1
3.	Amæbic Dysentery (Chronic) .	1
4.	Diseases of the blood .	1
5.	Diseases of the alimentary system .	9
6.	Diseases of the nervous system .	4
7.	Pallagra .. ..	2
8.	Exhaustion and Heart failure ..	2
9.	Cellulitis Scalp .. ..	1
Total ..		<hr/> 25 <hr/>

The following statement shows the Types of Insanity of patients admitted during the year 1347 Fasli:—

Serial No.	Name of disease	Males	Females	Total
1	Manic Depressive Psychosis ..			
	(a) Intermittent and Periodic forms .	18	4	17
	(b) Acute and Chronic Mania .	68	27	90
	(c) Acute and Chronic Melancholia .	7	5	12
2	Involuntional Melancholia .		6	6
3	Schizophrenia (Dementia Præcox)	17	4	21
4	Paranoia .	1		1
5	Toxic Insanity .	25	3	28
6	General Paralysis of the Insane .	2	..	2
7	Epilepsy and Epileptic Insanity ..	22	5	27
8	Dementia .	1	1	2
9	Amentia (Idiocy, Imbecility and Feeble-mindedness). .	1	2	6
10	Observation (normal) .	1	..	1
	Total ..	156	57	218

*Treatment.*—Sedatives, Hypnotics and Tonics were largely used in the treatment of mental cases. Morphia and Hyoscine Hydrobromide injections, Sulphonal and prolonged baths were found to be very effective in the treatment of excited cases. Bromides in large doses were employed in the treatment of Epilepsy. The patients responded well and most of them were free from fits of Schizophrenia were given courses of Sulphur Injections (1 per cent. Sulphur in olive oil). The patients showed some improvement which was unfortunately only temporary.

Chronic cases which formed the major part of the population of the hospital were as carefully nursed and

looked after as was possible. Special attention was paid to "Wet and Dirty" patients. As no facilities were provided for patients to occupy their time in mild vocations they were forced to lead a sedentary life which apart from affecting their health and mental condition adversely led to frequent quarrels.

*Inspections.*—Nawab Jeevan Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice and the Director-General of Police visited the hospital on the 18th Farwardi and 30th Arde-behisht 1347 Fasli respectively.

### STATEMENT No. I.

*Return showing the Religion, Sex and Residence of the Patients admitted during the year 1347 Fasli.*

Serial No.	Name of District	MUHAMMADANS			HINDUS			CHRISTIANS			OTHER CASTES			TOTAL		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Hyderabad	57	32	89	35	11	46	3	1	4				95	44	139
2	Atraf-e-Balda	6	1	7	3		3							9	1	10
3	Aurangabad	5		5	3	1	4							8	1	9
4	Parbhan	4	2	6	4		4							8	2	10
5	Nanded		3	3	1		1							1	3	4
6	Bhir	4	1	5										4	1	5
7	Gulbarga	4		4	5		5							9		9
8	Raichur	1		1										1		1
9	Osmanabad				2	1	3							2	1	3
10	Warangal	1		1	3	2	5							4	2	6
11	Asifabad				1		1							1		1
12	Medak	2		2	1	1	2							3	1	4
13	Karimnagar	2			2		2							4		4
14	Mahbubnagar	1		1										1		1
15	Nizamabad	4	1	5	2		2							6	1	7
	Total	91	40	131	62	10	78	3	1	4				156	57	213



A meeting of the Advisory Board is to be called shortly to consider the difficulties of the staff, the shortcomings of the present enactment and to suggest ways and means to gain information regarding such children and their whereabouts and if necessary to suggest amendments in the present enactment to make it more workable. Considering the difficulties in the way of progress the number of children registered has been satisfactory.

The following statement shows the number of orphans and unclaimed children registered during 1347 Fash. Some of the children who were registered during the year left to their respective places and in consequence had to be discharged:—

*Statement showing the Unclaimed and Orphan Children, etc., registered during the year 1847 Fasla.*

Date	ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN		ORPHANS		UN-CLAIMED CHILDREN		HANDED OVER BY PARENTS		WHOLE-TIME SERVANTS ABOVE 7 YEARS AND UNDER 16 YEARS		CHILDREN OVER 7 YEARS EMPLOYED AS DOMESTIC SERVANTS		Grand total	Remarks						
	Last number	During the year	Total	Last number	During the year	Total	Last number	During the year	Total	Last number	During the year	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	..	57	57		614	614		15	15	.	657	657		1,200	1,200	.			2,642	..

1. Number registered during the year 1847 F . . . 2,642
2. Number of registered children inspected during the year 1847 F . . . 1,616
3. Approximate number of houses inspected during the year 1847 F . . . 19,012
4. Number of houses in which registration work was done during the year 1847 F. . . 1,262

## STATEMENT III.

*Statement showing Number of Articles examined in Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory, Hyderabad-Deccan, since 1338 F. to the end of year 1347 F.*

Year	Medico-Legal Section	Bacteriological and Pathological Section	Histological Section	Serological Section	Urological Section	Water Analyses	Food Analyses	General Analyses	Total number of articles examined
1338 F...	1,091	400	27	18	50	135	26	62	1,809
1339 F..	1,569	370	37	44	65	278	53	20	2,431
1340 F.	1,795	367	31	59	97	196	131	30	2,706
1341 F..	1,661	380	28	50	87	372	110	304	2,992
1342 F..	1,912	483	17	101	140	345	123	61	3,182
1343 F.	2,269	363	22	84	105	321	230	28	3,422
1344 F..	2,633	394	27	337	130	279	319	12	4,631
1345 F...	2,400	238	21	712	109	211	282	92	4,065
1346 F..	2,213	646	27	1,274	213	203	549	16	5,146
1347 F.	2,179	358	23	2,561	270	430	434	25	6,880

## STATEMENT IV.

*Statement showing Districts from whence Articles were received for Examination during 1947 F arranged according to Sections concerned*

Serial number	District	Medico-Legal	Bacteriological and Pathological	Histological	Serological	Urological	Water Analysis	Food Analysis	General Analysis	Total No. of articles examined
1	Hyderabad	394	849	19	2,549	270	398	480	24	4,98
2	Secunderabad			.			.			..
3	Lalaguda .			1					.	
4	Bolarum									.
5	Atraf-e-Balda	49								4
6	Aurangabad .	180		1			14		.	14
7	Bir .	115		..			4		.	11
8	Nanded .	187	.				8			18
9	Parbhani	180		1		.	18			14
10	Gulbarga	177	4			.	10			19
11	Bidar ..	74			1					7
12	Osmanabad	84		.	1	.	2	2	1	9
13	Raichur	77	.		10	.	6			9
14	Medak	86				.	2			8
15	Nizamabad	51		1		.				5
16	Mahbubnagar	105				.	8			11
17	Nalgonda	66	.	.		.			.	6
18	Warangal	147	1		.	.	10			15
19	Karimnagar	102	4			.		2		10
20	Adilabad	65	.							6
21	Jagirs	31	.			.			.	3
22	Pargahs .	104		.		.				10
23	Samasthans .	5		.		..	.		.	1
Grand Total		2,179	858	23	2,561	270	480	484	25	6,88

*Blood Stains for Murder.*—181 cases with 1,227 articles (as against 179 cases with 1,085 articles for 1346 F.) were examined for the detection of Human Blood Stains; of these Human blood was found in 170 cases giving a p.c. of 93.9 positive detections.

## DETAILS OF WORK CONDUCTED UNDER VARIOUS SECTIONS.

### I.—MEDICO-LEGAL SECTION.

Under this main and important section, the nature of the work conducted during the year is as follows:—

Sub-sections	1847 FASLI			1846 FASLI		
	Cases	Percent- age of positive cases	Arti- cles	Cases	Percent- age of positive cases	Arti- cles
A. Abortion	.			3	66.6	18
B. Blood-stains	181	93 9	1,227	179	95 5	1,085
C. Human poisoning	201	77 61	507	237	69.6	514
D. Cattle poisoning	9	55 55	43	12	83.3	38
E. Seminal stains	51	100 00	402	76	86.6	558
Total	442	227 06	2,179	507	81.4	2,213

The average number of articles received for examination per case investigated during the year was 4.93 (4.36 last year).

Statement No. VI shows the districts from which these 442 cases were received. The cases are arranged according to the nature of Crime, and cases proved positive and the number of the articles examined, compared with those of last year.

Statement VII gives details of cases investigated for Human blood.

Statement VIII gives details of cases of *Human Poisoning examined*.

The relative frequency of poisons used and detected in 201 cases of Human poisoning investigated during 1847 Fasli, is shown in Statement No. XI arranged according to nature of poison detected and the district concerned.

From this statement, it will be seen that the most commonly used poisons were Opium, Datura, Copper Sulphate, and Arsenic, which form 34.6, 16.6, 5.1 and 4.4 p.c. respectively, of the total positive cases, the remaining 39.3 per cent. include the less commonly used poisons.

From the statistics of Medico-Legal investigations for Human poisoning cases compiled in the manner suggested by the Director of Statistics, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, the following data have been tabulated:—

	1347 FASLI			1346 FASLI		
	Total No. of articles received	Total No. of articles in which poisons found	P. C. of articles in which poisons detected	Total No. of articles received	Total No. of articles in which poisons found	P.C. of articles in which poisons detected
Hyderabad	196	165	84.1	233	178	74.2
Aurangabad						
Suba	94	88	88.3	38	12	31.5
Gulbarga						
Suba	38	25	65.7	118	80	67.7
Medak Suba	67	43	64.1	74	62	83.7
Warangal						
Suba	112	108	91.9	51	51	100.0
Total	507	419	82.7	514	378	73.5

*DETAIL STATEMENT, under MEDICO-LEGAL SECTION, showing Districts from whence cases received for investigation during the year 1347 Fash, arranged according to nature of crime, cases proved positive and number of articles examined*

Districts	HUMAN POISONING																	
	ABORTION			BLOOD STAINS			POST-MORTEM ORGANS, &c			CHEMICAL & DRUGS			FOOD & BEVERAGES			VOMITED MATTERS &c		
	Cases investigated			Cases positive			No for articles examined			Cases investigated			Cases positive			Cases investigated		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
1 Hyderabad	.																	
2 Secunderabad				28	26	108	11	10	57	3	1	3	1	1	2	111	88	113
3. Lalaguda																		
4. Bolaram																		
5 Araf-e-Balda				6	6	34	1	1	2	1		1	1	1	3	2	1	9
6 Aurangabad				19	16	87	1	..	5	1		1	1	1	1			..
7 Bir				12	12	102	3	3	9	1	1	2						.
8. Nanded				18	17	141	3	2	27	1	1	3	2					.
9. Parbhani				7	7	65	5	5	30					2	16			.





DETAIL STATEMENT, under MEDICO-LEGAL SECTION, Showing Districts from whence Cases received for investigation during the year 1347 Fush, arranged according to nature of crime, cases Proved positive and number of articles examined

Districts	CATTLE POISON- ING				SAMINAL STAINS								TOTAL DURING THE YEAR 1347 F				AS COMPARED WITH 1346 F			
	Cases Investigated	Cases positive	No of Articles exa- mined		RAPL		UNNATURAL OFFENCES			Cases investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of posi- tive detection	Total Articles exa- mined	Cases investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive detection	Total articles examined			
					Cases investi- gated	Cases positive	Articles exa- mined	Cases investi- gated	Cases positive									Articles exa- mined		
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
1 Hyderabad	.			12	12	72	5	5	39	171	143	83 6	394	215	156	72 5	466			
2 Secunderabad												.					.			
3. Lalaguda																				
4. Bolaram																				
5. Atraf-e-Balda																				
6 Aurangabad				3	3	36				25	20	80 0	130	23	16	69 5	130			
7 Bir	1		2		.					17	16	94 1	115	16	14	87 5	111			
8 Nanded	2	2	16		.					24	22	91.6	187	18	15	83 3	85			
9 Parbhani	1		10	1	1	9				16	15	93 7	130	15	12	80 0	97			

Gulbarga									177	22	21	95 4	154
Bidar									74	31	26	86 6	173
Osmanabad	1	1							84	10	9	90 0	64
Rachur									77	15	14	93 3	104
Medak									86	13	13	100 0	69
Nizamabad									51	15	14	93 3	92
Mahbubnagar									105	23	20	86 9	127
Nalgonda									66	26	23	88 7	118
Warangal									147	9	9	100 0	81
Karimnagar	4	2	14						102	10	9	90 0	35
Adilabad									65	2	2	100 0	9
Jagurs									31	11	11	100 0	75
Pagahs									104	16	15	94 0	94
Samasthans									5	2	2	100 0	7
Total	9	5	43						2,179	507	413	81 7	2,213

## STATEMENT VII

*Showing cases of blood stains for murder received for investigation during 1847 F., arranged according to cases proved positive, number of articles examined with results thereof and the districts from whence received*

Serial No	Districts	Cases investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive detection	NUMBER OF ARTICLES EXAMINED 1847 FASLI					Total No of articles examined in previous year 1846 F.
					Human blood	Dis-integrated	No blood found	Blood, not Human	Total No of articles examined	
1	Hyderabad	28	26	92 8	72	12	24		108	89
2	Secunderabad									
3	Lalaguda									
4	Bolarum									
5	Atraf-e-Balda	6	6	100 0	25	2	7		34	54
6	Aurangabad	19	16	84 2	59	3	25		87	97
7	Bir	12	12	100 0	62	7	33		102	26
8	Nanded	18	17	94 4	119	10	12		141	72
9	Parbhani	7	7	100 0	44	7	14		65	60
10	Gulbarga	12	12	100 0	87	14	43		144	74
11	Bidar	7	7	100 0	39	4	18		61	130
12	Osmanabad	7	7	100 0	37	7	15		59	31
13	Raichur	8	8	100 0	58	3	6		67	88
14	Medak	9	8	88 8	54	1	10		65	44
15	Nizamabad	7	7	100 0	22	9	4		35	90
16	Mahbubnagar ..	6	6	100 0	40	6	11		57	48
17	Nalgonda	4	3	75 0	10		5		15	30
18	Warangal	9	8	88 8	44	2	17		63	31
19	Karimnagar .	1	1	100 0	3				3	21
20	Adilabad	3	2	66 6	2		3		5	8
21	Jagers	6	5	83 3	13		12		25	72
22	Paigahs	11	11	100 0	50	7	29		86	78
23	Samasthans	1	1	100 0	4		1		5	7
	Grand Total	181	170	93 9	844	94	289		1,227	1,085

Nature of Exhibits	DURING YEAR 1847 FASLI UNDER REPORT						AS COMPARED WITH 1846 FASLI			
	Total No of cases investi- gated	No of cases in which poison was detect- ed	No of cases in which no poison was detect- ed	Percent- age of detection	Total No of arti- cles exam- ined	Total No. of cases invest- igated	No of cases in which poison was detect- ed	No of cases in which no poison was detect- ed	Per- cent- age of detection	Total No. of arti- cles exam- ined
Cases in which <i>Viscera and Contents</i> were tested for poison . . .	46	37	10	80.43	261	37	24	13	64.9	253
Cases in which <i>Tissues</i> (other than <i>Viscera</i> ) were tested for poison . . .	.	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.
<i>Miscellaneous Articles</i> received with cases under above entries for detection of poison . . .	..	..	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..
Cases in which <i>Chemicals and Drugs</i> (used for poisoning) were received for examination and tested . . .	13	8	5	61.53	21	21	17	4	80.9	41
Cases in which articles of <i>Food and Beverages</i> (used for poisoning) were received for examination and tested . . .	23	17	6	73.91	88	13	7	6	53.8	27
Cases in which <i>Excreta, Dejecta, Vomit or Stomach Contents</i> (received without <i>Viscera</i> ) were tested for poison . . .	119	94	25	78.99	187	166	117	49	70.8	198
Cases in which <i>Bones, Hairs and other Miscellaneous Articles alone</i> were received for examination and tested . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Total . . .	201	156	46	77.61	507	287	165	72	69.5	514





Statements No. X and XI give details of the 9 cases of *Cattle Poisoning* examined during the year. Oleander remains the most commonly used cattle poison and was found in 4 cases out of 5 cases in which poison was detected.

Statement XII deals with cases examined for *Seminal Stains* during the year.

DURING YEAR 1847 F UNDER REPORT		AS COMPARED WITH 1846 F								
Nature of Exhibits	Total No of cases in-vesti-gated	No of cases in which poison was detect-ed	No of cases in which no poison was detect-ed	Percent-age of detec-tion	Total No of arti-cles ex-amin-ed	Total No of cases in-vesti-gated	No of cases in which poison was detect-ed	No of cases in which no poison was detect-ed	Per-cent-age of detec-tion	Total No. of arti-cles ex-amin-ed
Cases in which <i>Viscera and Contents</i> were tested for poison	7	4	3	57 14	42	11	9	2	81 8	97
Cases in which <i>Tissues</i> (other than <i>Viscera</i> ) were tested for poison										
<i>Miscellaneous Articles</i> received with cases under above entries for detection of poison										
Cases in which <i>Chemicals and Drugs</i> (used for poisoning) were received for examina-tion and tested										
Cases in which <i>articles of food and beverages</i> (used for poisoning) were received for Examination and tested										
Cases in which <i>Ecreta, Dejecta, Vomit or Stomach Contents</i> (received without <i>Viscera</i> ) were tested for poison	2	1	1	50.0	1	1	1		100 0	1
Cases in which <i>Bones, Hairs and other Mis-cellaneous Articles</i> alone were received for examination and tested										
Total	9	5	4	55.5	43	12	10	2	83 3	88



# STATEMENT XI

Showing the relative of frequency poisons used and found in (5) positive cases of cattle poisoning during 1847 F, arranged according to the nature of poison detected for each district

Nature of poison detected	Hyderabad	Secunderabad	Lalaguda	Bolarum	Atraf-e-Balda	Aurangabad	Bir	Nanded	Palbhani	Gulburga	Bidar	Omanabad	Raichur	Medak	Nizamabad	Mahbubnagar	Nalgonda	Warangal	Karimnagar	Adilabad	Jagirs	Paigahs	Samasthans	Total
Ganer								2				1							1					1
Madar																			1					1
Total Positive Cases								2				1							2					2

## STATEMENT XII

*Showing Cases of Seminal Stains for, Rape, Rape-Murder (combined) and unnatural Offences received for Investigation during 1347 F arranged according to cases proved Positive, number of Articles examined with results thereof and the Districts from whence received*

Serial Number	Districts	Cases investigated	Cases proved positive	Percentage of positive detection	NUMBER OF ARTICLES EXAMINED 1347 FASLI								Total number of articles examined in previous year 1346 Fasli
					Spermatozoa alone	Spermatozoa with Human blood	Human blood alone	No Spermatozoa	No blood	Gonococci and pus	No Gonococci	Total No of articles examined	
1	Hyderabad	17	17	100.0	9	4	9	25	27	9	28	111	141
2	Secunderabad												
3	Lalaguda												
4	Bolarum												
5	Atrafe-Balda												66
6	Aurangabad	3	3	100.0	2	2	9	1	7	1	11	36	15
7	Bir												65
8	Nanded												6
9	Parbhani	1	1	100.0			2	3	1	1	2	9	18
10	Gulbarga	6	6	100.0	1		4	8	5		9	27	12
11	Bidar	1	1	100.0			1	2	1		2	6	21
12	Osmanabad	1	1	100.0			1	4	3		4	12	6
13	Raichur												9
14	Medak	2	2	100.0			4	3	2	2	4	15	17
15	Nizamabad	1	1	100.0	1				1		1	3	35
16	Mahbubnagar	4	4	100.0	2		6	6	2		8	24	51
17	Nalgonda	3	3	100.0			9	9		2	7	27	39
18	Warangal	2	2	100.0		1	5	4			5	15	27
19	Karimnagar	4	4	100.0	5	4	5	15	11		20	60	6
20	Adilabad	4	4	100.0	1		12	13	2		14	42	
21	Jagurs	2	2	100.0	3		1	2	4		5	15	3
22	Paigahs												21
23	Samasthanas												
	Total	51	51	100.0	24	11	68	98	66	15	120	402	558

## GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Under this heading 25 specimens were analysed and tested as against 16 examined last year. The details of analyses conducted are as follows:—

1. *Phenyle*.—Two samples were received from the Deccan Ink Works, on examination, the sample with red label gave Rideal Walker number 2, and one with blue label number 1.

2. '*Jey's Fluid*.'—Sample which received from the Special Plague Officer gave a Rideal Walker figure of 5

3. '*Dettol*.'—Antiseptic fluid received from the Superintendent Osmania Hospital gave Rideal Walker figure 4.

4. Ten samples of Aluminium sulphate were received from the Hyderabad Water Works. All the samples were found to be of fairly good quality.

5. *Alcohol*.—A sample of country alcohol received from the Abkari Inspector, Naldrug was found to contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of proof spirit.

6. *Rectified Spirit* received from the Director, Medical Department was found to be a genuine sample of Rectified spirits containing 166.9 per cent. of proof spirit.

7. Sample of powder from Dhobi Victoria Zenana Hospital was analysed and found to be Sodium carbonate.

8. 'Ice-balls' received from the Commissioner City Municipality on analysis the dye was found to be non-poisonous.

9. 'Wash' sample received from the Director, Abkari Department found to contain acetic acid, yeast cells and free from sugar and alcohol.

10. Sample of water received from the Principal Medical Officer for the quantitative estimation of lead, contained 0.0002 per cent. lead.

## II.—*Bacteriological and Pathological Section.*

Under this section 610 cases with 858 specimens were examined against 438 cases with 646 specimens last year.

The following statement shows the details under this section as compared with the previous year.

	1347 FASLI		1346 FASLI	
	Cases	Specimens	Cases	Specimens
Animal (P. M. Organs)		..	1	4
Blood smears, human	52	95	52	111
Blood smears, animal	1	4		.
Excretions	146	146	90	95
Secretions and scrapings	194	329	69	144
Sputum	55	62	38	55
Cerebro-spinal fluid	60	60	2	2
Auto-vaccine prepared	5	5	10	10
Fæces and vomit for cholera vibrous	28	27	39	39
Miscellaneous	74	180	137	186
Total	610	858	438	646

### III.—Histological Section.

23 specimens were examined under this section against 27 specimens last year. The specimens examined were as follows:—

	1347 Fasli	1346 Fasli.
Dogs brain for Negri bodies	.. 7	10
Calf's brain for Negri bodies	. 1	..
Tumour and Section-cutting	.. 13	17
Miscellaneous	. 2	.
Total	.. 23	27

Dogs and Calf's brains: Out of the 8 specimens examined none showed the presence of Negri bodies.

Specimens of Tumour and Section-cutting were as below:—

Fibro-adenoma	.	.	2
Fibroma	.		3
Fibro-sarcoma			1
Normal uterine tissue			2
Normal uterine living			2
Carcinoma		.	2
Scirrhus carcinoma	..		1
			—
		Total	13
			—

#### *IV.—Serological Section.*

The number of specimens examined under this section was 2561 against 1274 last year. The number includes:—

	1347 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
Anti-Sera for precipitin test prepared	.. 57	45
Widal's test	. 103	98
Khan's and Wassermann test	2,396	1,274
Miscellaneous	. 5	.
	—	—
Total	.2,561	1,274
	—	—

#### *V—Urological Section.*

Under this section 270 samples of urine were examined as against 218 last year.

	1347 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
Chemical Examination	234	190
Bacteriological Examination	36	28
	—	—
Total	270	218
	—	—

*Water Analysis.*

During the year under record 480 specimens of water samples were analysed as against 203 last year.

	1347 Fasli.	1346 Fash
Chemical Examination	237	101
Bacteriological Examination	243	102
Total	<u>480</u>	<u>203</u>

191 Samples were found to be pure and wholesome

289 Samples were found to be polluted and unfit for Human Consumption.

Statement XIII gives details.

[Statement.

## STATEMENT XIII

*Showing Abstract of Water Analyses conducted during 1847 F., with details of the Source of Water and their Results.*

Serial No	Source of Water analysed	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS						As compared with No of water samples analysed in 1846 F
		Total No of water samples analysed	Good	Fairly good	Doubtful	Polluted	Sample not enough for complete analysis	Total
1	Rain water							
2	Rivers, streams, nallas	2				2		1
3	Springs (hot and cold)							4
4	Tanks and ponds	6	3			3		13
5	Reservoirs	18	9			9		
6	Wells (shallow, deep & step)	48	9			39		25
7	Wells (boring-pipe artesian)	6	3			3		
8	Cisterns (storage, etc )							2
9	Pipe and tap water	16	11			5		28
10	Local Fund filters, &c	10	3			7		
11	Swimming baths							1
12	Sullage water							6
13	Sewage water							
14	Government filter-beds —							
	(i) Raw water	62				62		36
	(ii) Subsidised and coagulated water							
	(iii) Water from distributing channel							
	(iv) Filtered but unchlorinated water from inspection boxes	104	16			88		50
	(v) Water from balancing tank							
	(vi) Filtered and chlorinated water from main-pipe for service	208	137			71		36
	(vii) Ice							1
	Total	480	191			289		208

The following summary is drawn up to show from which department samples of water were received for analysis during the year:—

<i>From whom received.</i>	<i>Total number.</i>
<b>Hyderabad:—</b>	
1. Public Works Department, Hyderabad	
Water Works:—	
(a) Asaf Nagar Filter Beds .	126
(b) Mir Alam Water Supply	84
(c) Divisional Engineer, Special Division P.W.D. . . . .	2
(d) Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Water Works	10
	<hr/>
Total P.W.D.	222
	<hr/>
2. Director, Medical and Public Health Department . . . . .	84
3. Military Departments .	14
4. Municipality .	22
5. Superintendent Victoria Zenana Hospital . . . . .	4
6. Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist	42
7. City Magistrate (water from Farhabad District Mahbubnagar) . . . . .	6
8. Superintendent Central Jail .	4
	<hr/>
Total for Hyderabad	176
	<hr/>

**Districts:—**

1. Civil Surgeon, Aurangabad District .	6
2.       "       Warangal District .	10
3.       "       Mahbubnagar District . .	2
4.       "       Parbhani District . .	12
5.       "       Nanded District .	4
6. Medical Officer, District Medak .	2
7.       "       Taluq Hingoli, District Parbhani . .	6



8. Medical Officer, Mominabad, District Bir .. ..	4
9. „ Taluq Jalna, District Aurangabad ..	2
10. Town Engineer, Local Fund, Aurangabad .. .	4
11. Superintendent, Water Works, Jalna District Aurangabad . .	4
12. Superintendent, Water Works, Nanded, District Nander .. .	4
13. Superintendent, Water Works, Latur, District Osmanabad ..	2
14. Municipal Engineer, Raichur .	6
15. Subdivisional Officer, District Gulbarga . .	6
16. Forest Ranger, Amrabad, District Mahbubnagar	4
17. Divisional Officer, Nagar Karnool, District Mahbubnagar ..	2
18. Municipal Engineer, Gulbarga	4
Total for Districts .	<hr/> 82
Grand Total of water samples analysed	<hr/> 480 <hr/>

#### FOOD ANALYSIS.

Chemical analysis of 484 food samples was done during the year against 549 samples last year.

*Milk.*—Of the 50 samples of milk examined SIX were found to be adulterated. In the absence of any recognised standard of purity, cow milk with 3.5 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. solids-non-fat; and buffalo milk with 6 per cent. fat, and 9 per cent. solids-non-fat; is declared unadulterated.

*Butter and Ghee.*—Of the 253 samples examined 100 were found to be adulterated. Samples giving a Reichert-Meissle Value of 20 and a Butyro-refractive index of 40–43 at 40° C. are declared 100 per cent. genuine.

Statement XIV and XV give further details of the food samples examined during the year.



## STATEMENT XV

*Detail statement showing percentage of genuine ghee found in samples analysed during 1847 F*

Name of department	PERCENTAGE OF GENUINE GHEE PRESENT											Total Ghee samples analysed	
	GOOD QUALITY		FAIRLY GOOD QUALITY		INFERIOR QUALITY SAMPLES ADULTERATED GROSSLY								
	Pure 100 %	Under 100 %	80 "	80 "	70 "	60 "	50 "	40 "	30 "	20 "	10 "		
													Pure vegetable products
Osmania Genl Hospital	13					1							14
Victoria Zenana Hospital	5												5
Health Officer, Municipality	8					1	1	3	7	14	7		41
Military Dept, Regular Forces	84	2	1	7	6	10	10	9	15	4			151
Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad													
Civil Surgeon, District Osmanabad	2												2
Medical Officer, Hyderabad													
Medical Officer, Sircilla						1	1						2
Educational Dept (Colleges, Hostels)													
Judicial Dept Hyderabad													
Judicial Dept Districts													
Jail Department							1		1	3			5
Miscellaneous Departments													
Superintendent, Civil Service House										1	1		2
Principal, Police Training School	4			1	2	3							10
Private, on cash payment													
Total Ghee samples	116	2	4	8	10	16	14	16	30	14			232

## NATURE OF WORK CONDUCTED FOR PRIVATE PERSONS.

During the year 315 specimens were examined on payment (against 181 last year and 39 during 1345 F.) A total sum of Rs. 1,081 was realized (against Rs. 783 last year and Rs 150 during 1345 F.) and credited to Government.

The details of the nature of examinations conducted and fees realised during the year are tabulated below:—

Section	Nature of Examination conducted	Number of specimens examined	Amount realised and credited to Government Treasury		
			Rs.	as	ps.
I.	Medico-Legal Section — (a) Rape	1	50	0	0
II.	Bacteriological Section --				
	(a) Sputum	13	26	0	0
	(b) Secretions and scrapings .	9	22	0	0
	(c) Faeces	53	107	8	0
	(d) Blood smears for M P	3	6	0	0
	(e) Throat swab	3	10	0	0
	(f) Blood count	7	35	0	0
	(g) Cerebro-spinal fluid	1	2	0	0
IV	Blood and Serological Section -				
	(a) Wassermann and Khan's test	107	517	8	0
	(b) Widal's test	3	15	0	0
V	Urological Section -				
	(a) Simple examination	102	208	0	0
	(b) Complete ,	11	42	0	0
VI	General analysis —				
	(a) Phenyle	2	40	0	0

## PART III.

### PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. *Area and Population.*—The area of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions excluding Berar is 82,698 square miles. The population given in the Census report of 1341 Fasli (1931) is 14,436,148 and in the previous Census of 1331 Fasli (1921) was 12,361,076. The returns of vital statistics which depend upon village watchmen are not sufficiently accurate to compute the annual fluctuations. Immigration and emigration records are not also available. All ratios have been calculated on the 1341 Fasli (1931) population.

2. *General Sanitary Condition of the State.*—Executive authority regarding public health in the district towns and villages is as usual in the hands of District Boards. The officers of the Public Health Department are represented on each Board. Inspecting Officers of the department have the privilege of addressing District Boards on sanitary matters, but the Health Department's functions are purely advisory. The general sanitary condition of the State has very considerably improved due to the co-operation of the Revenue Department.

In the large towns there is considerable sanitary progress. Many district towns have been provided with a pure water-supply and efficient surface drainage under orders of the Water Board. All such schemes are only considered by the Board with the written opinion of the Director of Public Health.

Provision of modern markets, slaughter-houses and improving the conservancy in large towns have produced appreciable improvements.

Apart from the staff of the Public Health Department each District Board employs a qualified Health Inspector who reports to the Board through the District Health Officer.

Improved conditions are not so marked in villages, but in certain selected villages which have been selected by the Rural Reconstruction Board modern ideas of sanitation have been introduced and the co-operation of the villagers secured. Each such village becomes a stimulus and an example to other neighbouring villages and there are signs that sanitary consciousness is gradually awakening.

All new buildings constructed in towns are carefully scrutinised by the Revenue Department in accordance with the Building Regulations sanctioned by Government on the recommendations of the Public Health Department.

All Town-planning schemes are received by the Public Health Department for technical opinion and advice before adoption.

Under the reorganized Public Health Services the scope for improvement in sanitary matters is large with the hearty co-operation of the Revenue Department. Public Health work done in the last four years is a clear proof of a more stimulating policy for the future. Time-honoured habits are not readily forsaken and it is possible only by the dexterous manipulation of local officers on the spot who are vested with full authority.

In Hyderabad City all work connected with Plague and Malaria remained in the hands of the Public Health Department. The work of these departments is given later in this report separately.

General sanitation and conservancy of Hyderabad City remains under the control of the Municipal Corporation.

The City Improvement Board are doing good work in improving the city up to the limits of the funds available.

3. *Drainage in Hyderabad City.*—Sufficient funds have not been available to take up this very important matter. The Public Health Department have constantly called the attention of the Municipality to the defects

The construction of new storm-water drains and remodelling the existing drains should be attended to forthwith. Nearly all the sullage of the City is carried through the existing storm-water drains which are often found choked in many places and this state of affairs is detrimental to the public health of the capital City.

The "River Improvement Scheme" to remedy the insanitary condition of the river Moosi, which runs through the heart of the City, was under the consideration of Government when the year closed. This scheme has not yet been taken up by the Drainage Department. This is a very essential scheme, which I hope, will be taken up by the Drainage Department at least in the next year when funds become available.

4. *Water Supply in Hyderabad City.*—The water-supply in Hyderabad is of very good quality but is no longer sufficient for the rapidly growing needs of the City. Additional supply and new filters are necessary.

5. *Frontier Village Public Health Committee.*—The elaborate scheme for improving the sanitary condition of villages within 15 miles radius of Hyderabad City known as the "Frontier Villages" could not be brought into effect for want of funds. Preventive work against plague and cholera have however been carried on consistently with good results. In order to protect the Hyderabad City and the Secunderabad Cantonment from constant infection it is essential that necessary funds are provided by Government early.

5. *Guinea-worm.*—This is prevalent in the following towns:—

- (i) Yadgir and Shorapur in the Gulbarga District.
- (ii) Deglur in the Nanded District.
- (iii) Palem in the Parbhani District.
- (iv) Raichur in the Raichur District.
- (v) Parbhani in the Parbhani District.
- (vi) Bhir in the Bhir District.
- (vii) Narayanpet in the Mahbubnagar District.

146 in-patients and 1928 outpatients were treated during the year for Guinea-worm,

The steady work of converting 'stepwells' into 'draw wells' is being continued by the Well Sinking Department. The Public Health Department induce the District and Taluq Boards to introduce draw wells in accordance with approved sanitary designs. The health staff also teach the lay people by propaganda to convert 'step wells' into 'draw wells' and to prevent infected cases entering the water. Medical Officers treat cyclops infected wells with 'chunam.' Careful records are kept and the well is redisinfecting at intervals.

Guinea-worm surveys were made in 55 villages in Kandhar and Biloli taluqs by the Assistant Health Officer in the Nanded district. 125 persons were found to suffer from Guinea-worm in these villages. Surveys were also made in Raichur.

Guinea-worm infection is very prevalent in the Osmanabad district. 20 per cent. of the population suffer. Most of the villagers draw their supply from step wells. The Local Fund Committees have been advised to take this up. Conversion of all 'step wells' into 'draw wells' is the only preventive measure for eradication of Guinea-worm in this district.

6. *Vital Statistics*.—In the districts the registration of Births and Deaths continued to be defective as in the past. The Draft Act prepared to improve registration remained under the consideration of Government when the year ended.

Special attention is however paid to the reporting of epidemic diseases. The Revenue and Police Departments co-operate with the Health authorities and the epidemic figures registered may be taken as almost accurate.

In Hyderabad City, births and deaths are collected by the Police and Municipal subordinates. In the City the birth-rate per mille was returned as 17.2 and the death-rate as 18.1 compared with 15.8 and 17.3 respectively in the previous year. The birth- and death-rates are far below the accepted average in British India.

(a) *Births (Public Health Statements IX and X)*.—The total number of births registered in the year of report was 1,70,646 (89,422 males and 81,224 females)



against 1,63,226 (84,996 males and 78,230 females) in 1346 Fasli, showing an increase of 7420 over the previous year's figures. The birth-rate per thousand of population increased from 11.3 in 1346 F. to 12.0 in the year of report.

Comparing the figures for the various districts, Hyderabad, Parbhani and Nanded returned 17.2 and 14.7 each respectively while Mahbubnagar, Warangal and Bhir yielded 8.4, 8.9 and 4.1 respectively.

According to sex, the birth-rate for males was 6.2 against 5.9 and for females 5.7 compared with 5.4 in the year before. In other words for every 100 females recorded there were 110.9 males. The districts which showed a remarkable increase of male births over females were Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Parbhani where for every 100 females 122.8, 114.3 and 114.7 males were born respectively.

(b) *Deaths (Public Health Statement VIII).*—The number of deaths recorded during the year totalled 1,51,081 giving a ratio of 10.6 per thousand of population compared with 1,26,089 with a ratio of 8.7 in the preceding year. The above comparison gives a difference of 24,992 deaths in excess of the previous year.

According to sex the rate of mortality was 6.1 among men against 4.5 among females. In other words for every 100 deaths of females there were 132.9 deaths among males. When the new Act comes into force accurate figures will become available.

The endeavours of the City Improvement Board, the Drainage Department and the Water Works Department supplemented by the timely and effective precautionary measures taken by the Special Plague and Malaria Departments established to root out Plague and Malaria from Hyderabad, contributed considerably towards the improvement of public health in Hyderabad City.

8. *Rainfall.*—The monsoon conditions during the year were favourable compared with the preceding year. The average rainfall recorded in the Dominions was 41.91" against 33.24" in 1346 F. The average rainfall for the Telingana and Marathwada Districts was 42.13"

and 41.71" respectively. The average seasonal distribution during 1347 Fasli was as follows:—

North-east Monsoon	..	1.23"
Intermediate Monsoon	..	5.25"
South-west Monsoon	.	35.43"
Total	..	<u>41.91"</u>

The distribution was satisfactory in almost all the districts. It varied from 35.8" in Mahbubnagar to 59.76" in Adilabad. There was shortage of rainfall in the undermentioned districts:—

Nalgonda with	..	26.78"
Raichur with	..	27.10"

9. *Price of Food Grains.*—The undermentioned table gives the retail average prices of important staple food grains in seers and chataks for Osmania Sicca Rupee in the Dominions during the year of report:—

Serial No.	Articles	1347 FASLI		1346 FASLI	
		Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks
1	Coarse rice ..	7	1	7	5
2	Paddy, 1st quality ..	14	11	14	9
3	Wheat	6	11	6	15
4	Jawar ..	14	4	13	4
5	Bajra ..	12	12	12	4
6	Ragi ..	18	14	15	8
7	Maize ..	12	14	13	5
8	Gram or chena ..	8	..	8	5
9	Tuvar ..	9	10	10	10

The general economic condition in 1347 Fasli as judged by the cost of staple food grains may be considered as unsatisfactory. In spite of good rainfall the prices of important grains remained low.

10. *Chief Causes of Mortality* (Statement Nos. P.H. 1 to P.H. 9).—The table below shows for the whole Dominions the recorded death-rate per mille of population for each of the chief causes during 1347 F. compared with 1346 F. (Deaths registered in the British Administered areas within the State limit are not included in these figures).

Chief causes of mortality	DEATH PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION FOR		In-crease	De-crease
	1347 F.	1346 F.		
(a) Cholera . . . . .	0 7	0 9		0 2
(b) Small-pox . . . . .	0 0	0 1		0.1
(c) Plague . . . . .	0 1	0.1	.	.
(d) Fevers . . . . .	7 1	5 8	1 3	.
(e) Dysentery and diarrhoea . . . . .	0 4	0 1	0.3	
(f) Respiratory diseases . . . . .	0 2	0 1	0 1	
(g) Injuries . . . . .	0 2	0 2		
(h) All other causes . . . . .	1 9	1 4	0 5	
Total . . . . .	10 6	8 7	2 2	0.3

(a) *Cholera*.—This disease contributed 7741 deaths against 9548 reported in the previous year. Bidar and Mahbubnagar suffered severely with 1308 and 896 deaths respectively. Mortality in the other districts varied from 786 in Nalgonda district to 21 in Baghat. There were 47 deaths in Hyderabad City and suburbs.

There was a wide-spread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the Dominions. No district was free. The increase of cholera cases and deaths reported is chiefly due to more efficient reporting. Attendance of people from infected villages at religious festivals and migration of non-infected places led to pollution of wells, rivers and canals over a wide area. The distance that reports of fresh outbreaks had to be carried and the simultaneous infection of many villages at one time

rendered the rapid application of preventive measures very difficult. 1,54,375 inoculation against cholera were performed during the year. All known anti-cholera measures were adopted as rapidly as circumstances allowed. Wells of infected villages were 'pinked' with good results. The use of copper sulphate in rivers and canals has also proved an efficient anti-cholera measure.

(b) *Small-pox*.—There was a very mild epidemic of small-pox during 1347 F. In the Dominions the disease claimed only 178 victims compared with 245 last year. Most of these cases occurred among unprotected children. Bhir and Aurangabad districts returned 90 and 30 deaths respectively.

The Vaccination staff worked fairly well. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 3,97,708 against 3,77,084 last year. Further particulars regarding vaccination are given in Statement No. I.

(c) *Plague*.—In 1347 Fasli 1301 deaths were registered against 2145 last year. Bidar suffered most with 543 deaths. When the year ended, Bidar and Osmanabad were reporting a few cases of plague.

Reluctance among the people to accept inoculation is lessening.

The spread of plague, as always, was due to the migration of people from infected areas carrying with them infected fleas in their bedding and clothing. The Public Health Department have been given definite powers in this matter with regard to Hyderabad City and the district officials are assisting the Public Health Department in village areas.

Inoculation against plague is becoming popular. 1,63,652 people were inoculated during the year compared with 2,45,550 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of inoculations performed was due to a mild epidemic of plague during the year of report.

The rural areas in the districts cannot be free from plague until the villagers refuse to entertain friends and relatives from infected areas.

(d) *Fevers*.—The mortality from fevers is recorded as 1,01,707 against 83,896 in 1346 F. The village patels are still unable to differentiate 'Fevers'.

(e) *Diarrhœa and Dysentery*.—Under this group the deaths returned in 1347 F. were 6191 compared with 2692 in the previous year.

(f) *Respiratory Diseases*.—These accounted for only 2413 deaths against 1215 last year.

(g) *Injuries*.—There were 2806 recorded during 1347 F. against 2286 in the preceding year.

(h) *All other Causes*.—Under this head are returned 26,505 deaths against 20,598 in 1346 F. Under existing conditions of registration a large number of deaths is not properly classified. Steps are being taken by the Health Staff to improve matters.

*Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—7 cases were admitted with no deaths.

11. *Fairs and Festivals*.—Important Uruses and Jatras were supervised by the District Health Officers and Assistant Health Officers while the management of less important was entrusted to Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors as in the preceding year.

In most of the districts, fairs and festivals were permitted to be held only as "Local." The prevalence of a widespread and virulent epidemic of cholera throughout the Dominions during the year fully justified the refusal to allow large congregations of people from wide area. The entire medical and sanitary arrangements were controlled by the Public Health Department.

The District and Taluq Boards were advised with regard to the Sanitary arrangements to be made at each pilgrim Centre. These recommendations were carried out as far as possible, but owing to paucity of funds proper public health arrangements could not be made in some minor fairs. The Police Department rendered all possible assistance as usual.

The District Health staff made the following arrangements:—

1. A travelling Dispensary at big fairs was arranged with free distribution of medicines.

2. Disinfection and cleaning up of sites and dharmasalas, before and after festivals, and regular watering of sites to mitigate dust nuisance.
3. Careful supervision of the sick and isolation of infectious cases.
4. Control of sale of articles of foodstuffs and confiscation of unwholesome eatables and their destruction on the spot.
5. Careful control of water supplies, disinfection of all wells and arrangements for distribution of water.
6. Lectures and talks on health subjects.

Special Public Health arrangements were made as usual for the famous Bhadrachellam Jatra, the Malegaon Jatra and the big Pattan fair; these proved to be quite efficient. The Cinema Car visited the Bhadrachellam Jatra this year also.

It is pleasing to report that all fairs and festivals where the supervision and arrangements were under the Public Health Department ended this year without any outbreak of epidemic diseases.

Very special and thorough arrangements were made for the safe transit of the six important palkies to and from Pandharpur. One Assistant Health Officer accompanied each of the palkies throughout their marches and took all precautionary measures to safeguard these religious pilgrimages. Assistance of a Tahsil peon and a Police constable was lent by the Department concerned for each palki.

12. *Health Propaganda Cinema Car.*—This was in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. A Cinema Operator, an Assistant Mechanic, a peon and a Khallasi always travel with the car.

The Cinema car visited 68 villages in districts and gave 55 displays with 104 lectures. It was on tour for 141 days during the year. The total distance travelled was 2200 miles, visiting each district in rotation.

The Assistant Surgeon treats the sick and gives lectures in the local language on health subjects.

trated by Cinema films on Plague, Cholera, Malaria and Rural Uplift as well as magic lantern slides. Topical news films are also displayed to add to the attraction. In addition, a gramophone and records of songs dealing with public health subjects are in use and have proved useful.

The cinema shows are very popular in all areas, attracting large audiences.

The Health propaganda activities in the State are summarized as follows:—

- (i) Education of the public by lectures in the elementary principles of sanitation including prevention of epidemic diseases.
- (ii) Lantern lectures on plague, cholera, small-pox and general sanitation especially during fairs and festivals.
- (iii) Giving special lectures to village patels and patwaries.
- (iv) Organizing public health weeks and baby shows.
- (v) Exhibiting charts, posters, models and pictures showing the causes of disease and their spread.
- (vi) Distribution of leaflets on health subjects in the local languages.
- (vii) House-to-house talks.

13. *Sanitary Inspections*.—During the year the Deputy Director of Public Health inspected, sanitation, vaccination, village uplift, water supply and conservancy arrangements in almost all the districts. He inspected and controlled anti-plague campaign in indigenous centres. He checked birth and death entries in the Police Patel registers. He inspected the travelling dispensaries, checking the work of the Health staff and the office of District Health Officer. He was on tour for 44 days during the year and visited 129 towns and villages.

District Health Officers supervised the sanitation and vaccination work in their districts as usual. They were responsible for epidemic arrangements, medical

and sanitary arrangements made for fairs and festivals, medical inspection of schools and the inspections of mills and factories.

14. *Epidemic diseases and their prevention in the Hyderabad State.*—In view of imperfect sanitary arrangements and the heavy toll that epidemic diseases levied in the State, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in 1913 established the Public Health Department as a separate service.

In 1934 the Public Health Department was completely reorganized with the main object of improving sanitary conditions in the towns, and rural areas. Special attention was devoted to the prevention and control of epidemic diseases. The reorganization and increase of staff has made the health service readily available in areas threatened by outbreaks of epidemic diseases. Valuable results have been achieved in the sanitation of all areas.

The Health Department's duty is general supervision and control of the sanitary services and prevention of epidemics throughout the Dominions. The Public Health Department controls the officers and staff of the Public Health Department and is responsible for action to prevent and control epidemic diseases, otherwise administration is left in the hands of the Local Fund Board of which the First Taluqdar at District Headquarters and the Second Taluqdar or Tahsildar at the Taluq Headquarters is the President. These Boards consist of nominated members representing the public with the District Health Officer (Civil Surgeon), as expert adviser the Executive Engineer and the Superintendent of Police as official members. Each District Board and Municipality employ a qualified Health Inspector who reports to the Board through the District Health Officer.

The Public Health work of the Dominions is checked and inspected by the Deputy Director of Public Health. He tours frequently throughout the Dominions with a view to co-ordinate activities and keep in personal touch with officials of other departments.

In the Public Health Department the method advocated to ensure co-operation of the people is that of



persuasion and propaganda. Only in cases of emergency such as outbreaks of epidemic disease, some compulsion is introduced when persuasion fails. It is generally found that co-operation of the people can be obtained where popular instruction is undertaken. Pamphlets, posters, magic lantern lectures, house-to-house talks and particularly the cinema car all help to create a helpful public opinion.

The cinema car tours throughout the districts in rotation educating the public by means of films on plague, malaria and cholera by means of slides and lectures in the local languages. A special plague film was prepared in Hyderabad with the assistance of the Hyderabad Relief Association.

Members of the Public Health staff make full use of their tours for propaganda purposes by mixing freely with the villagers, and giving friendly advice and pointing out simple and essential principles of hygiene, including the prevention of epidemic diseases. Almost all District Boards have provided magic lanterns and lectures are given by the Public Health staff over very wide areas, especially on the causes, prevention and control of epidemic diseases.

A booklet in English and the vernaculars on "Common infectious diseases and their prevention" published by the Public Health Department has been widely issued and is used by Government officials and in the schools.

For the better prevention and control of dangerous epidemic and infectious diseases in the Dominions an Act was necessary. A "Draft Epidemic Diseases Act" was therefore framed and submitted. This is being considered by Government.

Trained sanitary subordinates are now employed for specified circles so that all infected and threatened areas are receiving prompt and efficient attention. This is ensured by the constant inspections of responsible touring officers. There is already considerable reduction in epidemic diseases and marked improvement in rural and urban sanitation.

A "Frontier Village Public Health Committee" has been appointed by Government to administer health

matters in the areas around Hyderabad City within a radius of 15 miles to improve the sanitation, prevent epidemics and especially to protect the City and Cantonment from infection. When funds are available the Committee will commence operations.

The strength of the vaccination staff now employed in the Dominions is 146. There is a Vaccinator for each Taluq and 13 for Hyderabad City. Vaccination is compulsory for all children especially between the age of six months and one year.

(a) *Plague*.—Hyderabad City and many of the districts have been subject to recurring epidemics of plague. Each epidemic lasts about 9 months disappearing with the onset of the hot dry season. A Special Plague Department was inaugurated some nine years ago to combat the epidemic in the City of Hyderabad. Surveys have been made in the districts and it was found that several endemic centres existed where plague persisted throughout the year. It was from these centres that recrudescence occurred 'in the rains and rapidly spread over wide areas. As in Hyderabad City, consistent efforts in rat destruction in the endemic areas throughout the year have effected a marked reduction of plague.

The methods of continuous rat destruction in use are as follows:—

- (i) systematic use of poison baits,
- (ii) fumigation of all rat-holes with calcid and closing the rat-holes.
- (iii) trapping.

In the City every rat caught in a trap is dissected and examined in the laboratory.

Rat density, flea index and meteorological reports, particularly the mean temperature and the saturation deficiency are carefully charted and the relation of these factors to plague incidence noted and recorded.

During epidemics in addition to these measures disinfection, evacuation and inoculation are carried out. In every infected locality fumigation and closing of rat-holes is extended to 200 yards round the infected house.

The City Improvement Board, is gradually building rat-proof dwellings in Hyderabad City. Gradually rat-proof grain godowns will replace the old type of buildings so favourable to rats.

In the districts during epidemics disinfection, evacuation, and inoculations are carried out and human migration to non-infected areas is, as far as possible, controlled.

The chief sources of danger from plague are towns where no effort is made to destroy rats and villages where incomplete epidemics have occurred which are liable to crop up again on a change of climatic conditions. The factors which encourage outbreaks of plague in the Dominions, year after year, include late evacuations, migration from infected areas into healthy localities, refusal by ignorant and prejudiced people to get inoculated or to evacuate infected buildings. The conclusion of many years experience is that plague is almost invariably carried from one place to another by human agency, that is by infected fleas carried in the bedding and clothing of migrants. Refusal to entertain friends and relatives, though known to come from an infected centre, is held to be prejudicial to oriental hospitality. Well-to-do and important people specially resent any interference with their movements. Official action is almost powerless to arrest the migration of people from infected areas. There is no hope of efficient control of plague in the districts until the Health Department is given the staff and the authority to control Paigahs, Jagirs and all areas within the Dominions.

The results achieved in Hyderabad City by the organized anti-plague measures are a guarantee of what can be done in districts. These benefits are gradually being extended to the district towns and rural areas. One factor is of crucial importance in a campaign against plague and that is the willing co-operation of the people themselves. Much has been done by propaganda and example, and it is gratifying to record that in many villages the people now accept inoculation and realize the importance of evacuating their houses as soon as rats begin to die, formerly there was prejudice against inoculation and it was difficult to achieve evacuation until one or two people had died.

In the villages, there is little likelihood of freedom from plague until the public definitely refuse to entertain friends and relatives from infected areas, until people in infected areas learn to evacuate their houses forthwith, live in health camps and accept timely inoculation. The ridiculous theory that it is dangerous to be inoculated when an epidemic of plague is present still has a few exponents.

In the bigger towns, it is necessary to enforce, of the reasonable building bye-laws introduced by the Revenue Department on the recommendation of the Public Health Department.

For the five years before 1930, the average deaths from plague in Hyderabad City and suburbs was 2993 and the average deaths from plague during the nine years of anti-plague operations has only been 416.

In the districts, after detailed surveys anti-plague measures were adopted in endemic centres and infected areas with excellent results.

(b) *Cholera*.—The result of insufficient isolation concealment of suspected cases, intermingling of contacts with healthy people and neglect to safeguard the wells and the water-supplies are the chief causes for the spread of cholera in these Dominions. Wherever possible, precautionary measures are taken in perman-ganating wells, isolating and treating the sick.

The disinfection of wells is widely understood and in many villages cholera was promptly arrested by this measure.

Inoculation is used for individual protection with good results, but by this means alone, epidemics of cholera cannot be arrested. Improvement in construction and control of water-supplies is the only safeguard against recurring epidemics of cholera.

Attendance of people from infected villages at religious festivals and migration to non-infected places generally lead to pollution of wells, rivers and canals over a wide area. The distance that reports of fresh outbreaks have to be carried and the simultaneous infection of many villages at one time, sometimes render the prompt application of preventive measures difficult.

Wells of infected villages are 'pinked' with excellent results. The use of copper sulphate in rivers and canals has also proved an efficient anti-cholera measure. The procedure is to dissolve fixed quantities of copper sulphate in the stream, above and below the infected village at the same time treating riverside collections of water with potassium permanganate. In many cases striking results were obtained.

The Water Board under the Revenue Department (Local Fund) are steadily proceeding with large schemes and rapid progress is being made. Major towns are all being provided with filtered water supply and like Hyderabad City should be free of the menace of cholera. Precautionary disinfection of wells with potassium permanganate in the first months of the hot weather is always encouraged and has been very successful in the Frontier villages around the City of Hyderabad for many years.

(c) *Small-pox*.—A large percentage of the population of the Dominions was left unprotected in previous years with the result that there were considerable epidemics of small-pox. Now, the Public Health Service has been reorganized. Encouraged by active propaganda vaccination is pushed on vigorously with the result that there were only 178 deaths from small-pox in 1347 F. (1937 to 1938). People now realize that unprotected children are a source of danger to the community and they bring their infants and children more readily for vaccination. Small-pox cases are as far as possible, isolated in their own dwellings or in hospitals. The most important measures resorted to by the Public Health Department are by means of mass vaccination and by inducing revaccination wherever possible and by very strict supervision of vaccinators. Nearly four hundred thousand of vaccinations are now performed each year. To augment the above, a Vaccination Act has also been prepared.

15. *Yaws*.—This disease is prevalent in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Mahbubnagar. Mass treatment is the only method for eradicating this disease from a place. The scheme for carrying on intensive treatment campaign in the affected areas received

the approval of Government. Mass treatment was undertaken in the above districts with splendid results. The spread of infection is thus at its lowest ebb.

16. *Rural Reconstruction*—To co-ordinate and to guide the activities of the Rural Reconstruction scheme a Central Board has been constituted by Government. The Director, Medical and Public Health Department is one of the members of this Board. The Central Board has already mapped out a line of policy and action which is being pursued in the selected villages and in order to execute its plans Branch Centres in Districts and Taluq headquarters have also been formed. The Central Board meets every quarter and considers the report of progress made in the districts, and determine what further action is necessary to promote and consolidate the village uplift movement. The Director of Public Health exercises his authority in order to make the public health staff to contribute their very best to the success of the scheme.

The District Boards meet once a quarter and exercise general supervision over Taluq Boards in the actual working of the programme in selected rural centres.

The Taluq Boards meet every two months in the village or villages chalked out for development.

Special instructions have been issued to all the District Health Officers with regard to town and village planning.

17. *Travelling Dispensaries*.—There were sixteen itinerant dispensaries in charge of Assistant Health Officers one in each district. The number of villages visited aggregated 2524 compared with 2157 in the previous year. They were out on tour for 3606 days. The number of patients treated was 49,398 compared with 36,436 in 1346 F. The number of operations performed was 456 of which 14 were major against 1137 operations including 159 major operations last year. The numbers inoculated were 35,344 against plague, 46,353 against cholera and 3047 were vaccinated against small-pox compared with 33,379, 43,418 and 685 respectively last year. They disinfected 20,562 wells with potassium permanganate and gave 1956 health lectures which were well attended to. The total cost of these

itinerating dispensaries amounted to Rs. 80,027-10-1 compared with Rs. 81,281-3-10 in 1346 Fasli.

The details of expenditure were as follows:—

	1347 Fasli.			1346 Fasli.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Medical Officers and staff ..	58,372	3	4	61,400	12	7
Contingencies ..	2,698	15	7	2,432	9	10
Supplies and services	4,870	14	11	4,755	7	7
Travelling allowance and batta ..	14,085	8	3	12,692	5	10
Total ..	80,027	10	1	81,281	3	10

The travelling dispensaries were as usual controlled by the Public Health Department.

The Assistant Health Officers were often on special cholera duty for long periods owing to a widespread epidemic of cholera during the year of report. They attended 65 Uruses and Jatras and made effective sanitary arrangements. They have done splendid work during the cholera season in spite of inconveniences and discomforts. They had to be away from headquarters for long periods.

During their tours, Assistant Health Officers inspected the work of vaccinators in villages.

Under the Rural Reconstruction Board, recently constituted by Government, a comprehensive scheme costing Rs. 69,984 per year for increasing these useful travelling dispensaries by sixteen more, was sent up to Government and sanction is awaited. When this scheme meets with the approval of Government, each district will have two travelling dispensaries and will then be able to devote prompt attention to all the infected areas in rural areas.

18. *District Water Supply and Drainage.*—The District Water Works Department looked after the

management of the following completed systems of protected water supplies during the year of report:—

1. Jalna Water Works.
2. Aurangabad Water Works.
3. Latur Water Works.
4. Raichur Water Works.
5. Gulbarga Water Works.
6. Nanded Water Works.
7. Sedam Water Works.

All the above-mentioned Water Supply Schemes have been running efficiently during the year.

Sedam Water Works, which is the second scheme of its kind, constructed for the water supply of a minor town, is under the control of the District Water Works Department, and is giving satisfactory results. The first scheme constructed for a minor town was in Manvi. The Raichur District Board is controlling this scheme.

Protected water supply and surface drainage schemes for 6 major towns and water supply schemes for two minor towns were completed in 1347 F. The drainage schemes are managed by the respective municipalities.

The following works were under construction during the year under review:—

(a) *Warangal Water Works*.—This work was commenced in the beginning of 1346 F. A major portion of this work was completed during the year 1347 F. The work is expected to be completed before summer of 1348 Fasli.

(b) *Warangal Drainage Scheme*.—This work is also nearing completion. The work in Hanamkonda locality was completed in 1346 F., and a major portion of work in Matwada locality is also nearing completion.

(c) *Remodelling Gulbarga Water Works*.—A protected water supply scheme has been in existence for the last twenty years in Gulbarga. The source of water supply is Bhosga Tank. Water is drawn from this tank by gravity and after filtration through slow sand filters it is distributed in the town.



Due to the expansion of the town, this scheme has been found to be quite inadequate and is now being remodelled. This consists of replacing slow sand filters by rapid mechanical filters, increasing the capacity of the service reservoir and improving and expanding the distribution system. Proposals are also under consideration to supplement the water supply in the Gulbarga town during the periods of scanty rainfall, when the Bhosga Tank would not be in a position to cope up with the demand.

The works were commenced in the first quarter of the year of report and the progress is reported to be satisfactory.

(d) *Gulbarga Drainage Scheme*.—The construction of this scheme was commenced along with the water supply scheme. The works were well organised during 1347 F., and these are expected to progress rapidly in the next year.

(e) *Osmanabad Water Supply Scheme*.—This scheme aims at utilising the water of the stream Bhogavaty which flows through the heart of the town, by sinking an infiltration gallery in the bed at a point located up-stream, so as to be quite safe from pollution. The water from the gallery, after chlorination will be pumped into a R.C.C. tank of 50,000 gallons capacity erected on staging 30 ft. high by pumps driven by oil engines. From the service reservoir distribution will be made to the town through R.C.C. Hume pipes. The construction of works was commenced in Ardibehisht 1347 F. and it is expected to be completed soon. This is the 3rd scheme of this type constructed for a minor town, the first two being for Manvi and Sedam in Raichur and Gulbarga districts respectively.

19. *Plague Surveys and Anti-plague Campaigns*.—A detailed plague survey was made in Hadgaon of Nanded district.

Anti-plague campaign work was in progress in Osmanabad headquarters, Latur, Kallam, Nilanga, Kohir and Zahirabad areas.

An extensive rat campaign was conducted in Tandur, Nirmal and Sadasivpet.

The policy of tracing outbreaks of plague to definite endemic centres and applying intensive anti-rat measures to danger points has been of very great value. The scientific work of plague surveys has been of inestimable value in directing and checking plague in the State.

20. *Malaria Surveys and Anti-malaria Campaigns.*—Detailed surveys were made regarding malaria in the Nizamsagar Project area of the Nizamabad district, in the Parbhanı district, at Yellareddi, Doobak and eleven surrounding villages in the Medak district.

Anti-malarial campaigns are in progress in Raichur, Narayanpet and Lingal in the Mahbubnagar district, Selvoy in the Warangal district, in the Parbhanı district, Laxettipet, Rajura-Manickgarh and Utnoor in the Asifabad district and Khanapur in the Bidar district.

District towns and villages appreciate the results of anti-malaria work which are now widely recognized and followed in the districts, with good results.

21. *Medical Inspection of School Children.*—(α) *Districts.*—132 schools were visited in 1347 F., by the Civil Surgeons and Taluq Medical Officers, inspecting 55,711 boys and 2156 girls including subsequent examinations.

The abnormalities noticed during medical inspections included as usual, enlarged tonsils, and adenoids, pyorrhœa, scabies, ring-worm, heart-disease, rickets, jaundice and secondary anæmia. Parents of scholars suffering from ordinary ailments received written advice to obtain treatment from medical officers. It is very gratifying to note that parents are now realizing the value of medical inspection of school children and readily respond to the recommendations of the Medical Inspector by bringing their children to hospital for immediate treatment.

The physical condition of the boys is reported to have sufficiently improved in many schools, but under-weight children are noticed in many schools. Zeal and enthusiasm for physical exercise should be encouraged in many schools.

School buildings are still reported to be unsatisfactory. They are generally too small and crowded.

(b) *City Schools*.—The staff remained the same as last year for medical inspection. Ten primary schools for boys were added to the list of schools, thus bringing the total to 35 including 9 schools for girls.

15,385 boys and 4574 girls were examined during 1347 Fasli. The details were as follows:—

	1st Examination	Subsequent examination	RECOMMENDED FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT	
			Number	Percentage
Boys	3,465	11,920	2,911	18.9
Girls	1,303	3,271	446	9.8

The number of boys and girls recommended for correction of eye-sight was 446 of whom 62 pupils were supplied with spectacles free due to the courtesy of the Osmania Hospital authorities.

Five new cases of early leprosy were detected among the boys. Four have been readmitted to schools and are receiving treatment at the Karwan Clinic.

Three boys and one girl were found to have been suffering from T.B. Lungs and they have been referred to the T.B. Specialist for consultation.

[Statement.

The following percentage of important diseases noticed amongst the boys and girls will be of interest:—

Name of disease	Boys		Girls	
	Number of incidence	Percentage	Number of incidence	Percentage
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	807	23 21	78	5.60
Teeth	868	25 06	76	5.88
Pyorrhoea	26	0 75	18	1.00
Malnutrition (X'erophthalmia and night blindness)	158	4 42	26	2 00
Malnourished (Underfed)	329	9 40	56	4 30
Ear	120	3.46	10	0 77
Defective vision	387	11 17	86	6 60
Other eye trouble	38	1 10	18	1 00
Nose	20	0.58		..
Circulatory	101	2 91	14	1.07
Digestive	222	6.41	24	1.84
Skin	400	11 54	25	1 92
General diseases	171	4 94	24	1.84
V.D.H.	29	0 84	3	0.23
Spleen	126	3.64	2	0.14
Anæmia	2	0 06	27	2.07
Hydrocele	4	0.12		..
Spinal and orthopedicy	24	0 69	5	0.38
Hysteria			4	0 31
Appendicitis			3	0.23

341 pupils were detected going to school without mid-day food or tiffin. The incidence of malnourished or underfed pupils is high. Real cases of malnutrition are very few.

Skim. milk powder was experimentally tried for about 4 months during the year in one middle school on 25 malnourished boys. Another group of 16 boys from the same classes of nearly the same age and of equal build and social status was kept under observation as controls. The result was found to be encouraging as the boys who got the feed of skim milk increased by an average of 3 lbs. over that of the control group whose increase was only one pound. It is pleasing to note that the Director of Public Instruction has promised to provide necessary funds for a similar experiment to be made in three more schools but official sanction is still awaited from the Education authorities.

The general condition of all the schools housed in private buildings is reported to be bad and do not suit well for school purposes; class rooms are consequently overcrowded with poor light and ventilation.

22. *Infant Welfare Centres.*—Three Centres were at work as reported last year. The fourth Centre in Kazipura locality could not be opened yet as the building is not yet ready. A centre was opened in Nizamabad district headquarters. Two more will be opened in Gulbarga and Raichur where the buildings are in rapid progress from H.E.H. the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Funds. Splendid work is being done in all the Centres which are becoming more and more popular. The following are the details of work done:—

		1347 F.	1346 F.
1. Antenatal cases	.. ..	1,721	1,883
2. Post-natal cases	.. ..	1,161	948
3. <i>Number of children</i>			
(a) Attended	..	92,786	79,077
(b) Weighed	..	35,416	39,467
(c) Bathed	..	69,042	62,026
(d) Given milk	..	60,100	49,021
(e) Given treatment	..	19,663	17,099
(f) Referred to Hospitals		7,374	6,958

4. Number of house visits made	12,865	15,348
5. (a) Number of births conducted under Centre arrangements ..	1,929	1,859
(b) Number of infantile deaths . ..	13	23
(c) Number of maternal deaths within ten days of child birth ..	5	3
(d) Still births ..	41	25
6. Number of classes conducted for training of Dais ..	204	177
7. Number of Dais trained ..	65	65
8. Number of lectures given ..	204	153
9. Number of visits paid by the Ladies Committee, jointly and severally	286	214

The usefulness of the above Centres can be known from the undermentioned details of activities conducted at these institutions.

- (i) 65 indigenous dais receive continuous and careful tuition and their services are always available for conducting labour in the homes of patients.
- (ii) The work of the above dais is regularly supervised by qualified Health Visitors.
- (iii) Mothers are encouraged to bring their children to Centres where they are attended to, weighed, bathed, given milk, given simple home remedies and referred to hospitals in important cases.
- (iv) Expectant mothers receive expert advice from a qualified Woman Doctor.
- (v) Magic lantern lectures are given on maternity and child welfare.
- (vi) Patients are seen at their residence by Health Visitors on Dais reports.
- (vii) A fresh sterilized midwifery outfit complete is provided to each dai for conducting labour.

- (viii) Nearly two thousand cases of labour are attended to under Centre arrangements.
- (ix) A good number of children every year is well attended to in the creche provided in the Sultan Bazars Centre. Free milk is given to undernourished children and very poor are helped with clothing.
- (x) Members of Ladies Committee pay visits to the Centres, jointly and severally.

The question of increased grants to the three Centres was pending disposal before the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation when the year ended.

The recurring expenses for the Infant Welfare Centres for the year under report aggregated Rs. 13,204-8-7 against Rs. 12,893-13-9 last year.

23. *Famine Relief*.—Owing to successive failure of monsoons in previous years, the famine which was felt in mild form in Shorapur, Shahpur and Andole taluqs became acute during the year. The Revenue Department were therefore forced to open relief works in these taluqas. They comprised of metal collection, road construction and their repairs.

Famine Camps also opened in the Raichur district as relief measure in Lingsugur and Gangawati taluqas.

All medical and sanitary arrangements were made as per Famine Manual in all the famine areas.

24. *Urban and Rural Housing*.—(a) *Urban Housing*.—The first act of Government in the direction of improving the sanitation and housing conditions of people was the establishment of a "City Improvement Board" in the City of Hyderabad. The Board was inaugurated in 1323 F., and began to function in 1324 F.

The important functions of this Board have been to mark out the insanitary and congested slum localities that required immediate attention to improve housing conditions of the poor and middle class population by the construction of model sanitary dwellings after removing the dilapidated and congested slum quarters. These improved areas have the privileges of widened lanes and bye-lanes, provision of open spaces and playgrounds, improved drainage, etc.

The Board began their work in 1324 F., clearing slum areas by dismantling ill-ventilated and insanitary houses and in their place built model houses. Since then they have built as many as 12 colonies in which 2485 houses have been provided.

The Board demolished also several grain markets, which were the main sources of plague infection and built new rat-proof structures and a Central market in the heart of the City.

The magnitude of these gigantic undertakings of Government for the welfare of the people may be gauged by the fact that the City Improvement Board have already spent over 2½ crore of rupees up to date.

Parks and play-grounds have been opened wherever suitable areas were made available. Industrial areas are set apart a little away from the inhabited areas from public health point of view.

In district towns, similar improvements in housing conditions are taking place. Up-to-date buildings for administrative offices and officers' quarters in open areas are being provided. Well-to-do people are moving to new extensions where good roads, with avenues of trees, drainage, water supply by pipes and electricity enhance the amenities of life. This is noticeable in Latur, Nanded, Nizamabad, Warangal, Raichur, Aurangabad and many other towns.

There are no building societies in the State, but a co-operative housing scheme has recently started its work in the Asafnagar locality of Hyderabad. Government encourage house building by granting loans to Government employees. The amount of such loans repayable in convenient instalments, averages four lakhs of rupees per annum. Persons of means, realising the value of open air life, are now building dwelling houses of modern types in the open country around the city.

(b) *Rural Housing*.—Rural housing conditions are changing though slowly, as a result of rural uplift work launched by Government in different parts of these Dominions. A new spirit of better and healthier living is thus pervading among village population.



A scheme for the construction of a 'Model Village' is under contemplation in Parbhani district. Two villages TAKLI and KANERGAON have been selected. The work is in progress.

(c) *Housing of Industrial Labour*.—Seasonal large scale industrial establishments attract rural labour, for whom temporary accommodation in the neighbourhood is provided. But the permanent factories such as Railway, Workshops, Weaving Mills and Cement Factory, etc., have pucca built dwellings. They are rent-free or for a nominal rent. Creches for babies, dormitories, restaurants and maternity benefits are also provided by some of the large industrial establishments.

#### ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

25. *In-patients*.—The number of admissions was 1,484 against 1,865 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 67.92. The results of treatment were as follows:—

Cured	..	..	449
Relieved	..	..	202
Discharged otherwise	.		539
Died	..	..	227
Remaining under treatment	.		67

(a) *Plague*—The number of plague cases treated during the year was only 80 with 34 deaths compared with 366 with 176 deaths last year. The percentage of mortality was 42.5 against 48 in 1346 Fash. Many of the cases were admitted in a moribund condition.

(b) *Cholera*.—116 cases were admitted against 31 cases last year; out of which 23 died against 14 in 1346 Fasli. Percentage of mortality was 19.8 against 45.3 in the previous year.

This year choleraphage treatment was given to 21 cases, keeping every alternate case as control. The percentage of mortality among treated cases was 9.5 and among the control cases was 20. The difference in favour of choleraphage treated cases only 10.5 per cent.

(c) *Small-pox*.—Only one case of small-pox was admitted to the hospital and was discharged cured.

(d) *Cerebro-spinal Fever*.—7 cases were admitted with no deaths. There were 6 cases with 6 deaths last

year. This year 57 prisoners from Central Jail, Hyderabad were examined for detection of carriers. 10 prisoners were found positive carriers which were successfully treated and discharged. Patients were, as usual, strictly isolated; intrathecal and intravenous medication was carried out.

(e) *Diphtheria*.—Six sporadic cases were admitted; they were successfully treated and discharged cured.

(f) *Tuberculosis*.—516 Tubercular patients were admitted this year, of these 132 died. The percentage of mortality was 25. 224 were discharged as cured and 176 were discharged otherwise, and 29 patients were remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

Special accommodation has now been provided for treating advanced cases of tuberculosis in this hospital.

The details of patients treated during the year by sex and racial groups were as follows:—

	Male	Female	Children	Total
Muslims, . . . . .	176	137	17	330
Hindoos . . . . .	140	66	2	208
Christians . . . . .	18	3	2	23
Total . . . . .	334	206	21	561

*Outpatients*.—The number of outpatients treated was 13,299 against 12,418 last year. The daily average attendance was 36.9 compared with 34.5 in 1346 Fasli.

*Operations*.—The number of minor operations performed was 851 against 255 last year.

*Finance (i) Income*.—A sum of Rs. 238-14-6 from the garden and auction of grass was credited to Government.

(ii) *Expenditure*.—The allotment for this Hospital is Rs. 22,517 with an expenditure of Rs. 29,104-14-9 exclusive of the cost of drugs and hospital necessities. The excess amount was met by the Department from other allotments as usual.

26. *Tuberculosis*.—For some years past the Public Health Department has been undertaking an attack on Tuberculosis. The object is to prevent and treat tuberculosis by every means, medical as well as social and economic so that there may be no case of tuberculosis left uncared for.

As this is a medico-social problem, every citizen of Hyderabad should understand the 'way in which this scheme is to be carried out.

Apart from 150 hospitals and dispensaries in the State, where Tuberculosis are seen and treated, the Government have made special arrangements to fight this terrible disease.

(a) *Tuberculosis Clinics*.—The first unit of the scheme is the Tuberculosis Clinic which is not only a receiving house and centre of diagnosis and treatment but also a place for propaganda against tuberculosis. One outpatient Clinic has been working for over 5 years in temporary buildings at Dabirpura. Here a new building has been completed and occupied and is being furnished with everything necessary for carrying out work on modern lines. Two Nurses and one specially trained Medical Officer is residing on the premises. Domiciliary visits and examination of contracts are made with the object of studying the home conditions and 'detecting cases in the curable early stages of the disease. Incipient and suspicious cases are kept under observation, and facilities provided for the after-care of patients who have benefited by institutional treatment. A Tuberculosis Specialist of Civil Surgeon rank has been put in charge of tuberculosis work in Hyderabad City.

Another clinic has also been started in connection with the outpatients at Osmania Hospital, where cases are received thrice a week.

The second unit of the Scheme include a tuberculosis hospital and a sanatorium.

(b) *Tuberculosis Hospital*.—For several years large number of T.B. cases have been treated in a special section of the Isolation Hospital. Now a separate T.B. hospital is being built on the new University Road at Lingumpally. This will be completely equipped and

ready for occupation in the course of the next year. At this new hospital a special segregation block is also being constructed for advanced and incurable cases of tuberculosis. This will serve a very useful purpose in preventing infection of the healthy members of the family when a patient is removed from his home. Compulsory notification of open cases of tuberculosis, if approved by Government, will also help to stop the spread of infection. If all such cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were isolated, the hope of stamping out this disease could be reasonably entertained.

(c) *Sanatorium*.—The most suitable site on Anantagiri Hills in the Dominions for a sanatorium has already been purchased. This is an elevated plateau fifty miles from the City. Plans for all the buildings have been completed and progress is being made to provide an efficient water supply.

A careful malarial survey of the locality has shown that there are no infected villages within 3 miles of this site which in itself is unsuitable for mosquitoes.

The projected sanatorium aims at permanent arrest of the disease by prolonged treatment. In addition to medical and surgical procedures, rest, graduated exercise, open air and sunlight play an important part in bringing about a cure. Suitable cases for admission will be selected by the Specialist in Tuberculosis from cases under private practitioners, at the Clinics and T.B. Hospital. The educational value of the sanatorium treatment is of the utmost importance to the patient, who is taught, how to maintain his health after he leaves the sanatorium; also to the relatives and others who see the improvement resulting from fresh air and healthy surroundings.

Money to provide all these institutions is available and the work is being expedited under the special orders of Government.

At present treatment of cases is conducted regularly and systematically in such buildings as are available. There are 24 beds for lung tuberculosis and about an equal number of beds for surgical cases including bones, joints, glands and abdominal T.B. at Osmania Hospital

where the latest forms of treatment are given under a Tuberculosis Expert. One Civil Surgeon, two Assistant and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been specially trained for the work.

(d) *Statistics*.—The statistical figures obtained from the villages are so defective that no reliance can be placed on the registers. A new Act for the registration of births and deaths is under the consideration of Government and it is hoped that more accurate statistical figures will be available when this Act is brought into force.

Regarding rural areas the evidence is that tuberculosis is uncommon. Only one in thousand patients attending the Branch Dispensaries are diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis.

In large towns, and particularly in Hyderabad City the disease is deplorably common. The conditions under which patients are treated at present are not entirely satisfactory and in temporary buildings it has been difficult to make suitable purdah arrangement for ladies. These faults are being corrected in the new buildings, but the effect has been that although it is an accepted fact that Tubercular disease in India is commoner among women than among men, the numbers attending hospitals are greater among men than in women.

(e) *Dabirpura T.B. Clinic*.—For some years the Clinic had been working in temporary building in connection with the Suburban Dispensary. But during the year under review a new Clinic has been constructed and fully equipped to carry on the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign on up-to-date lines. One trained Tuberculosis Officer and two Health Visitors will reside on the premises.

Apart from receiving outpatient cases for diagnosis and treatment anti-tuberculosis propaganda will be started as soon as the new Clinic is opened.

At the Clinic we have special arrangements to carry on the treatment of Pneumothorax cases who have had institutional treatment before. At present 11 patients came and have their refills whenever necessary. Two emergency beds have also been provided at this dispen-

sary for patients requiring urgent medical aid or observation for a day or two. The total number of patients who have attended the Clinic this year is shown below:—

New patients	..	..	1,616
Old patients	..	..	17,926
Total	..		<u>19,542</u>

*New Patients.*

Men	..	..	768
Women	.	..	649
Male children	..	..	121
Female children	..	..	78
Total	.		<u>1,616</u>

*By Communities:—*

Hindus	.	..	213
Mohammadens	.	..	1,375
Christians	..	..	28
Others	..	..	..
Total	..		<u>1,616</u>

(1) *Osmania Hospital*—The figures for this institution were as detailed below:—

The number of in-patients treated during the year were 316; 291 discharged and 47 patients are still under treatment. The results were as follows:—

Much improved	..	.	29
Improved	..	.	129
Stationary	..	..	16
Worse	..	..	15
Discharged otherwise		..	62
Transferred	..	..	36
Died	..	..	4
Total	..		<u>291</u>

*By Communities:—*

Mohammadens	.	188
Hindus	.	85
Christians	.	18
Total		<hr/> 291 <hr/>

*Territorial distribution.*—The majority of patients came from the town proper and comparatively few from the districts towns and villages.

*Stages.*—The majority of patients were in the advanced stage.

*Artificial Pneumothorax.*—Of the 291 patients discharged 121 were suitable for this treatment. Many patients, after they were discharged came as outpatients and took refills, and some were sent to Dabirpura T.B. Clinic to continue the refills and treatment.

*Cadmium Sulphide.*—This new drug has been tried here for the first time and 48 patients were treated with encouraging results.

*Ultra Violet Light.*—Out of the 83 surgical tuberculosis cases treated, 51 had good results. Other patients had prolonged postural treatment, and sun-baths

Abdomen	.	20
Hip	..	10
T. T. adenitis		36
Pott's disease		8
Chronic abscess		9

were successfully treated.

*Complications.*—Hæmoptysis, intersinal tuberculosis, malaria, pleural effusion and empyema were encountered and treated.

Besides the above in-patients, the outpatient department was run three times a week and 1,956 new patients were attended to.

(iii) The details of cases treated in the Isolation Hospital are given elsewhere in this report.

The anti-tuberculosis work which has commenced here, will not be limited to Hyderabad City only. In due course the Department is contemplating to get the District Medical Officers trained to carry on this work in towns and villages throughout the whole Dominions.

A tuberculosis survey of the whole population of the State is necessary to judge the real extent and distribution of the infection.

(27) *Filariasis*.—The incidence of Filariasis is rather high in DOOBAK and surrounding villages where intensive anti-filariasis campaign is being carried out.

(28) *Nutrition Surveys*.—Dr. C. R. Naidu returned from Coonoor after a course of training in Nutrition Survey work and in the problems of nutrition and dietetics. He had also personally acquainted himself with the various practical methods employed in Madras. A comprehensive scheme was sent up to Government for starting a Nutrition Survey by this Officer in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions at a cost of Rs. 23,734 a year and the official sanction was not received when the year of report ended.

Very little information is available under existing conditions regarding the diet of the people in the Dominions and there is no guide of any kind to direct the people to the selection of a well-balanced diet.

Dr. Naidu made a detailed diet survey at the following places during the year of report and investigated the state of nutrition among the inmates housed therein. His expert suggestions were duly recommended to the Officers concerned for adoption.

- (1) Victoria Memorial Orphanage at Sarurnagar.
- (2) Osmania Hospital, Hyderabad.
- (3) Victoria Zenana Hospital, Hyderabad.
- (4) Central Jail, Hyderabad.
- (5) Mental Hospital, Hyderabad.
- (6) Osmania Medical College Hostel, Hyderabad.

When the sanction is received to the scheme, regular nutrition surveys will be carried out in the State. Economic surveys of certain areas have however been



carried out by the Commerce and Industries Department and the Rural Reconstruction Board to improve the social and economic conditions of the people. Special instruction regarding selection of articles of diet and the gradual correction of time-honoured and hereditary customs will be given by the Public Health Staff through intensive health propaganda.

*(29) Reforms Effected during the Year under Review in the Public Health Department.*

- (1) An up-to-date new Tuberculosis Clinic was built in the Dabirpura locality of Hyderabad.
- (2) A new Tuberculosis Hospital is in rapid progress in the Lingampally locality of Hyderabad City.
- (3) Arrangements for starting the T. B. Sanatorium at Anantagiri are now complete and the building will be commenced early next year.
- (4) A Vaccination Act has been formulated and submitted to Government for sanction.
- (5) A comprehensive scheme for starting Nutrition Surveys in the Dominions under a specially trained Nutrition Expert was drawn up and sent up to Government.
- (6) Public Health Lectures are now undertaken for the Hyderabad Civil Service Class.
- (7) A scheme for starting sixteen more travelling dispensaries for use in the districts at a cost of Rs. 69,000 and odd was also prepared and submitted to Government for sanction under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

The undermentioned schemes submitted to Government long ago for sanction were under consideration when the year ended:—

- (1) Birth and Death Registration Act.
- (2) Epidemic Diseases Act.
- (3) Food Adulteration Act.
- (4) Amendments to the Mines Act.

(30) *Financial (Public Health)*—(a) *Income*.—The income from various sources to Government as given below during 1347 Fasli amounted to Rs. 8,773-13-3 against Rs. 6,546-12-3 last year.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Sale of Vaccine lymph and calves, etc.	5,925	12	8
2. Sale of grass at the Isolation Hospital	238	14	6
3. Sale of Anti-plague Vaccine to Paigahs, rent of Malgies, sale of grass and miscellaneous	2,609	2	1
Total ..	8,773	13	3

(b) *Expenditure*.—The expenditure of the Public Health Department was Rs. 6,00,873-8-11 during the year of report compared with Rs. 6,21,520-12-2 in the year before. The decrease was mainly due to less expenditure under “Epidemics.” The main heads of expenditure for the year of report are tabulated in the following statement.

[Statement.

PART

(PUBLIC HEALTH)

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of H E H the Nizam's Medical

Serial No	Particulars of budget heads	Income	Pay of Gazetted staff	Pay of non-Gazetted staff	Pay of menial staff
	<i>Public Health</i>				
1	District Sanitation	32 11 6		52,895 3 11	3,571 14 3
2	Isolation Hospital	238 14 6	8,461 1 10	6,807 0 8	3,358 14 8
3	Plague Commissioner's Office	2,379 11 7	7,200 0 0	13,446 0 0	10,935 0 0
4	Office of the Special Plague Officer including Frontier Villages		15,300 0 0	17,486 14 5	33,287 0 0
5	Mobile Dispensary and Cinema Car		360 0 0	1,560 0 0	460 0 0
6	Anti malaria Campaign	196 11 0	5,400 0 0	3,114 4 0	13,813 4 0
7	District Itinerating Dispensaries including Baghat		39,819 2 8	3,215 0 0	5,053 12 3
	<i>Plague Relief</i>				
8	(a) Hyderabad City				
	(b) Districts				
9	Grants in-aid				
10	Pensionary contributions				
	<i>Vaccination.</i>				
11	(a) District Vaccination Staff and outfits			37,731 8 0	16,968 3 5
	(b) Vaccine Depot	5,925 12 8		5,742 15 9	1,660 7 3
	Grand total of Public Health expenditure for 1947 F	8,773 13 3	71,541 0 7	1,41,998 14 4	89,101 8 5

## II

## AND VACCINATION)

and Public Health Department during the year 1347 Fasli

Allowances	Bhatta and touring charges	Contingencies	Dist of patients	House rent	Miscellaneous	Total
1,852 6 6	14,251 3 6	3,922 2 10			457 14 2	76,450 13 4
2,136 0 0	60 15 2	2,306 1 6	8,231 15 9		3,338 0 5	29,743 4 6
2,220 0 0	54 2 0	1,708 10 4			6,417 2 1	41,960 14 5
6,960 11 0		6,620 12 5		1,360 0 0	11,721 2 0	95,737 3 11
1,991 7 10					1,249 10 2	5,621 2 0
4,920 0 0	284 0 6	764 5 11		459 8 0	10,071 4 10	98,826 11 3
10,284 4 0	14,085 5 3	2,698 15 7		4,590 5 4	280 9 7	80,027 10 1
					48,636 6 5	48,636 6 5
					61,595 10 1	61,595 10 1
					10,200 0 0	10,200 0 0
					19,561 0 0	19,561 0 0
1,094 0 10	11,116 1 9	5,976 3 0			2,301 2 8	75,182 3 5
2,139 1 1		1,313 14 6			6,474 2 8	17,330 9 3
38,097 15 3	39,831 15 2	26,811 5 1	8,231 15 8	6,409 13 4	1,86,340 1 1	6,00,873 8 11

The cost of vaccination paid by the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation during 1347 Fasli including staff totalled Rs. 5,588-3-7. The Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak Department met also an expenditure amounting to Rs. 3,593-6-4 for the vaccination staff under the control of the Public Health Department.

## STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Plague Cases and Deaths in II E II the Nizam's

Serial No	Districts	A7UR		DAI		BAHMAN		ISFANDAR		FARWARDI	
		Since 6th October 1937		November		December		January		February	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1	Aurangabad										
2	Bhir										
3	Parbham			1							
4	Nanded					.		.			
5	Gulbarga		.	37	24	3	1				
6	Raichur										.
7	Osmanabad	14	7	13	13	19	15	16	9	18	16
8	Bidar	233	181	173	117	76	50	59	35	41	27
9	Medak	73	37	73	40	35	14	24	8	49	13
10	Nizamabad										..
11	Mahbubnagar	1	1	2				1*	1*	6	6
12	Nalgonda			30	13	6	6	.		2	2
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	7	2	25	12	11	3	11	5	10	6
14	Secunderabad	1*	1*	1*	1*					1	.
15	Atraf-e-Balda	31	24	38	29	10	10	6	4	14	8
16	Bagath	4	2			2	1	2	1	2	.
17	Warangal					.				.	
18	Karimnagar			.		.				.	
19	Asifabad										..
	Total	414	255	398	249	162	100	119	63	143	78

\* Imported.

No. P H. 1

*Domains during the year 1847 Fash*

ARDIBE- HISHT		KHUR- DAD		THIR		AMER- DAD		SHERI- WAR		MEHR		ABAN		TOTAL	
March		April		May		June		July		August		September & up to 5th October 1938			
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
.				.		.		.	.			.		.	.
												74	40	74	40
.						.		.		.		.		1	.
.							.					.			
.								.		91	48	141	107	272	180
13	13			.				34	24	61	43	133	100	321	240
37	25	15	10			.		6	4	47	30	79	64	821	543
12	4											22	11	288	127
		.		.				.		.					
7	3					.	..							17	11
5	3			.		.		.	.	.	..			43	24
9	6			.						..	.	16	4	89	38
.		.				.		.		.		1*	1*	4	3
18	11	1	1	.				.		18	8	1	1	137	91
.				.	.	.		.	.			.	..	10	4
..	..	..				.		.	.			.		.	.
						.		.	.			.		.	.
..		..	.		..	..	..	.		..	.	..	.	.	..
101	65	16	11	.		.		40	28	217	129	467	323	2,077	1,301

## STATEMENT No. P. H. 2.

*Showing the Number of Plague Inoculations performed in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 F. excluding the British Administered Areas.*

Ser- al No	District	Men	Women	Children	Total
1	Aurangabad	35	3	18	51
2	Bhr	2,689	553	1,834	5,076
3	Parbham	301	78	240	619
4	Nanded				
5	Gulbarga	1,552	715	819	3,086
6	Raichur	1			1
7	Osmanabad	5,398	2,400	4,196	11,994
8	Bidar	6,941	2,370	5,497	14,808
9	Medak	11,809	9,024	11,268	32,101
10	Nizamabad	109	194	344	947
11	Mahbubnagar	1,288	316	1,293	2,892
12	Nalgonda	5,308	1,242	3,064	9,614
13	Warangal				
14	Karimnagar	79		37	116
15	Asifabad				
16	Atraf-e-Balda (Sarfi-Khas)	2,022	136	1,281	3,439
17	Bagath	2,132	1,123	1,043	4,298
18	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	28,618	17,829	28,163	74,610
	Total	68,577	35,983	59,092	1,63,652





## STATEMENT

*Showing the Number of Cholera Cases and Deaths in H E H the Nizam's*

Serial No	District	AZUR		DAI		BAHMAN		ISFANDAR		FAR- WARDI		ARDI BEHISHT	
		Since 6th October 1937		November		Decem- ber		Janu- ary		Febru- ary		March	
		C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
1	Aurangabad	78	45	66	29	1	4			.	.		..
2	Bhir	76	31	18	9				..	..	.		.
3	Parbhani	108	27	11	3	.	.	.	.				
4	Nanded	80	16	5	3		.		.		.	.	
5	Gulbarga	44	17	29	7		.						
6	Raichur	18	7					7	4		.	.	.
7	Osmanabad	195	95	13	7		..			4	4		
8	Bidar	62	19	29	12	5	3						
9	Medak			.				.		.			
10	Nizamabad												
11	Mahbubnagar	94	47	139	79	98	30	56	42			.	
12	Nalgonda	136	58	130	68	39	24	103	59	20	13	47	28
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	1					.					.	.
14	Secunderabad												
15	Atraf-e-Balda	6	3	7	4	18	5	.					.
16	Bagath										.		
17	Warangal	11	6	56	23			96	51	7	4		
18	Karimnagar	21	6	9	6	.							
19	Asifabad											4	3
	Total	880	377	512	255	161	66	262	156	31	21	51	31

\* Imported

No P H 3

*Dommons during the year 1347 F*

KHUR-DAD		THIR		AMERDAD		SHEREWAR		MEHIR		ABAN		TOTAL	
April		May		June		July		August		September and up to 5th October 1938			
C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
				2	1	1	1	34	20	197	68	379	168
				6	1	10		75	24	58	37	252	102
				1		14	4	342	148	1,130	589	1,615	771
								151	63	571	299	757	381
				1	1	163	90	686	313	206	136	1,129	594
				89	33	69	16	67	35	89	35	339	130
..		10	3	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	2	235	115
		16	5	75	36	693	390	1,054	590	469	253	2,403	1,308
		108	44	234	99	444	192	332	201	162	86	1,330	622
						92	41	212	113	40	17	344	171
8	1			3	3	104	72	943	493	235	129	1,735	896
29	16	89	64	182	97	320	144	404	190	61	25	1,569	786
		1	1	20	12	74	21	57	13			153	47
3*	1*			10	4	4	1			1*	1*	18	7
		32	21	108	70	380	242	479	274	30	23	1,060	642
						7	5	32	13	4	3	43	21
48	24	141	84	71	39	327	163	313	180	74	39	1,144	618
						181	60	269	120	103	74	583	266
						7	5	21	10	201	78	233	96
83	42	397	222	803	307	2,070	1,448	5,524	2,832	3,647	1,894	15,321	7,741

## STATEMENT No. P. H. 4

*Showing the number of Cholera Inoculations performed in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 F excluding the British Administered areas.*

Serial No.	District	Men	Women	Children	Total
1	Aurangabad	1,585	526	769	2,880
2	Bhr	2,818	994	1,717	5,529
3	Parbhani	3,289	905	2,022	6,216
4	Nanded	978	166	656	1,800
5	Gulbarga	2,797	1,522	2,000	6,319
6	Raichur	1,376	860	2,019	4,255
7	Osmanabad	6,371	2,581	988	9,885
8	Bidar	5,697	2,699	7,188	15,584
9	Medak	8,161	4,021	5,432	17,614
10	Nizamabad	5,272	3,407	6,065	14,744
11	Mahbubnagar	4,179	1,515	3,710	9,404
12	Nalgonda	10,200	4,525	8,794	23,519
13	Warangal	12,902	6,054	10,970	29,926
14	Karunnagar	2,492	768	1,768	5,028
15	Asifabad	1,061	457	1,011	2,529
16	Atraf-e-Balda (Sarfi-Khas)	881	361	834	2,076
17	Bagath	2,243	1,532	1,108	4,883
18	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	928	787	354	2,069
	Total	66,859	31,099	56,417	1,54,375



## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Small-pox Cases and Deaths in H.E.H. the

Serial No	Districts	AZUR		DAI		BAHMAN		ISFANDAR		FARWARDI		ARDIBER HIBET	
		Since 6th October 1937		November		December		January		February		March	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1	Aurangabad					39	15	18	2			10	5
2	Bhir	5				25	5	35	21	43	14	64	11
3	Parbhani	13	1							2	..	9	1
4	Nanded	.	.				.			.		.	
5	Gulbarga	.	.					2					
6	Raichur				.							..	
7	Osmanabad			5		4	3			2		11	2
8	Bidar											.	
9	Medak							4				4	2
10	Nizamabad								.	3		.	.
11	Mahbubnagar			3		4		22			.	8	.
12	Nalgonda					6	4	2		3		6	..
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs		.			.				1	.	8	.
14	Secunderabad					*1		*3		10	1	14	
15	Atraf-e-Balda					10	3	6		5	.	2	.
16	Waiangal							7	4	6	2	..	
17	Kaurnagar			2	1					5		.	
18	Asifabad							.		.		2	1
19	Bagath					3		1		5	.		.
	Total	18	1	10	1	92	30	145	27	85	17	133	22

No. P. H. 5.

*Nizam's Domains during the year 1847 F*

KHURDAD		THIR		AMERDAD		SHEHR- WAR		MEHER		ABAN		TOTAL	
April		May		June		July		August		September and up to 5th October 1938			
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D		
16	5	7	2	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	91	80
89	12	117	25	4	1	7	1	5	.	.	.	444	90
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	24	2
.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
10	2	36	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	14
.	.	..	.	.	.	14	9	.	.	.	.	14	9
..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
1	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
2	.	8	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	40	3
3	.	9	3	.	.	20	.	.	.	4	1	59	7
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	7
14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2
.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1
.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
188	24	194	89	20	5	41	10	12	1	4	1	892	178

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Details of Work done by the Assistant Health Officers incharge*

Serial No	Districts	No of villages visited	No. of days spent on tour	Total No of patients treated	Daily average of patients treated	OPERATIONS		Plague inoculations
						Major	Minor	
1	Aurangabad	74	156	114	1 1	3	10	51
2	Bhn	127	205	1,246	3 4	2	46	1,616
3	Parbhani	113	185	3,065	10 0		46	468
4	Nanded	94	145	1,250	3 1		4	
5	Gulbarga	120	156	673	1 8	.	3	402
6	Raichur	89	192	1,996	5 5	.	3	..
7	Osmanabad	188	204	2,588	7 1	.	4	3,688
8	Bidar	151	198	1,380	3 7	.	15	2,077
9	Medak	179	209	885	2 3		23	11,329
10	Nizamabad	156	174	2,695	7 4		39	218
11	Mahbubnagar	95	194	1,721	4 7	3	22	579
12	Nalgonda	66	177	2,697	7 4		12	872
13	Ayderabad City and Suburbs	488	504	4,021	11 0	.	7	8,537
14	Atraf-e-Balda	91	121	10,231	28 0	5	102	3,180
15	Bagath	104	226	1,845	5 1		35	2,216
16	Warangal	119	195	4,700	12 9	1	10	..
17	Karimnagar	113	183	5,424	14 0		54	116
18	Asifabad	127	182	2,037	5 6		7	.
	Total	2,524	3,606	49,398	135 3	14	442	35,344

No. P. H. 6.

*of the Travelling Dispensaries in H E H the Nizam's Dominions in the year 1317 F.*

Cholera inocula- tions	Vaccina- tions perform- ed	Vaccina- tions inspected	Number found success- ful	No of wells, disinfect- ed	No of streams rivers, nalas & tanks disinfect- ed with copper sulphate	No of uruses and jatrass attend- ed	No of Health lectures given	No. of magic lantern lectures given	No. of Taluk Board meetings attend- ed
303		262	262	71	10	6	86	50	2
2,109	40	718	671	1,009	170	4	175	75	
1,686	26	1,024	949	971	17	1	81	22	1
369		1,882	1,805	175	.	4	110	73	1
1,206		1,506	1,152	206	1	3	120	10	
967		1,197	1,146	183		5	212	37	2
1,843		1,304	1,303	649	11	1	90	36	
1,520		1,223		852	11	5	158	24	1
6,179		1,212	1,083	1,464	3	2	137	59	1
4,264	0	1,118	1,051	1,686	15	3	283	37	
1,372		783	672	942	2	2	67	34	
3,697	.	554	537	1,345	5	2	87		
5,481	2,972	2,549	2,511	6,650		3	22		
1,133	.	50	80	951		12			
3,625	.	215	175	325		1	62		1
7,987		2,173	1,819	2,032	5	3	76	23	
2,069	.	281	217	488	7	3	44	.	.
753	..	900	840	253	12	2	116	..	1
46,353	8,047	18,901	16,529	20,562	272	65	1,956	480	10



## STATEMENT No. P H 7

*Showing Details of Work done by District Health Inspectors during the year 1847 F*

Serial No	Districts	No of villages visited	No of days spent on tour	Plague inoculations performed	Cholera inoculations performed	No of wells disinfected	No of Health lectures given	No of uruses and jabras attended
1	Aurangabad	65	171	.	217	317	61	4
2	Bhir	62	135	284	197	892	97	8
3	Parbhani	104	190		569	944	387	1
4	Nanded	88	159	.	689	214	99	4
5	Gulbarga	198	197	428	3,380	393	133	18
6	Ruchin	157	296	6,006	2,606	1,056		1
7	Osmanabad	88	131	1,977	5,936	383	88	3
8	Bidar	184	190	2,964	3,428	5,019	1,017	2
9	Medak	68	263	2,633	2,231	810	63	1
10	Nizamabad	211	233	729	9,247	2,841	75	11
11	Mahbubnagar	139	236	1,010	2,081	999	387	19
12	Nalgonda	146	217	2,200	4,572	1,845	146	8
13	Warangal	92	195		7,068	2,170	47	3
14	Karimnagar	134	234	115	1,219	1,547	105	2
15	Asifabad	118	164			1,302	50	1
16	Atrafe-Balda	137	132	1,161	689	410	50	7
17	Bagath	58	197	2,025	1,258	674	39	..
	Total	1,994	3,340	21,532	45,425	22,716	2,844	88



## STATEMENT

*Showing number of Deaths registered from different Causes in His Emalted Highness the*

Serial No.	Districts	Population	BIRTHS			Birth-rate per thousand of population	DEATHS			
			Male	Female	Total		Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever
1	Aurangabad .	9,87,811	6,783	5,522	12,305	13 1	222	47		6,787
2	Bhur	6,33,690	6,940	6,116	13,056	4 1	259	203	43	5,877
3	Parbhani .	8,53,760	6,712	5,874	12,586	14 7	636	62		6,861
4	Nanded	7,22,081	5,591	5,037	10,628	14 7	331	42	12	5,263
5	Gulbarga	12,25,008	6,235	5,816	12,051	9 8	530	73	58	6,527
6	Raichur .	9,37,535	5,232	4,958	10,190	10 9	177	10		5,063
7	Osmanabad .	6,01,068	5,014	4,677	9,691	14 0	89	69	176	5,413
8	Bidar .	8,73,615	4,374	4,069	8,443	9 7	1,479	27	595	5,153
9	Medak	7,38,665	3,992	3,652	7,644	10 3	956	21	123	5,568
10	Nizamabad	6,23,225	4,889	4,089	8,978	14 1	173	1		6,803
11	Mahbubnagar	9,71,616	4,204	3,946	8,150	8 4	823	40		5,367
12	Nalgonda .	11,33,409	7,093	6,274	13,367	11 8	999	29	35	6,360
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	3,46,093	3,140	2,796	5,936	17 2	31	17	6	1,374
14	Atraf-e-Balda	4,99,661	3,199	3,038	6,237	12 5	909	32	119	4,046
15	Warangal .	11,17,693	5,093	4,847	9,940	8 9	1,413	74	.	6,297
16	Karimnagar ..	12,41,405	6,658	6,517	13,175	10 6	331	17	.	7,885
17	Asifabad	7,62,030	4,464	3,996	8,460	11 1	147	16	2	7,314
	Total	1,43,07,765	89,422	81,224	1,70,646	12 0	9,508	780	1,171	1,01,797

No. P. H. 8

*Nizam's Dominions excluding British Administered Areas during the year 1847 F*

THE					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION							
Dysentery and diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other diseases	Total deaths from all causes	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fever	Dysentery & diarrhoea	Respiratory diseases	Injuries	All other diseases
501	67	106	2,572	10,272	0.2	0.1		7.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.7
592	.	137	2,816	9,947	0.4	0.3	0.1	9.3	0.9		0.3	4.4
1,633	675	143	3,131	13,231	0.7	0.1		8.1	1.0	0.8	0.2	3.7
1,404	278	181	1,013	8,554	0.5	0.1	0.0	7.3	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.4
84	.	21	791	11,084	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.8	0.1		0.0	0.1
84		39	328	6,320	0.2	0.0		6.1	0.1		0.0	0.4
122		131	1,482	7,487	0.1	0.1	0.3	7.8	0.2	.	0.2	2.1
122	28	143	1,014	8,561	1.7	0.0	0.7	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2
55		240	990	7,795	1.3	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.1	.	0.3	1.3
19	46	73	974	7,878	0.2	0.0		10.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6
113	3	215	736	7,297	0.3	0.0	.	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
708	308	581	3,034	13,061	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.2
362	453	57	3,881	6,287	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	11.1
51	28	90	589	5,864	1.7	0.1	0.2	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2
215	..	301	1,332	9,562	1.3	0.1	..	5.6	0.2	.	0.3	1.2
54	.	121	1,882	9,290	0.4	0.0	..	6.3	0.0	.	0.1	0.7
74	27	204	857	8,641	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
6,191	2,413	2,806	26,505	1,51,081	0.7	0.0	0.1	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9

STATEMENT No. P H. 9

*H the Nizam's Dominions excluding British Administered Areas during the year 1847 F.*

NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED		RATIO OF BIRTHS PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION			No of males born to every 100 females born	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 population	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
6,788	5,522	12,305	7 2	5 9	13 1	122 8	.
6,949	6,116	13,065	11 0	9 6	20 6	113 6	0 8
6,712	5,874	12,586	7 9	6 8	14 7	114 3	.
5,591	5,087	10,628	7 7	6 1	14 7	110 0	9
6,285	5,816	12,051	5 1	4 7	9 8	107 2	0 8
5,282	4,958	10,190	5 6	5 3	10 9	105 5	4 1
5,014	4,677	9,691	7 3	6 8	14 1	107 2	3 2
4,874	4,069	8,443	5 1	4 6	9 7	107 5	0 1
3,992	3,652	7,644	5 2	4 1	10 3	109 3	0 2
4,689	4,089	8,778	7 6	6 5	14 1	114 7	.
4,204	3,946	8,150	4 3	4 1	8 4	106 5	0 9
7,093	6,274	13,367	6 3	5 5	11 8	113 1	0 3
3,140	2,796	5,936	8 1	9 1	17 2	112 3	0 9
3,109	3,038	6,237	6 4	6 1	12 5	105 3	.
5,093	4,847	9,940	4 6	4 3	8 9	105 1	0 3
6,658	6,517	13,175	5 4	5 3	10 7	102 2	3 1
4,464	3,996	8,460	5 9	5 2	11 1	117 1	0 2
89,422	81,224	1,70,646	6 3	5 7	12 0	110 9	1 4



## STATEMENT

*Showing Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of H E H, the*

Serial No	Districts	Average of population per square mile	Total population	BIRTHS		DEATHS		
				Total number	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	Male	Female	Total
1	Aurangabad	152	9,37,211	12,305	13 1	5,959	4,313	10,272
2	Bir	153	6,33,690	13,065	20 1	5,799	4,118	9,917
3	Paibhani	167	8,53,760	12,536	14 7	7,701	5,530	13,231
4	Nanded	192	7,22,081	10,628	14 7	5,206	3,348	8,554
5	Gulbarga	176	12,25,008	12,051	9 8	6,321	4,763	11,084
6	Raichur	144	9,37,535	10,190	10 9	3,494	2,826	6,320
7	Osmanabad	196	6,91,068	9,691	14 1	4,176	3,811	7,487
8	Bidar	181	8,73,615	8,448	9 7	4,670	3,891	8,561
9	Medak	231	7,88,665	7,644	10 3	4,456	3,339	7,795
10	Nizamabad	191	6,23,225	8,778	14 1	4,308	3,570	7,878
11	Mahbubnagar	182	9,71,616	8,150	8 4	4,263	3,034	7,297
12	Nalgonda	187	11,83,409	13,367	11 8	7,572	5,489	13,061
13	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	10,009	3,46,093	5,936	17 2	3,135	3,102	6,237
14	Atraf-e-Balda ..	139	4,99,661	6,237	12 5	3,165	2,699	5,864
15	Warangal ..	141	11,17,693	9,940	8 9	5,445	4,117	9,562
16	Karimnagar ..	217	12,41,405	13,175	10 7	5,435	3,855	9,290
17	Asifabad ..	104	7,62,030	8,460	11 1	5,095	3,546	8,641
	Total	173	1,43,07,765	1,70,646	12 0	86,200	64,881	1,51,081

No P.H. 10

*Nam's Dominions excluding British Administered Areas during the year 1847 F.*

No of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION								DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FROM ALL CLASSES		
	Chol- era	Small- pox	Pla- gue	Fever	Dysen- tey and dia- rrhoea	Respira- tory diseases	In- juries	All other diseas- es	Male	Fe- male	Total
188.2	0.2	0.1	.	7.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.7	6.4	4.6	11.0
189.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	9.3	0.9	.	0.3	4.4	9.2	6.5	15.7
189.3	0.7	0.1	.	8.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	3.7	9.0	6.5	15.5
155.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	7.3	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.4	7.2	4.6	11.8
182.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.8	0.1	.	0.0	0.1	5.2	3.9	9.1
123.6	0.2	0.0	.	6.1	0.1	.	0.0	0.4	3.7	3.1	6.7
126.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	7.8	0.2		0.2	2.1	6.0	4.8	10.8
120.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	5.3	4.5	9.6
133.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	7.3	0.1	.	0.3	1.3	6.0	4.5	10.6
120.7	0.2	0.0	..	10.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	6.9	5.7	12.6
140.5	0.8	0.1	.	5.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.4	3.1	7.5
137.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	3.3	6.7	4.8	11.5
101.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	11.1	9.1	9.0	18.1
117.4	1.7	0.1	0.2	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	6.3	5.4	11.7
132.3	1.3	0.1		5.6	0.2		0.3	1.2	4.9	3.7	8.6
141.0	0.4	0.0		6.3	0.0	.	0.1	0.7	4.4	3.1	7.5
143.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	6.7	4.6	11.3
132.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	7.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	6.1	4.5	10.6





## PART IV.

### SPECIAL PLAGUE DEPARTMENT.

The 19th epidemic of plague commenced in the last part of Meher 1346 Fasli (September 1937) and was responsible for 19 attacks and 11 deaths before the year came to a close. Of these, only 6 cases of plague occurred in Hyderabad City, 8 cases in Shamshabad Frontier Village and 5 were imported.

This outbreak was due to the importation of infection from Siddipet town in Medak district.

The year 1347 Fasli opened with stray cases of plague in scattered localities. Commencing in Meher (September) the epidemic was at its worst in Isfandar (January) declining with the approach of hot weather in Ardibehisht (March) and disappearing by the end of Khurdad (April). During the year only 68 persons were infected with plague within the Municipal limits. Of these 29 died. This is the lowest record of plague incidence in Hyderabad City since the first outbreak in 1320 Fasli (1911 A.D.)

An efficient control was maintained throughout the season and ten indigenous cases having not occurred in one week the City of Hyderabad was not even declared infected with plague during the year.

In all 20 localities were infected with plague. Of these, 8 were in Chaderghat Section and 12 in City Section. The last case of plague in this epidemic was reported on 12-6-1347 F.

In 12 localities where rat-falls occurred prompt local measures prevented the occurrence of any cases among the human beings.

*20th Epidemic of Plague.*—During the routine daily laboratory examination of rats on 24th Meher 1347 F., a live rat from Maharaj Gunj locality (Chaderghat Section) was found infected with plague. Local enquiries elicited that some persons from Kodangal town in

Gulbarga district had come to stay with their relatives in the house and were responsible for the introduction of infection into the city. This was followed by more rat-falls, but vigorous local measures prevented the occurrence of any human case in this locality till 20-12-1347 Fasli.

On 7-12-1347 Fasli information was received that plague had broken out in Asafnagar Frontier Village. On enquiry it was discovered that rat-falls had been occurring in the village for at least two weeks and yet the Police authorities did not inform the Plague Department until human cases of plague had occurred. Local measures were adopted and the infection was brought under control with the loss of only 4 lives.

Asafnagar Frontier Village is a Suburb of Hyderabad City being almost a continuation of it. Being thus situated it was a most difficult problem to prevent the movement of people into the city in spite of all precautions. The department was however successful in tracing all such migrants and keeping the city free from this source of infection.

During Aban (September) rat-falls were reported from Shamshabad and Mallepalli Frontier Villages and Shanker Bagh and Feelkhana localities, the infection in each case being due to migration of people from previously infected localities. Local preventive measures were successful and not a single human case occurred in these localities during the year.

The first indigenous case of plague occurred in Maharaj Gunj locality on 20-12-1347 Fasli, the source of infection being Kodangal town in Gulbarga district.

An imported case of plague from Bidar district was brought into a house in Siddi Amber Bazar on 9-12-1347 Fasli and was the cause of introduction of infection in this locality.

It is noteworthy that in spite of heavy incidence of plague in the districts and repeated importation of infection therefrom and widespread of infection among the rats, the Plague Department was successful in combating the disease and maintaining such a control that not a single death occurred from plague within the Municipal limits during the last 2 months of the year.

The following table shows the incidence of plague and deaths in the City and Frontier Villages by months during the year 1347 Fasli.

	Month.	Total attacks.		Total deaths.
Azoor	1347 Fasli	..	10	5
Dai	"	..	22	11
Bahman	"	..	11	4
Isfandar	"	..	12	5
Farwardi	"	..	11	6
Ardibehisht	"	..	7	6
Khurdad	"	..	..	..
Thir	"	..	..	..
Amerdad	"	..	..	..
Sherewar	"	..	..	..
Meher	"	..	..	..
Aban	"	..	17	5
Total		.	90	42

The following table shows the incidence of plague in different areas in the City and Frontier Villages during the year.

Division.	Total attacks.	Total deaths.
<i>Municipal limits.</i>		
(a) Chaderghat	.. 32	16
(b) City	.. 36	13
Frontier Villages	.. 17	10
Imported	.. 5	3
Total	.. 90	42

The following table shows the incidence of plague per mille for the year among the different communities:—

Community.	Population.	Attacks.	Incidence per mille.
Hindus	. 1,67,349	64	0.3
Mohamedans	.. 1,70,191	26	0.2
Christians	.. 4,560	..	..

The following table shows the incidence of plague according to age groups. As will appear from the table, this disease shows preference for comparatively young people and by causing their untimely death, deprives society of its best producers and impose on it the charge of helpless widows and dependant orphans. Hence the mortality from this disease is far more serious from economic and social point of view than is the mortality from other diseases.

*Incidence of Plague according to Ages*

Years	1 to 5		6 to 10		11 to 20		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 50		51 to 60		61 ON WARDS	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1342 F	100	55	205	131	497	317	486	283	232	142	145	98	62	42	24	18
1343 F	16	10	49	26	95	51	70	45	35	24	24	19	2	2	2	2
1344 F	40	24	71	49	192	103	119	103	119	65	43	29	29	22	8	5
1345 F	28	20	43	21	108	63	100	53	35	24	18	14	5	3	4	4
1346 F	30	14	82	36	147	69	137	73	65	26	37	21	11	8	11	7
1347 F	3		15	7	33	15	25	13	9	6	4	2	1	1		.

*Introduction and Spread of Plague in Hyderabad City.*—Each year plague is imported into Hyderabad City from outside by people coming from infected areas in the districts. Infection first recurs in the endemic areas in the districts usually in the month of Sherewar. By the beginning of Meher (August) it takes a firm hold in many places in the districts and is followed by exodus of people from these infected centres with their beddings and belongings, some of which may carry infected fleas and with this is associated a spread of plague beyond the village confines in all directions.

It is this human migration with the transportation of fleas in the personal effects of the migrants which is responsible for the yearly visitation of the city by plague.

Once the infection is admitted, conditions are highly favourable for the spread of plague.

This year the first outbreak was due to the importation of infection from Kodangal town in Gulbarga district.

Repeated investigations over nine years have failed to show any evidence of indigenous infection in the city. We have also no evidence to show that the movement of grain, cotton or other merchandise is responsible for the outbreak of plague nor is there any evidence of rat migration.

Practically the only method by which plague is spread from place to place and from one locality to another is by infected fleas carried by people in their personal effects. These infected fleas carried to healthy areas first start plague in rats and then among human beings.

However rat is responsible for the spread and maintenance of plague in an infected locality. Therefore the incidence of plague in any locality is directly proportional to the rat population prevailing there. In this lies the great value of the enormous rat destruction carried on regularly and continuously for the last nine years which has resulted in the reduction of rat population to such a low figure that although plague has constantly invaded Hyderabad City from outside, in every case, each local outbreak has been promptly dealt with and efficiently controlled. Before these measures were introduced the city was visited by widespread fatal epidemics almost every year of which that in 1320 Fasli caused 17,000 deaths, that in 1325 Fasli 15,000 deaths in the city and that in 1337 Fasli over 5,000. The yearly deaths from plague since the campaign was introduced are as follows:—

Epidemic.		Total deaths.
1338-1339 F.	.. ..	410
1339-1340 F.	. . .	1,132
1340-1341 F.	.. .	1,101
1341-1342 F.	.. ..	No plague.
1342-1343 F.	.. .	188
1343-1344 F.	.. ..	410
1344-1345 F.	.. .	193
1345-1346 F.	.. ..	270
1346-1347 F.	.. 8 ..	48

The results so far achieved by the Plague Department are evident from the figures recorded above and are due to the energetic application of all known measures (dealt with separately below) to combat plague.

The complete eradication of plague however cannot be achieved unless the sanitary condition of the houses is improved, demolition of all insanitary buildings and slums is undertaken, over congestion is done away with, and provision made for the construction of rat-proof houses. It is fairly obvious that no sudden large scale attack is possible partly because of the great expenditure involved and partly because as in the case of other social ameliorative measures, a housing campaign can only be assured of success when it is supported by an enlightened public opinion.

The City Improvement Board has taken this work in hand and up to the limit of their resources are extending the field of their operations year by year. A number of demolition and reconstructive schemes are in progress, but still insanitary buildings abound in many parts of the city and require immediate attention.

The Municipal Corporation also must regulate the construction of all new buildings and must approve only those plans which pertain to rat-proof houses.

It is only of these scientific lines that a complete eradication of this disease from the city can be brought about.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Preventive measures taken to deal with an outbreak or threatened outbreak of plague may be summarised as below:—

1. Measures taken for the efficient reporting of plague cases or deaths and rat-falls.
2. Measures to check the spread of plague from infected to non-infected localities.
3. Evacuation of the people from infected areas into Government Health Camps.
4. Prophylactic plague inoculation.

5. Intensive anti-rat campaign.
6. Complete disinfection of each house believed to be infected and all adjacent houses fumigation of all rat-holes in the infected houses and in all the houses up to a radius of 200 yards.
7. Treatment of plague patients in the Isolation Hospital as far as acceptable.
8. Education and propaganda.

In addition to the above measures a continuous and systematic rodent destruction campaign is carried on throughout the year.

The co-operation of the City Police Department has been of the greatest value in checking the migration of people from infected centres to healthy localities and in persuading such people who did move to go back to their houses or to the Health Camps. The Department records with grateful appreciation the great assistance received from that Department and which did much to limit the spread of infection in the city.

The continuous educational propaganda has resulted in awakening even among the ignorant classes to some degree that in combating this scourge man is not impiously resisting the decrees of an inscrutable fate but fulfilling his part in the schemes of things and that it is his bounden duty to control whatever is within his power to control. A very large proportion of the public willingly co-operate in the carrying out of measures devised for their benefit. There are however a few people who from fatalism or mere obstruction still resist the activities of the Department.

1. *Notification of Plague Cases and Rat-falls.*—Every possible attempt is made to detect human cases as speedily as possible so that necessary preventive measures may be adopted without delay. On the whole, doctors, hakims, and vairs have reported suspicious cases to the Plague Department promptly. Without this assistance it is very difficult to obtain information regarding fresh outbreaks or rat mortality. The tendency on the part of the public to hide or smuggle away cases of suspicious illness is gradually disappearing.



The first evidence of plague in a locality is often the occurrence of rat-fall followed in about 2 weeks time by human cases.

Public also have now realised the importance of rat-falls though some still prefer to conceal the fact that a rat-fall has occurred or to transfer the evidence to a safe distance.

The efficiency of the measures adopted by the Plague Department is well illustrated by the fact that in 12 localities where timely intimation of rat-falls was obtained the adoption of prompt anti-plague measures was successful in preventing the spread of disease to human beings.

2. *Measures to check the Spread of Infection.*—New centres of infection are practically always due to human migration. As soon as plague has started in a locality there is a natural tendency on the part of the public to leave their houses and to move to their relatives or friends residing in non-infected localities. People coming from infected houses are liable to harbour infected fleas on their person or in their clothes, beddings and baggages. These infected fleas when carried to a healthy area first start infection among the rats and then among the human beings. Every possible attempt is made to check this migration and to dissuade the public from entertaining such dangerous visitors from infected localities.

Thanks to the continuous propaganda and the increasing co-operation of the enlightened public, such unwise migration is becoming less every year.

The value of the control of migration is well proved by the success achieved by the Secunderabad Health Authorities where there has been no plague for the last three years in spite of the prevalence of that disease in the city of Hyderabad close by. Secunderabad Authorities placed barriers and only those coming from non-infected localities were permitted entrance. Outposts were also established during the year by this department at Kukatpalli, Hussain Sagar and Lungar Houz where all buses and conveyances were stopped and addresses of all persons coming to Hyderabad from infected places

in the districts were taken. These people were then traced in the city and all necessary precautions were taken. This proved very successful in tracing new sources of infection and undertaking prompt measures to localise and control the disease.

*Inoculation.*—In face of a threatened epidemic anti-plague inoculation has proved to be the most valuable method of prophylaxis. It affords a very high degree of protection against plague. Moreover inoculation gives rise to that feeling of confidence among those inoculated which is necessary in averting panic. Thus inoculation checks the spread of plague directly by lessening the number of attacks and reducing the mortality from the disease and indirectly by quelling panic and thus reducing the chances of importing the disease into non-infected places by people fleeing from the infected places. It is noteworthy that the response to the offer of inoculation is becoming more and more gratifying in recent years and public have come to appreciate the protection conferred by inoculation.

Inoculations are performed free at all Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, at the Special Plague Office and in all infected localities.

A Woman Doctor is deputed for the inoculation of purdha ladies.

During the year under report 74,610 persons were inoculated.

The following table gives the number of inoculations performed by the various agencies during the year 1347 Fasli.

Inoculating Agency.	Total Inoculations.	
Officers of the Plague Department	..	64,770
Military Department	.. ..	4,775
Municipal Corporation	.. .	428
Osmania Hospital	. . .	1,221
City Dispensaries	.. .	2,729
Private Practitioners	.. ..	687
		<hr/>
	Total	74,610
		<hr/>

*Evacuation (Health Camps).*—Evacuation of infected areas is the most valuable measure for arresting an epidemic. Human beings are thus removed from the danger zone.

Evacuation is now popular and the public generally move to the nearest health camp but in most cases unfortunately not before a few human cases have occurred.

13 Health Camps were available with accommodation for about 16,000 people. Of these 11 camps were occupied this year as shown in the statement given below:—

Sl. No	Name of the Camp	Sheds occupied	Temporary huts erected	Total persons accommodated	Duration of the camp opened
1	Sha Shiblee	1		5	8
2	Dilawar Gunj	185		522	43
3	Bahadurpura	3		63	152
4	Huppuguda	94	58	668	181
5	Iddgah Kudeem	38		122	173
6	Saidabad	16		91	38
7	Addigmet	43		258	163
8	Mushirabad	76		364	219
9	Punjagutta Kudeem	24		149	144
10	Punjagutta Jadid	34		106	117
11	Deval Jhamsing	1		1	12
	Total	465	58	2,349	1,205

*Fumigation.*—Calcid fumigation has been extensively used as a raticide and pulicidal measure during the year and has proved extremely efficient in keeping the rat and flea population at a low figure. This is a great

safeguard against rapid spread of plague. Fumigation not only kills rats and fleas but also snakes, ants, porcupines and termites and therefore ready co-operation of the public in its use is usually forthcoming. It has an additional advantage over trapping and baiting in that it takes the wily rats unaware and nothing is left to its choice.

Experience has shown that through timely fumigation of rat burrows in localities threatened with plague, outbreak may be altogether averted or at least considerably delayed. Even when plague does break out fumigation cuts short or at least mitigates the outbreak.

Calcid fumigation was carried out under the supervision of trained staff without accidents of any kind.

The following table gives the number of houses fumigated and rat-holes closed by Calcid each month during the year.

Month.	No. of houses fumigated.	No. of rat- holes closed.
Azoor .	5,285	72,978
Dai	5,891	77,649
Bahman .	7,292	86,616
Isfandar .	7,032	87,945
Farwardi ..	6,163	80,036
Ardibehisht ..	4,687	69,111
Khurdad . ..	4,364	59,610
Thir ..	2,735	38,710
Amerdad ..	7,382	1,12,996
Shehrewar ..	6,580	85,233
Meher ..	4,950	60,547
Aban ..	3,996	50,543
Total ..	<hr/> 66,357 <hr/>	<hr/> 8,81,974 <hr/>

*Disinfection.*—Kerosene oil emulsion (1 in 10) was used as in the previous years for the disinfection of houses. In all 4,282 houses were disinfected. Exposures of clothes and bedding and other infected articles to Sun

was carried out where practicable to ensure destruction of fleas. Tiles and thatched roofs of houses were opened out (weather permitting) so that Sun and light may have free access to any rat nests in the tiles or inside the room and also kill any fleas in the roof and floor.

*Treatment of Cases.*—Isolation Hospital provides the best treatment under hygienic and scientific conditions.

Furthermore the segregation of the patients tends to limit the spread of disease. All that is possible is done to persuade the people to send the plague patients to the Isolation Hospital and the response has been gratifying. Out of 90 reported cases of plague during the year 80 were admitted to the hospital.

*Anti-rat Campaign.*—Rat destruction is the most valuable permanent preventive measure known.

General prophylaxis against plague is based upon its primary relation to rodents and fleas. Man comes into the picture only as it were by accident. His contact with the infection depends upon his contact with the rat and fleas. Man's chance of escape from this disease is therefore dependent upon the effectiveness of the campaign against these pests. Undisputedly if there were no rats, there will be no plague. Fortunately, however, total extermination of rats is not essential for the eradication of plague. If the rat population is kept within low limits, rat centres are destroyed and such rats as do exist well scattered and not congested, rat plague will disappear from a locality. A continuous and systematic rat campaign is carried on throughout the year. The routine consisted of baiting in each house for 3 days, subsequent trapping the same house for 2 days and finally fumigation and closing of all rat-holes.

Six weeks is the time occupied in treating every house in the city by this method and the process is continuously repeated.

*Baiting.*—Barium carbonate baits were used as usual for this purpose, each bait containing 1.9 grains of barium carbonate and 8 grains of wheat flour.

The total number of baits used during the year were 90,11,155 and baits returned were 25,84,134. So the number of baits presumably consumed by rats was

64,27,021 each bait containing a lethal dose for an adult rat. Even taking one rat killed for every two baits consumed, one might compute the number of rats destroyed by this means as 32,13,510.

The following table gives the comparative results of baiting and trapping for the last 8 years.

Year	Houses baited	Baits set	Rats assumed to be dead	Rats trapped and killed	Rats destroyed
1340 F	2,09,388	25,02,298	5,83,706	2,36,068	8,18,768
1341 F	7,30,862	98,28,242	29,11,640	4,96,887	34,07,977
1342 F	11,12,428	1,19,88,770	41,89,185	3,40,950	45,30,185
1343 F	15,33,827	99,80,387	34,76,962	5,18,319	39,95,801
1344 F	17,06,773	1,04,80,141	37,73,590	5,04,801	42,78,391
1345 F.	20,17,742	1,78,72,790	65,35,918	4,08,457	69,39,875
1346 F	16,78,545	1,24,15,911	46,46,719	5,49,512	51,96,231
1347 F	15,80,110	90,11,155	32,13,510	5,40,438	37,53,948

*Laboratory.*—Laboratory work undertaken during the previous years has been continued. The work includes the examination of rats, their classification, dissection and examination for plague infection, the examination of fleas, and the recording of the flea index. Meteorological findings are carefully recorded and their relation to epidemics noted.

[Statement.

The following table shows the classification and examination of rodents during the year 1347 Fasli.

*Statement showing the Classification and Examination Rats during the year 1347 F.*

Month		RATTUS RATTUS		MICE		BAN	
		Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Posi- tive	Nega- tive
Azoor	1347 Fasli	15	22,902	1	24,814	1	34
Dai	"	32	25,333	1	25,738	1	27
Bahman	"	17	22,998	2	25,872	.	47
Isfandar	"	59	19,912	6	23,977		37
Farwardi	"	6	21,332		26,479		39
Ardibehisht	"	6	20,066		23,386	.	33
Khurdad	"		17,314		18,109		48
Thur	"		14,823		16,270	.	31
Amerdad	"	.	22,651		24,847		67
Shehrewar	"	.	24,789		21,628		64
Meher	"	7	26,364		22,120	..	51
Aban	"	17	25,725	.	22,276	1	68
Total		159	2,64,209	10	2,75,511	3	546

[Statement.

The following table shows the relationship between the number of rodents found infected and incidence of plague in the city during the year:—

Month.		Rodents found infected.	Human plague cases.
Azoor	1347 F.	.. 17	10
Dai	"	.. 34	22
Bahman	"	. 19	11
Isfandar	"	.. 65	12
Farwardi	"	.. 6	11
Ardibehisht	"	.. 6	7
Khurdad	"	.. ..	..
Thir	"	.. ..	..
Amerdad	"	. ..	..
Shehrewar	"	.. ..	..
Meher	"	.. 7	..
Aban	"	.. 18	17
Total		172	90

*Examination of Fleas.*—The flea index was highest during the month of Aban and lowest during the month of Thir. The following table gives the number of rats examined for fleas and the number of fleas found on them and the flea index separately each month during the year 1347 Fasli.

Month		Rats	Fleas	Flea index
Azoor	1347 Fasli	138	596	4.3
Dai	"	140	417	2.9
Bahman	"	120	290	2.4
Isfandar	"	143	337	2.3
Farwardi	"	144	486	3.3
Ardibehisht	"	156	310	2.0
Khurdad	"	181	176	1.2
Thir	"	91	71	0.07
Amerdad	"	227	397	1.7
Shehrewar	"	207	798	3.8
Meher	"	167	888	5.1
Aban	"	157	796	5.2



*Propaganda and Education of the Public.*—Public Health measures can be successful only in so far as they secure the active support of enlightened public opinion. The Plague Department have recognised the importance of health education of the people and by means of press notifications, posters, pamphlets, exhibition, magic-lantern lectures, cinema shows, and radio talks, the subject of plague prevention is being continuously carried on to an ever widening circle of the public with gratifying results

In all 50 magic-lantern lectures were given and 55 cinema shows were held.

*Frontier Villages.*—The usual anti-plague measures were carried out in 216 Frontier Villages on the same lines as mentioned in the last annual report. Effective control of infection in these neighbouring villages has resulted in minimising the danger to the city which was on several occasions invaded by infection from this source.

The following table shows the number of Frontier Villages infected with plague during the year.

Frontier Village.	Total attacks.	Total deaths.
1. Manikonda	. 2	2
2. Sardarnagar	.. 2	2
3. Narsingi	.. 3	2
4. Asafnagar	.. 10	4
	—	—
Total	.. 17	10
	—	—





PART V.  
SPECIAL MALARIA DEPARTMENT

Nine years have now passed since the Malaria Department was started in Hyderabad. During these nine years a systematic and sustained drive against malaria has been maintained. It has brought in its wake a great curtailment of ill-health and disablement. The state of affairs revealed by the preliminary survey, to say the least, was very alarming. In certain areas the splenic index was found to be as high as 87 per cent. Anopheline mosquitoes, the carriers of malaria, were breeding widely and freely. The city was on the verge of one of those epidemics of malaria which visit tropical countries from time to time. The climatic conditions here not being subject to intensities, there is no natural check to malaria. Malarial intensity remains the same throughout the year with a slight peak from August to October and a similar fall from March to about the middle of June. This being the case an interrupted effort against malaria as is practised in countries where extremes of climate prevail is not suitable for Hyderabad.

The main breeding places, dangerous from the point of view of malaria, are wells, the Musi River, the Musheerabad channel, Bhoiguda Talab, areas under wet cultivation and casual collections of water here and there.

During the previous years in the annual reports reference has been made to the danger of wet cultivation within the city limits. This type of breeding ground is not only dangerous but is also very difficult to control. It is very strongly recommended that this type of cultivation be prohibited within the city limits. Paddy cultivation is being carried out at the following parts in the city:—

- (1) In the bed of the River Musi.
- (2) Mir Jumla Talab.

- (3) Ramnaspura.
- (4) Tarban.
- (5) Saidabad.
- (6) Rain Bazaar.
- (7) Shah Ali Banda.
- (8) Mir Alam Tank.
- (9) Baradari Chandoolal.
- (10) Bahadurpura.
- (11) Daricha Bavahir.
- (12) Malakpet.

Recommendations have also been made about the discontinuation of digging of sand in the bed of the River Musi from Chaderghat Bridge to Kishen Bagh Camp. As important places like the Osmania Hospital, High Court, City College and the River Gardens are situated along the banks of the river, it is requested that steps be taken to prohibit this insanitary and harmful practice as soon as possible.

Another immense and uncontrollable breeding place in the old city is the Mir Jumla Tank. The tank bed is now dry but a part of it is used for wet cultivation and the rest serves as a grazing ground for cattle. Sullage waters from Moghulpura and Sultan Shahi and surplus waters from the area under wet cultivation are let into this low-lying area. The area adjoining Moghulpura was thus converted into a swamp which bred mosquitoes heavily and into which no living thing could enter without sinking in the mud. With immense labour a 'kutchra' drain was dug right along the whole length of the tank to drain away the water and render the place dry. This measure being to the detriment of the graziers, every time the drain is corrected it is broken down by the contractors. It is recommended that something be done to remedy this trouble permanently.

The anopheline mosquitoes responsible for malaria in Hyderabad are:—

*A. stephensi*; *A. culicifacies*; *A. fuliginosus*;  
*A. hyrcanus* and *A. barbirostris*.

Of these Nos. I and II are severe carriers, the former breeds par excellence in wells and the latter in paddy fields.

The main sources of culex nuisance are the broken-down and incomplete system of town surface drains, partially filled bowlies, masonry or 'kutchra' cisterns for sullage waters, outside houses, pits in the bed of the River Musi, paddy fields and to some extent margins of big collections of waters.

The City Improvement Board and the Municipality are gradually effecting improvements in the city, but still there is a good deal to be done particularly in the old walled city. The enforcement of the regulation about compulsory fitting of flush system to houses valued at raising a rent of thirty rupees or more per mensem has practically been neglected. Promiscuous building of houses big and small in the same area with none or improper drainage and digging of pits to get the necessary earth is rampant. This is bound to turn big open areas into congested dwelling places like the old city. There is not much use in clearing old slums and creating new ones.

*Stegomyia* the day-biting mosquito and the carrier of Yellow Fever in other parts of the world—breeds in small collections of waters, in broken toddy cups and bottles, in ant-excluders, in buckets kept full of water for fire extinguishing and vessels containing water in private houses. If attention is paid to our oft-repeated recommendation about emptying all vessels containing water once a week, this nuisance could be very much curtailed.

The routine activities of the Malaria Department have been dealt with in some detail in the annual reports that have been issued year after year. This systematised and sustained push against malaria has produced very satisfying results.

No permanent works except filling in of pits were undertaken this year also on account of the same reason as last year namely paucity of funds. Out of 6,000 wells 1,316 have been permanently closed but none this year. Let us hope that funds will be available in the coming year to extend the pipe line and to enable the Malaria Department to complete the good work of closing wells now only partially accomplished. The Municipal Corporation has also been dumping house and street refuse

into some of the big wells and few have been got rid of this way. In the meantime wells are regularly treated with larvicides except in premises to which the malaria staff cannot get admission on account of the houses being locked mostly on account of plague or when they are refused admission. In the face of such apparent benefit to themselves, it is surprising how many people through prejudice or ignorance refuse treatment of their wells. This resistance on the part of the public unfortunately is very difficult to overcome.

The Malaria Department concerns itself mainly with controlling breeding grounds of anopheline mosquitoes but a partial attack is made on the breeding places of culex mosquitoes as well.

The following is a brief summary of the activities of the Malaria Department:—

(I) The systematic use of larvicides.

‘Malariol’ (a product of Messrs. Burmah Shell Company) and ‘Paris-Green’ in one or two per cent. strengths diluted with fine-sifted road dust are the two larvicides in use. Details about their composition and methods of use were given in the report issued year before last. Neither of these two larvicides is miscible with water. A new larvicide with the proprietary name ‘Larvetol’ has been placed in the market. This is miscible with water. The defect in ‘Malariol’ is that in sullage water where culex mosquitoes mostly breed it fails to form a film and consequently destruction of these mosquito larvæ is only partial. Besides disturbance by showers of rain, winds and animals are other factors which adversely affect its utility. The necessity of a soluble larvicide, harmless to animal and plant life, has long been felt. ‘Larvetol’ has proved quite a successful larvicide even under adverse circumstances, but not in such low strengths as recommended by the manufacturers. Unfortunately its cost is in the way of its use on a large scale. Enough experience has not yet been gained to express a definite opinion on its innocuousness against animal and plant life.

(2) Destruction of water hyacinth and other aquatic plants which shelter larvæ and interfere with efficient treatment.

The River Musi, Musheerabad Channel and other water-ways have been kept clear of hyacinth. The Municipal Corporation had placed twelve kamaties at the disposal of the Malaria Department for the above work but from 6th Isfandar 1347 F., however, they have been recalled. This extra work has also been taken up by the Malaria Department by the addition of ten kamaties and three kamatans to the former staff. Their salaries are being met from the savings of this department.

(3) Pools and collection of waters are filled in where possible, otherwise an attempt is made to connect them up and provide an ultimate outfall into one of the permanent watercourses.

(4) Larvicidal fish have been tried but have proved of little value in Hyderabad City.

(5) Propaganda.—

The Chief Malaria Officer delivered a lecture on Malaria to the Hyderabad Civil Service Class.

A note in vernacular on the cause and prevention of malaria was prepared by the Chief Malaria Officer and submitted to this office for transmission to the members of the Municipal Health Committee.

Dr. Mohd. Shammim Syddique delivered two lectures on malaria with magic-lantern slides at the annual conference of Osmania Baldi Jamaet and one at the Jatra of Shree Balaji Swamy at Fateh Darwaza.

As a routine measure Doctors Mohd. Shammim Syddique and A. B. Srinivas Mudaliar regularly delivered lectures with magic-lantern slides on malaria and its prevention throughout the year in different parts of the city. These lectures were always well attended.

The cause of malaria, its mode of spread and the methods of protection against it are explained to the public on every suitable opportunity during the daily routine work.

Posters and leaflets in Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and English entitled 'How to protect yourself and your neighbour from Malaria' were distributed from house to house and were sent to all Government Offices and schools to be posted in suitable places.



Models, Charts and Appliances, &c., were lent to—

- (1) The Osmania Baldi Conference.
- (2) Aurangabad Health Week and Exhibition.
- (3) Warangal Health Week and Baby Show.
- (4) Asifabad Health Week and Baby Show.
- (5) Nizamabad Health Week and Baby Show.

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Colonel Sir Henry Gidney, Mrs. Newland Fletcher and pupils and teachers of the Kanyasala Branch of the Viveka Vardhani Education Society visited the laboratory. The activities of the Malaria Department were explained and results of these activities as recorded in the department were shown to them. They were very much impressed by the progress of the work done.

(6) *Training of District Health Staff.*—Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the department and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon from Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur's Estate and five Health Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Malaria Department during the year 1347 F.

(7) *Surveys.*—(a) A malaria survey of Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintur Taluqs of Parbhani District was carried out with a view to elucidate the cause of the sudden flare up of severe malaria in these parts of the Dominions. A report was prepared and submitted to this office. Later the Chief Malaria Officer and the then Deputy Director of Public Health prepared a scheme to combat the disease and prevent its further spread in these taluqs. Some of the experienced staff of the Malaria Department was placed under Doctor S. A. Razvi, Health Officer, Parbhani District, and the work was carried out under the guidance of the Chief Malaria Officer. Results were satisfactory.

(b) On a special request by Major G. D. Clarke, M. C., Staff Surgeon to Prince Walashan Nawab Moazzam Jah Bahadur who had temporarily shifted to 'Bait-ul-Aziz,' a malaria survey of this area was conducted and anti-malarial measures extended to it during the stay of the Prince.

(c) Malaria survey of Khanapur Village in Bidar District was carried out, a report prepared and submitted to this office.

(d) Malaria survey of 'Jubilee Hill' was carried out and a report and recommendations submitted to this office.

(8) *Papers*.—(a) Life-history of *Siphunculina funicola* (Eye-fly) was published in the Indian Medical Gazette.

(b) A paper entitled 'The Role of Copper Sulphate as a disinfectant against Cholera vibrios' has been submitted for publication to the Deccan Medical Journal.

(c) A paper entitled 'Some Observations with the Ento-Ray Machine is being published in the Journal of Malaria Institute of India.

(d) A paper entitled 'Some Observations of practical importance and interest to the Malariologist' is being published in the Indian Medical Gazette.

*Laboratory Experience*.—Very large numbers of larvæ are collected, identified and bred out in the laboratory. Adults are caught with specially devised traps from houses and dissected for evidence of infection. Blood smears are examined.

30,008 larvæ were collected and 14,756 were identified as follows:—

*A. stephensi* 167; *A. culicifacies* 53; *A. fuliginosus* 6; *A. pallidus* 39; *A. hyrcanus* 112; *A. barbisrostris* 52 and *A. subpictus* 14,327.

329 adults were bred out in the laboratory and identified as follows:—

*A. stephensi* 3; *A. culicifacies* 1 and *A. subpictus* 325.

Work on larvicidal fish for various reasons has not been extensive. These, however, were placed in several wells and cisterns not regularly available to the Malaria Department. Nothing very definite however can be said about the results.

Further research about the bionomics of the 'Eye-fly' and other allied flies is in progress.

*Larvicides*.—'Larvetol'.—As has already been explained this is a new preparation and unlike Malariol is miscible in water. Besides it is successful where Malariol fails. Its cost, however, is a hindrance to its

general use. Experiments are in progress to gauge the extent of its usefulness when applied to water mixed in various proportions with Malariol. Nothing definite as yet can be said about its harmlessness or otherwise to animal and plant life.

The question of mosquitoes breeding in flowing waters as gutters, drains and channels of sullage waters (as Musheerabad Channel) is still an unsolved problem. The larvicides in use float on the surface of water and are carried away by the flowing stream. To be effective against the larvæ a larvicide must remain in contact with them for at least half an hour. This is not possible in a flowing stream of water. Various schemes as placing wooden planks across the drains partially submerged in water to impede the flow of larvicides or placing of rags soaked in oil or making partial embankments of sand soaked with oil across the stream of water have given good results when undisturbed. But unfortunately some one or other mostly children remove these impediments soon after the malaria staff has departed. Some larvicide with instantaneous effects should solve the problem. It should also be non-poisonous and if this is not possible the poisonous property should disappear very soon from water, otherwise it would prove dangerous for ducks and cattle, etc., drinking such waters. A gaseous disinfectant might very well accomplish this. The following were tried:—

(1) Commercial Formalin with Potash perman-ganate or Bleaching Powder to evolve formaldehyde gas.

(2) Calcid to give out hydrocyanic acid (a very poisonous gas).

(3) Carbide gives off acetylene and phosphorene.

In laboratory experiments these proved quite successful in small quantities of water but in the field in large quantities of water they were disappointing.

Paris-Green in two per cent. strengths when applied twice weekly to paddy fields produces harmful effects on this crop. Therefore it is not so innocuous as is generally held. Paris-Green when applied in the form of balls to pits containing sullage waters where *Culex* breed larvæ has proved of great value.

An observation of great practical importance, namely, viability of larvæ and pupæ in mud for varying

periods was made. It has bearing on the control of breeding in paddy fields. Full details about this question can be seen in the paper on this subject which will appear shortly in the Indian Medical Gazette.

*Sprays.*—Increasing use of 'Pyrocide 20' has proved its value as an efficient spray against adult insects of all types in closed rooms.

A fumigant with the following formula has been elaborated in the laboratory:—

Pulvis Capsici	..	..	Oz.	i
'Cocksec powder	..	..	"	i
Pulvis valerian	..	..	"	i
Pulvis tobacco	..	..	"	i
Salt petre (Pot. Nitrate)		..	"	ss

All the ingredients should be mixed and made into a paste with water and then small balls of about half an inch in diameter made. Four such balls are sufficient to fumigate a room of 1,000 cubic feet capacity. Balls should be crushed and placed on some pieces of live charcoal in an earthenware pot in the room and all windows and doors closed. Care should be taken that the pot is not placed on some teapoy, etc., for the bottom of the pot gets very hot and the wood gets scorched if not burnt. It should be placed on a platform of bricks with an open space between them. The room can be reopened after half an hour and dead or unconscious mosquitoes swept out.

Sulphanamide Compounds are being tried against malaria. The experience so far gained points towards their usefulness in B.T. infections and against asexual forms of M.T., but no effect is produced on M.T. sexual forms.

The Chief Malaria Officer visits dispensaries in Municipal areas to check the numbers of patients diagnosed as malaria and to see that effective treatment is given and accurate records maintained. The results of the campaign are measured by the records over many years of these dispensaries.

\* A Japanese preparation containing Pyrethrum It is very effective against bedbugs also.

These returns (see statement) show a steady reduction in the cases treated as malaria.  
*Attendance for all diseases and for Malaria at Osmania, Victoria Zenana Hospitals and Doodhowli, Kamatipura and Yakutpura Dispensaries.*

	Before Malaria Campaign	1339 F.	1340 F.	1341 F.	1342 F.	1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.
Total attendance for all diseases .	1,70,385	1,78,809	180,454	2,38,485	2,56,755	3,04,829	2,96,975	3,27,007	3,32,942	3,40,332
Attendance for Malaria .	82,663	43,442	31,024	37,707	38,232	22,236	15,878	12,677	5,760	3,810
Percentage of Malaria to total attendance ..	47	24	17	16	13	7	5	4	2	1
Minimum and maximum percentage of school children with enlarged spleens by mohallas ..	..	40-37	23-49	19-45	11-39	18-39	2-25	2-23	0-23	0-21

The Splenic Index is taken yearly in the month of Meher (August) and shows a steady decrease (see map).

With the reduction of malaria there has been a corresponding improvement in the general health of the people. The cost of the work this year is H.S. Rs. 46,533-11-3. (See statement).

## SUMMARY.

Malaria Department has been working for the last nine years now with very satisfactory results.

Wet cultivation (see report) within the municipal limits should be discontinued as also digging of sand from the bed of the River Musi from Chaderghat Bridge to Kishen Bagh Camp.

Out of nearly 6,000 wells in the city 1,316 have been permanently filled in or covered but none this year on account of paucity of funds.

Mosquitoes are destroyed in their larval stage by larvicides. Malariol and Paris-Green are used by this department as larvicides. Larvetol a new larvicide has been tried and found successful but is too costly for general use. Other chemicals as Calcid, Carbide, Commercial Formalin with oxidizing agents as Potash Permanganate or Bleaching Powder were tried but were found of not much use in the field.

Propaganda by means of lectures with Magic Lantern slides, leaflets, posters, etc., is carried on intensively. District Health Staff is trained in anti-malarial work.

Survey of Parbhani District, Khanapur in Bidar District, Bait-ul-Aziz and Jubilee Hills from the malaria point of view was carried out.

Papers on the following subjects were submitted for publication to the leading journals in India. Some have already been published and others have been accepted for publication.

- (i) The Role of Copper Sulphate as a disinfectant against Cholera vibrios.
- (ii) Life-history of *Siphunculina Funicola* (Eye-fly).
- (iii) Some observations with the Ento-Ray Machine.
- (iv) Some observations of practical importance and interest to the Malarialogist.

*Laboratory Work.*—30,008 larvæ were collected out of which 14,756 were identified. 329 adults were bred out in the laboratory.

*Sprays.*—Experiments with 'Pyroside 20' as an insecticide gave satisfactory results in closed rooms.

A new fumigant was elaborated in the laboratory and found satisfactory.

Sulphanamide Compounds are being tried as a treatment against malaria.

Splenic Index taken this year shows a steady decrease in malaria.

Cost of work this year was Rs. 46,533-11-3. With the reduction of malaria there has been a general improvement in the health of the people.

*Statement (i) showing work done in 1347 Fasli.*

During the year 80,371 wells were treated with 'Malariol' and 25,377 with 'Paris-Green.'

Very large numbers of cisterns, drains, pools, etc., were similarly treated.

Treatment of wells and cisterns was not possible on over 8,000 occasions during the year mostly owing to evacuation on account of plague, but in some cases to obstruction which is lessening only very gradually.



*Statement II showing the Annual Budget and Expenditure of the  
Malaria Department for the year 1347 Fasli.*

Sl. No	Particulars	Budget sanctioned	Annual expenditure	Balance
		Rs.	Rs   a.   p.	Rs.   a.   p.
1	Pay of Civil Surgeon	5,400	5,400   0   0	Nil
2	Pay of Assistant Surgeon.	2,400	2,400   0   0	Nil
3	Pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Staff and Menials.	23,190	22,234   8   0	956   8   0
4	Allowances	5,220	5,204   0   6	15   15   6
5	Contingencies	1,550	764   5   11	785   10   1
6	Special Charges, i e., purchase of larvi- cides, etc.	11,050	10,530   12   10	519   3   2
	Total ..	48,810	46,533   11   3	2,276   4   9





## STATEMENT III.

*Showing the number of Cases treated for Malaria since the beginning of Anti-Malarial Campaign (1980) as compared with the Average number of Cases for the six years (1924-1929).*

	1. OSMANIA HOSPITAL		2. VICTORIA ZENANA HOSPITAL		3. DOODBOWLI DISPENSARY		4. KAMATIPURA DISPENSARY		5. YAKOOTPURA DISPENSARY	
	Pre-cam- paign (1924- 1929)	Cases treated in 1947 F. (1938)	Pre-cam- paign (1924- 1929)	Cases treated in 1947 F. (1938)	Pre-cam- paign (1924- 1929)	Cases treated in 1947 F. (1938)	Pre-cam- paign (1924- 1929)	Cases treated in 1947 F. (1938)	Pre-cam- paign (1924- 1929)	Cases treated in 1947 F. (1938)
Azur (October)	3,101	46	414	24	1,555	251	1,002	26	953	10
Das (November)	2,681	68	372	27	1,350	237	976	22	806	8
Bahman (December)	2,720	84	348	55	1,875	177	1,017	16	831	6
Isfandar (January)	2,580	98	343	27	1,486	129	808	11	935	7
Farwardi (February)	3,120	47	391	36	1,377	159	929	10	1,065	6
Ardibehusht (March)	3,350	55	452	24	1,698	123	997	36	1,114	2
Khurda (April)	3,506	36	500	39	1,607	110	1,021	24	1,018	18
Thur (May)	3,215	36	461	47	1,553	106	763	50	981	7
Amerdad (June)	2,917	27	348	5	1,334	217	507	38	842	6
Shehrewar (July)	3,301	78	391	15	1,674	196	740	42	919	10
Meher (August)	3,739	105	425	82	1,663	224	772	55	943	8
Aban (September)	3,570	163	479	19	1,626	254	858	23	919	8
Total	37,800	833	4,924	350	18,298	2,183	10,330	348	11,271	96
Attendance for all diseases	73,785	1,83,315	18,907	84,697	34,150	52,806	17,814	25,488	25,729	44,076
Percentage of attendance for Malaria	51	0.45	26	1	54	4	58	1	44	0.2

## PART VI.

### VACCINATION.

(1) *Work done.*—The under-mentioned table shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year compared with the last year (Annual Statement No. I.).

Year	Primary vaccinations	Revaccinations	Total
1347 Fasli	3,77,680	20,028	3,97,708
1346 Fasli	3,59,690	17,394	3,77,084
Plus	17,990	2,634	20,624

There was an increase of 20,624 in the number of vaccinations performed during 1347 Fasli when compared with the previous year. Registration of births is defective. Police Patels do not enter all births in the register provided for the purpose and in many places the birth registers are kept blank. Unless details of births are given by Police Patels to Vaccinators, there will be difficulty in increasing the number of vaccinations performed. An Act for the correct registration of births and deaths in this Dominions is already submitted to Government for sanction.

(2) *Vaccination in Districts.*—The number of vaccinations in rural areas was 3,55,611 primary with 19,544 revaccinations, a total of 3,75,155. Warangal held the first place with 28,892 and Gulbarga next with 27,689 operations. The number of children under one year of age successfully vaccinated was 95,686 against 89,875 in 1346 Fasli.

(3) *Vaccination in Hyderabad Municipality.*—The number of vaccinations in the Hyderabad Municipality

was 24,038 consisting of 17,918 primary and 6,120 re-vaccinations. The corresponding figures for last year, were 22,020, 17,430, and 4,590 respectively. 6,844 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated against 7,089 last year. The rate of successful vaccinations per thousand of population was 65.0. Thirteen Vaccinators were employed by the Hyderabad Municipality. The post of Woman Vaccinator was not filled even during the year of report. For a population of nearly four lakhs, vaccination work is not satisfactory. The attention of the Municipal Corporation will be drawn to this. The Public Health Department has no control over Municipal Vaccinators.

(4) *General*.—The successful vaccinations performed in the Dominions during 1347 Fasli by various agencies are shown in the table below:—

Agencies	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATIONS		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES IN WHICH THE RESULTS WERE KNOWN	
	Primary	Revaccinations	Primary	Revaccinations
Shahi Vaccinators	2,99,346	6,572	96 7	59 7
Municipal Vaccinators	17,161	5,343	97 5	90 7
Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak Vaccinators	10,538	336	94 9	68 2
Other Agencies	20,582	341	98 6	85 2
Total	3,47,627	12,592	96 8	70.8

(5) *Mortality from Small-pox*.—The number of deaths registered from small-pox in 1347 Fasli is 178 against 245 last year.

(6) *Establishment*.—The strength of the Vaccination Staff employed in the Dominions was 146 during the year of report as last year.

The average number vaccinated by each Vaccinator was 2,570 against 2,481 in the year before. The increase was due to vigilance on the part of inspecting officers. Health Officers took greater interest, in organizing and augmenting the work in the districts.

(7) *Cost of Vaccination.*—

Establishment	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		AVERAGE COST OF EACH SUCCESSFUL CASE	
	1347 Fash	1346 Fash	1347 Fasli	1346 Fash
	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p
Shahi Vaccinators	78,979 15 1	89,005 11 11	0 4 2	0 4 10
Municipal Vaccinators	5,588 3 7	5,298 10 6	0 4 0	0 4 1
Sarf-i-Khas Mu-barak Vaccinators	3,593 6 4	3,565 7 6	0 5 3	0 4 7
Total	88,161 9 0	97,869 13 11	0 4 2	0 4 9

This expenditure does not include the cost of manufacture of lymph and other expenses of the Vaccine Depot which are given elsewhere in this report.

Annual Statement No. IV shows the total number primarily vaccinated for each year during the last ten years. The steady increase from 1,45,959 to 3,97,708 is appreciably satisfactory. If this steady progress is maintained and revaccination more rapidly accepted by the people, the epidemics of small-pox will surely disappear.

(8) *Inspection of Vaccinated Cases.*—The Health Officers of the 17 districts inspected 3,601 cases of which 3,222 were successful. They visited 211 villages and were on tour for 212 days during the year.

The Assistant Health Officers were much occupied with outbreaks of cholera and were therefore unable to

inspect vaccination work in more detail. However, they inspected 15,507 vaccinations of which 14,393 were successful. They also performed 3,047 vaccinations.

In rural areas, 15 Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination inspected 74,009 vaccinated children in 2,591 villages and spent 2,166 days on tour. The percentage of inspection to total vaccinated cases amounted to 21.9 per cent. against 17.5 per cent. in the previous year.

The inspection work done during 1347 Fasli was far from satisfactory considering the total number of vaccinations performed namely, 3,97,708. Health Officers of Districts will interest themselves in this important work and see that the Health Staff inspect more efficiently in the next year.

The work done by the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was indeed very poor. Only 18.6 per cent. of vaccinations were inspected against an accepted rate of 60 per cent. in British India. More satisfactory inspection should be obtained next year. The department is contemplating the retirement of these promoted vaccinators and replacing them by qualified Health Inspectors.

The small number of secondary vaccinations performed (12,041) indicates that the public have not yet realized how important is revaccination to maintain freedom from small-pox. The District Health Officers will push on revaccination by active health propaganda.

(9) *Vaccination in Jagirs*.—Special difficulty is still experienced by Government Vaccinators in getting children in jagir villages for vaccination purposes. The Patels and Patwaries are not helpful. District Health Officers will take special care that such villages are not however neglected and to arrange health lectures and propaganda and to give Vaccinators all assistance that may be necessary.

A draft Vaccination Act for the Dominions has been considered necessary in view of the new "Births and Deaths Registration Act" and the "Epidemic Diseases Act" and is awaiting sanction of Government. The aim of this Act is to enforce compliance with the gracious Firman-i-Mubarak published in 'Jarida' No. 18 of 1st Farwardi 1334 Fasli. The rules in the proposed Act



are to ensure (1) that parents or guardians do get infants vaccinated against small-pox by official or recognized vaccinators, (2) that the dangerous habit of inoculating children with a material from small-pox patients be prohibited, (3) that the dangerous practice of inoculating children with raw vaccine lymph direct from the calf be prohibited and (4) that vaccination of older children and revaccination after seven years be definitely encouraged. It is known that one vaccination in infancy gives complete protection for some years, but the immunity is weakened during adult life.

The chief object of the Act is to bring legislation on the subject of vaccination up to the level maintained in British India.

### VACCINE DEPOT.

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Dr. M. Farooq, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H., remained in charge of the Vaccine Depot throughout the year under report.

Calves were purchased through Mohamed Phylwan Contractor. He has given satisfactory service during the past three years of his contract.

118 cow-calves and 8 buffalo-calves (total 126 calves) were purchased as against 177 cow-calves and 11 buffalo-calves (total 188 calves) purchased last year.

Out of 126 cow and 9 buffalo-calves vaccinated 118 cow and 6 buffalo-calves gave successful results, giving a "success rate" in calves of 91.85 per cent.

*Veterinary Inspection of Calves.*—Inspector from the Veterinary Department, regularly inspected the calves in the Depot and treated 14 calves during the year for minor ailments. Two cow-calves died of 'Heat Stroke' in the Depot before vaccination. There has been a mild epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease among the calves during the year. The infection was introduced by a newly admitted infected calf. The construction of a separate admission yard is under consideration.

*Yield of Pulp.*—The yield of lymph pulp from 118 cow-calves was 1346.6 drachms giving an average of

11.41 drachms per cow-calf. The yield of lymph pulp from 6 buffalo-calves, for seed lymph was 91.6 drachms with an average of 15.16 drachms per buffalo-calf.

For the Nejland's cycle of rejuvenating the seed lymph 3 rabbits were vaccinated successfully during the year. The total yield of pulp was 5 drachms giving an average of 1.66 drachms per rabbit.

*Statement 1.*—Comparative statement showing number of calves vaccinated, quantity of lymph manufactured and yield per calf from 1343 Fasli to 1347 Fasli.

Year	CALVES			LYMPH PULP		DOSES MANUFACTURED	
	Number vaccinated	Number successful	Percentage successful	Total yield drachms	Average yield per calf drachms	Total No of doses	Average of doses per calf
1343 F	194	181	93 30	1,713 0	9 46	403,844	2,281.18
1344 F	208	200	96 15	2,118 84	10 59	523,050	2,615 25
1345 F	123	117	95 13	1,155 6	11.53	423,843	3,622 59
1346 F	179	169	94 14	1909 9	12 08	602,890	3,815 73
1347 F	135	124	91.85	1,437 45	11.6	440,438	3,551 92

*Quantity of Lymph prepared.*—The total number of doses manufactured during the year was 4,40,438 as against 6,02,890 last year. This number together with 3,10,987 doses remaining in hand in the cold storage at the beginning of the year, gave a total stock of 7,51,425 doses available for distribution and for use as seed lymph during the year.

[Statement.

*Statement II.*—Shows details of the quantity of lymph doses manufactured and distributed during the year under report.

*Statement showing Quantity of Lymph Doses Manufactured during the year 1347 Fash*

Particulars	Cow Lymph used solely for vaccination against small-pox	SEED LYMPH RESERVED FOR VACCINATING CALVES ONLY DURING PROCESS OF PREPARATION				Total Lymph manufactured	Compared with 1346 Fash
		Cow Seed Lymph for use on Buffalo-calves	Buffalo Seed Lymph for use on Cow-calves	Rabbit Seed Lymph for Neyland's Cycle	Total Seed Lymph prepared		
	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses
Balance in hand on 1-1-1347 F.	2,87,015	292	23,440	240	23,972	3,10,987	1,31,154
Prepared during the year 1347 F	4,24,028		16,410	600	17,010	4,41,038	6,02,890
Total Stock in hand	7,11,043	292	39,850	840	40,982	7,52,025	7,34,044
Total Expended during the year 1347 F.	4,19,496		16,200	840	17,040	4,36,536	4,23,057
Balance in hand at close of year 1347 Fash	2,91,547	292	23,650		23,942	3,15,489	3,10,987

*Case Success rate of Primary Vaccination.*—Returns of lymph statements received from the vaccinating units during the year show the "Case Success" rate of 97.0 as against 96.7 for 1346 Fash.

[Statement.

The following shows the percentage of successful primary vaccinations reported from districts during the year:—

No	Vaccinating Units.	Percentage success.
1.	Hyderabad City and Suburbs	98.4 per cent.
2.	Atraf-e-Balda ..	94.3 „
3.	Aurangabad District .	98.7 „
4.	Bhir „ .	99.1 „
5.	Nanded „ ..	97.4 „
6.	Parbhani „ .	97.1 „
7.	Gulbarga „ .	98.2 „
8.	Bidar „ .	98.2 „
9.	Osmanabad „ .	98.1 „
10.	Raichur „ .	98.9 „
11.	Medak „ .	93.9 „
12.	Nizamabad „ .	97.1 „
13.	Mahaboobnagar „ .	97.6 „
14.	Nalgonda „ .	95.4 „
15.	Warangal „	96.8 „
16.	Karimnagar „ .	95.5 „
17.	Asifabad „ .	94.4 „
Average		97.0 „

*Quantity of Lymph Doses issued.*—The total number of doses of vaccine distributed to Vaccinators during the year under report amounted to 4,19,496 as against 4,03,552 last year, showing an increase of 15,949 doses.

[Statement.]

The following statement shows the weekly distribution for the year 1347 Fasli.

Months	WEEKLY ISSUE				Total doses per month
	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	
Azoor	10,825	12,001	13,215	1,514	37,565
Dai	12,507	13,391	12,488	400	38,786
Bahman	13,264	13,687	15,130	2,710	44,791
Isfandar	15,777	15,630	16,513	4,937	52,857
Farward	17,509	14,362	19,139	7,311	58,321
Ardibehisht	12,975	14,584	21,933	5,381	54,873
Khurdad	12,725	14,484	20,933	5,367	53,509
Thir	14,479	14,213	16,941	1,884	47,517
Amerdad	3,503	3,080	3,813	1,412	11,808
Shehrewar	2,464	2,019	2,267	1,220	7,970
Mehir	2,440	1,830	1,802	585	6,657
Aban	1,472	1,842	1,095	433	4,842
Total	119,950	121,123	145,269	38,154	419,496

[Statement.

Statement III, showing Distribution of Cow Lymph during the year 1847 Fasli

To whom issued	YEAR 1847 FASLI UNDER REPORT			As compared with previous year 1846 F.
	Supplied	wasted or returned	Total distributed	
	Doses	Doses	Doses	Doses
<b>I VACCINATORS (GOVT.)</b>				
Osmania General Hospital	2,385		2,385	1,920
Victoria Zenana Hospital	245		245	125
Vaccine Depot	1,183		1,183	512
City Dispensary Vaccinators	10,960		10,960	9,975
Municipal Vaccinators	5,900		5,900	5,545
<b>ATRAF-I-BALDA LOCAL FUND VACCINATORS</b>	12,355		12,355	15,105
(a) Aurangabad Suba	76,985		76,555	74,185
(b) Gulbarga Suba	73,660	1,054	72,606	69,790
(c) Medak Suba	68,150	300	67,850	73,590
(d) Warangal Suba	67,470	565	66,905	66,035
<b>II. CIVIL SURGEONS AND MEDICAL OFFICERS</b>				
Civil Surgeons, Hyderabad	36		36	144
" " Districts	1,735		1,735	1,080
Medical Officers, Hyderabad	275		275	245
" " Military Department.	1,455		1,455	1,755
" " Districts	4,692		4,692	3,665
" " 1/c Travelling Dispensaries	39,605		39,605	34,185
<b>III. SANITARY INSPECTORS AND D. I Vs.</b>	17,395		17,395	12,775
<b>IV PRIVATE SUPPLY (FREE).</b>				
(a) Mission Hospitals	2,565		2,565	1,080
(b) Private Pensioned Medical Practitioners.	360		360	400
<b>V. CASH SALE OF LYMPH TO.</b>				
(a) The Nizam's State Railways, Lallaguda.	3,800		3,800	3,425
(b) Jagirs	1,113		1,113	648
(c) Paigahs	8,690		8,690	1,725
(d) Samasthans	4,330		4,330	4,060
(e) Private Vaccinators and D I Vs.	4,767		4,767	5,008
(f) Shahabad Cement Co	325		325	-
(g) Singareni Collieries Co.	795		795	25
(h) Secunderabad Cantonment Authority.	8,815		8,815	7,660
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,19,496</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>4,17,197</b>	<b>4,00,562</b>

*Sale of Lymph to non-Government Departments and private persons.*

During the year under report 32,135 doses as against 28,551 doses last year were sold at varying rates of 2 annas, 2 annas 6 pies and B.G 1 anna 1 pie (*i.e.*, equivalent to O.S. 1 anna 3 pies) the latter rate being specially sanctioned by the Government to meet the wishes of Secunderabad Cantonment Authorities who have since Shehrewar 1341 Fasli been purchasing vaccine lymph from Vaccine Depot.

*Statement IV.*—Shows the details of sale proceeds of vaccine lymph supplied to non-Government Departments and private individuals in 1347 Fasli and 1346 Fasli of which the following table is a synopsis:—

	1347 F.			1346 F.		
Total doses supplied	32,135			28,691		
	O.S.			O.S.		
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Value of vaccine lymph sold	4,169	3	8	3,731	10	5
Outstanding of previous year	1,220	6	7	1,499	10	6
Total amount due	5,389	10	3	5,231	4	11
Amount received during the year	5,207	5	8	4,010	14	4
Balance due at end of the year	182	4	7	1,220	6	7

[Statement.

Detailed Statement IV, showing Sale Proceeds of Lymph supplied to Private Institutions, &amp;c during the year 1947 Fash

To whom supplied	VACCINE ISSUED		VALUE LYMPH SOLD 1947 F		OUTSTANDING PREVIOUS YEARS		TOTAL AMOUNT PAYABLE		AMOUNT RECEIVED DURING 1947 F		AMOUNT DUE AND RECOVERABLE		
	DOSES	Rate	Rs	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p
I	Secunderabad Cant. Authority	8,815	1 1	596 13 7	46 11 6	643 9 1	596 13 7	46 11 6	46 11 6				
II	Equivalent in O S Currency O.S Rs			696 5 2	54 8 1	750 13 3	696 5 2	54 8 1	54 8 1				
II	H.E.H the Nizam's Railway	8,800	2 0	412 8 0	37 8 0	450 0 0	408 2 0	46 14 0	46 14 0				
	Pargahs —												
	(a) Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk	2,000	2 6	312 8 0		312 8 0	312 8 0						46 11 6
	(b) Nawab Lutuf-ud-Doullah	4,215	2 6	658 9 6	692 13 0	1,291 6 6	1,291 6 6						54 8 1
	(c) Nawab Moun-ud-Doullah	2,475	2 6	386 11 6	389 13 6	726 9 0	723 7 0						37 8 0
V	Jagirs —												
	(a) Kalyani	363	2 6	56 11 6	9 6 0	66 1 6	48 14 6	17 3 0	4 6 0				
	(b) Kogshi	200	2 6	31 4 0	13 5 0	44 9 0	34 12 0	9 13 0	13 5 0				
	(c) Chitapun	550	2 6	85 15 0	0 4 0	86 3 0	48 3 6	12 15 6	0 4 0				
7	(a) Amarchunta Samasthan	700	2 6	109 6 0	128 14 6	238 4 6	230 7 6	7 13 0	128 14 6				
	(b) Gadwal	575	2 6	89 13 6		89 13 6	89 13 6						
	(c) Gurgunta	695	2 6	108 9 6		108 9 6	108 9 6						
	(d) Wanparthy	2,360	2 6	368 12 0		368 12 0	368 12 0						
VI	(a) Singareni Collieries Co	795	2 6	124 3 6	3 14 6	128 2 0	128 2 0						
	(b) Shahabad Cement Co	325	2 6	50 12 6		50 12 6	50 12 6						
VII	Cash Sales —												
	(a) Private Medical Officers	2,167	2 0	270 14 0		270 14 0	270 14 0						
	(b) Private Vaccinators	2,600	2 6	406 4 0		406 4 0	406 4 0						
	Total Currency Amount	32,185		4,169 3 8	1,220 6 7	5,389 10 3	5,207 5 8	182 4 7	1 220 6 7				



*Financial Aspect.*—The total Budget Grant sanctioned for 1347 Fasli, was O.S. Rs. 23,050-8-0 as against O.S. Rs. 22,893 last year.

The total expenditure during the year was O.S. Rs. 17,330-9-3 against O.S. Rs. 18,693-2-10 for 1346 Fasli.

The amount realised from the sale of vaccine lymph to private bodies was O.S. Rs. 5,207-5-8. The sale proceeds from vaccinated calves and miscellaneous articles during the year was O.S. Rs. 573-10-4. Thus a total sum of O.S. Rs. 5,781 was realised during the year against O.S. Rs. 4,831-7-4 last year.

The net expenditure after deducting the sale proceeds was O.S. Rs. 11,549-9-3 as against O.S. Rs. 13,861-11-4 last year.

*Average Cost of Lymph per Dose.*—The average cost of lymph per dose manufactured at the Depot works out as under.

	During	
	1347 Fasli.	1346 Fasli.
(a) On total expenditure ..	4.5 pies.	5.9 pies.
(b) On net expenditure .	2.99 „	4.7 „

This cost of 2.99 pies per dose of lymph manufactured has been the lowest since the establishment of the Depot.

## TRAINING OF VACCINATORS, PROBATIONERS AND HEALTH SUB-INSPECTORS.

*Vaccinators.*—A class for training candidates in vaccination lasting for a period of 6 months was conducted during the year.

	During the years	
	1347 F.	1346 F.
Total number of candidates admitted for training .. ..	14	13

During the years  
1347 F.      1346 F.

*Results.*

Passed during the year	..	12	9
Candidates discontinued training during training	..	2	.
Candidates failed	.. ..		3
Candidates absented for examination	.		1
Total	.	14	13

*Refreshers Course in Vaccination.*—Refreshers course in vaccination was given to 10 Vaccinators from districts for a period of 4 weeks during the year. They all passed the examination held at the end of the training.

*Probationer Compounders.*—21 Probationer Compounders from Osmania General Hospital and 5 Women Probationer Compounders from Victoria Zenana Hospital were trained in vaccination in 3 batches for a period of one month each. Out of the total 26 candidates trained during the year 2 failed and 4 did not appear at the examination.

Batch No	PERIOD TRAINED		Number trained	Number passed	Date of examination
	From 1347 F	To 1347 F.			
I.	5th Azur 1347 Fash	4th Dai 1347 Fash	13	9	5th & 6th Dai, 1347 Fash.
II	14th Dai 1347 Fash.	14th Bah. 1347 Fash	8	6	15th & 16th Bah., 1347 Fash.
III	1st Aban 1347 Fash. (Women)	2nd Azur 1348 Fash candidates).	5	5	8rd & 4th Azur, 1348 Fash.
	Total		*26	20	

\* Four candidates discontinued training

*Health Sub-Inspectors.*—During the year, the second course of 6 months training in vaccination (From

Khurdad to Aban) was limited to Health Sub-Inspectors from districts. During the year five Health Sub-Inspectors were sent for training in the Depot. They were detailed for training in the Plague and Malaria Departments for a period of one month in each Department.

*Vaccination of Hajees proceeding on Pilgrimage.*—As in the previous years Haj Pilgrims before proceeding from Hyderabad to holy places of Pilgrimage were vaccinated against small-pox and inoculated against cholera at the Vaccine Depot.

The number of certificates issued was 380 as against 295 last year as per details shown below:—

		During	
		1347 F.	1346 F.
Males	..	190	191
Females	.	143	92
Male children	.	19	14
Female children		28	8
Total		380	295

[Statement.



*Annual Statement No 1 showing Particulars of Vaccination done by Vaccinators and other agencies in H.E.H the Nizam's Dominions excluding the British Administered Areas for the Official year 1337 Fash*

Sl No	Districts	Population as per latest census	Num- ber of Vacci- nators em- ployed	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED			Average number of persons vaccina- ted	PRIMARY VACCINATION						
				Male	Female	Total		Total No of opera- tions	SUCCESSFUL				Unsuc- cessful	Un- known
									Under one year	One & five years	Above five years	Total of all ages		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Aurangabad	9,87,211	10	12,887	11,729	24,616	2,462	24,125	8,798	12,486	1,720	23,004	215	906
2	Bhr	6,38,690	7	9,458	7,917	17,375	2,482	17,301	6,575	8,507	1,188	16,270	180	851
3	Parbhani	8,53,760	8	11,598	10,579	22,172	2,772	21,654	8,088	9,558	1,672	19,263	785	1,606
4	Nanded	7,22,081	8	13,810	12,001	25,811	3,226	24,867	8,554	13,861	1,544	23,459	492	916
5	Gulbarga	12,25,008	10	15,065	12,624	27,689	2,769	26,427	6,204	13,488	4,149	23,841	389	2,197
6	Rachur	9,87,535	10	11,125	9,741	20,866	2,087	20,543	6,852	11,317	1,078	19,247	210	1,086
7	Bidar	8,73,615	7	11,098	8,764	19,862	2,837	16,545	2,985	9,892	2,705	15,582	351	612
8	Osmanabad	6,91,068	7	8,087	7,159	15,246	2,178	15,210	3,362	9,218	1,405	13,980	372	858

9	Medak	7,38,665	6	9,949	8,180	18,079	3,013	17,324	2,991	8,982	3,571	15,544	692	1,088
10	Nizamabad	6,23,225	5	10,824	9,266	20,090	4,018	18,687	5,314	8,489	3,502	17,305	610	722
11	Mahbubnagar	9,71,618	8	9,809	8,562	18,371	2,286	17,306	4,954	8,546	3,083	16,533	615	608
12	Nalgonda	11,33,409	10	14,263	11,846	26,109	2,611	25,705	5,156	12,331	6,248	28,785	1,244	726
13	Warangal	11,17,693	9	16,097	12,795	28,892	3,210	25,488	4,568	12,378	8,465	25,411	1,416	1,661
14	Karimnagar	12,41,405	8	12,553	10,392	22,945	2,868	22,689	2,537	11,355	6,771	20,663	1,049	927
15	Asifabad	62,080	11	14,536	10,911	25,447	2,313	24,213	4,131	12,303	4,966	21,400	1,140	1,673
16	Hyderabad City	3,46,093	13	13,394	10,644	24,088	1,849	17,918	6,844	7,191	3,126	17,161	445	312
17	Atrafe-Balda	4,18,593	7	6,513	5,493	12,006	1,715	11,414	1,824	5,940	2,774	10,538	562	314
18	Baghat	81,068	2	3,054	2,487	5,541	2,771	4,795	315	2,153	1,391	4,059	430	306
	Total	1,43,07,765	146	2,04,115	1,71,040	3,75,155	2,570	3,55,611	90,202	1,77,485	59,358	8,27,045	11,197	17,369
	Total of cases vaccinated by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination		11	1,380	1,064	2,444	232	2,428	680	1,313	247	2,220	55	153
	Total of cases vaccinated by Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors		33	7,894	6,954	14,848	450	14,555	3,198	8,104	2,126	13,430	183	942
	Total of cases vaccinated by Medical Officers		41	3,016	2,245	5,261	128	5,086	1,626	2,837	469	4,982	60	94
	Grand Total	1,43,07,765	231	2,16,405	1,81,303	3,97,708	1,722	3,77,680	95,686	1,89,739	62,202	3,47,627	11,495	18,558

*Annual Statement No. I showing Particulars of Vaccination done by Vaccinators and other agencies in H E H the Nizam's Dominions excluding the British Administered Areas for the Official year 1847 Fash — (concl'd)*

SL No	Districts	REVACCINATION				Percentage of successful cases, in which the results were known		Persons success- fully vacci- nated per thou- sand of popula- tion	Percentage of cases unknown to total cases		Average Annual number of persons successfully vacci- nated during previous 5 years	Average Number of deaths from Small-pox during previous five years		
		Total No of opera- tions	Success- ful	Unsuc- cessful	Un- known	Primary Vaccina- tion	Re- vaccina- tion		Primary Vaccina- tion	Re- vaccina- tion		Ratio per thous- and of popu- lation	Ratio per thous- and of popu- lation	
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Aurangabad	491	378	81	32	99 1	82 4	24 9	3 7	6 5	20,235	21 6	151	0 2
2	Bhr	74	26	32	16	98 9	44 8	25 7	4 9	21 6	12,285	19 4	39	0 1
3	Parbhani	518	246	184	88	96 1	57 2	22 9	7 4	17 0	14,738	17 3	171	0 2
4	Nanded	944	295	497	152	97 9	37 2	32 9	3 7	16 1	18,318	25 4	102	0 1
5	Gulbarga	1,262	714	312	236	98 4	60 6	20 0	6 3	18 7	17,623	14 4	205	0 2
6	Raichur	328	171	90	53	98 9	63 3	20 7	5 3	16 4	15,858	16 9	204	0 2
7	Bidar	3,317	2,022	943	352	97 8	68 2	20 2	3 7	10 6	12,447	14 2	89	0 1
8	Osmanabad	36	8	23	5	97 4	25 8	20 2	5 6	13 9	9,597	10 4	96	0 1

9	Medak	755	260	374	121	95.7	41.0	21.4	6.3	16.0	17,681	23.9	450	0.6
10	Nizamabad	1,453	804	421	228	96.6	05.6	29.1	3.9	15.7	14,207	22.8	146	0.2
11	Mahbubnagar	565	194	256	115	96.4	43.1	17.3	3.4	20.4	20,731	21.3	332	0.3
12	Nalgonda	404	248	181	25	95.0	65.4	21.2	2.8	6.2	20,090	17.7	562	0.5
13	Warangal	404	125	236	43	94.5	34.6	22.8	5.5	10.6	24,652	22.0	240	0.2
14	Kamrnagar	306	129	147	30	95.2	46.7	16.7	1.1	9.7	22,431	18.0	299	0.2
15	Asifabad	1,234	772	307	155	94.9	71.5	29.1	6.9	12.6	15,920	20.7	203	0.3
16	Hyderabad City	6,120	5,843	545	232	97.5	90.7	65.0	1.7	3.8	23,203	67.0	317	0.4
17	Atraf-e-Balda	592	336	157	99	94.9	68.2	26.0	2.8	16.7	11,562	27.6	211	0.6
18	Baghat	746	180	398	168	90.4	31.1	52.3	6.4	22.5	2,386	20.4		
	Total	19,541	12,251	5,143	2,150	96.7	70.4	23.7	4.9	11.0	2,91,058	20.5	3,847	0.3
	Total of cases vaccinated by Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination	16	9	5	2	97.6	64.2							
	Total of cases vaccinated by Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors	293	206	40	47	98.7	83.7							
	Total of cases vaccinated by Medical Officers	175	126	14	35	98.8	90.0							
	Grand Total	20,098	12,592	5,202	2,234	96.8	70.8	25.2						



Annual statement No II showing Particulars of Vaccination verified by Inspecting

Serial No	Districts	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED		TOTAL NUMBER INSPECTED				PERCENT. PECTION No VACCI	
				By D D P H, D H O, A H O AND M O's		By D I V's		By D D P H, D H O, A H O AND M.O's	
		Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cina- tions	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cina- tions	Primary vaccina- tions	Re-vac- cina- tions	Primary vaccina- tions	Re va cina tions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Aurangabad	24,125	491	402		1915	4	1 7	.
2	Bhir	17,301	74	1,644	.	4,289		9 5	.
3	Parbhani	21,654	518	1,695		5,437		7.8	..
4	Nanded ..	24,867	944	1,800	106	4,811	165	7 2	11 2
5	Gulbarga	26,427	1,262	1,808		8,448	43	6.8	..
6	Raichur	20,543	323	1,160	60	6,011		5.6	18.6
7	Bidar	16,545	3,817	1,991	365	2,648	259	12 0	11 0
8	Osmanabad	15,210	36	1,783		972		11.7	
9	Medak	17,324	755	1,406	.	4,876		8 1	.
10	Nizamabad	18,637	1,453	2,095	19	6,051	.	11 2	1 3
11	Mahbubnagar	17,806	565	701		3,452	12	3 9	.
12	Nalgonda	25,705	404	634		7,348		2 5	.
13	Warangal	28,488	404	64		5,455		0.2	.
14	Karimnagar	22,639	306	416		6,056	.	1.8	
15	Asifabad	24,213	1,234	1,265	.	4,773	.	5 2	.
16	Hyderabad City	17,918	6,120	6,482				36 2	
17	Atraf-e-Balda	11,414	592	149		190		1 3	
18	Baghat	4,795	746	198	17	785		4.1	2.3
19	Other Agencies	22,069	484						
	Total	3,77,680	20,028	25,693	567	73,526	483	6.8	2 8

Officers in H E H. the Nizam's Dominions for the Official year 1847 Fash

AGE OF INS- TO TOTAL NATED		PERCENTAGE OF CASES FOUND SUCCESSFUL TO TOTAL NUMBER INS. PECTED,				PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESS AS RE- PORTED BY VACCINATORS		NUMBER OF VIL- LAGES IN THE DISTRICT		Number of days spent by D I Vs out of Head- quarters on tour
By D. I Vs		By D D P.H., D, H O, A H O AND M O.'s		By D I Vs						
Primary vaccina- tions	Re-va- ccina- tions	Primary vaccina- tions	Re- vacci- nation	Prim- ary va- ccina- tions	Re-va- ccina- tions	Primary vaccina- tions	Re- vaccina- tions	Total number	No visit- ed by the DI Vs on vac- cination duty	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7 9	0 8	100 0	.	98 3	75 0	95 4	77 0	1,958	118	111
24.8		95 0		97 9	.	94.0	85 1	1,042	331	187
25 1		83 4		92 1		89 0	47.4	1,582	244	162
19.8	17 4	99 1	11 5	95 6	38 2	94 3	31 2	1,398	181	166
32 0	3 4	96 8		86 3	32 6	90 2	56 6	1,345	200	147
29 3		97 2	70 0	91.8		93 7	52 9	1,748	231	174
16 0	7 8	92 3	57 0	97.5	61.1	94 2	61 0	894	74	79
6.4		99 9	..	97 7	..	91 9	22 2	886	43	30
28 1		90 8		94 4		89 7	34 4	1,067	212	154
32 5		95 1	87 5	93.6		92 8	55 3	683	137	137
19 4	2 1	84 9	.	81 4		93 1	34 3	1,062	161	136
28 6	.	92 7	.	89 9		92 3	61 4	1,218	205	175
19 1	.	95 3		86 2		89 2	30 9	1,431	132	170
26 7		92 8		91 9	..	91.3	42.2	1,201	183	151
19 7		93 7		92 0		88 3	63 0	2,132	123	111
		88 8	.			95 8	87 3			
1 7		62 4		84 9		92 3	56 8	897	11	13
16 4		86 9	17 6	86 7		84 7	24 1	190	50	68
					.	.			.	.
19.5	2 4	92.5	55.4	91.5	59 9	92 1	62.9	20,729	2,591	2,166

## Annual statement No III showing the cost of Vaccination (excluding

Serial No	District	ESTABLISHMENT					EXPEND		
		Deputy Inspectors of vaccination	VACCINATORS			Peons	Pay of Establishment	Travelling allowance	Contingent and other expenses
			Total employed	Total employed	1st class		2nd class	Rs as ps	Rs as ps
1	Aurangabad	1	10	4	6	11	4,440 10 2	747 5 8	648 6 10
2	Bhim	1	7	2	5	8	2,966 18 8	376 4 2	327 5 9
3	Paibhani	1	8	2	6	9	3,797 10 6	454 6 1	508 0 7
4	Nanded	1	8	3	5	9	4,778 4 8	983 12 1	471 11 5
5	Gulbarga	1	10	5	5	11	4,588 8 7	1,125 18 2	588 8 7
6	Raichur	1	10	5	5	11	5,124 2 9	954 18 5	785 14 2
7	Bidar	1	7	2	5	8	3,801 4 11	786 14 2	561 5 0
8	Osmanabad	1	7	2	5	8	3,659 12 1	317 10 2	679 8 1
9	Medak	1	6	2	4	7	2,841 15 0	566 12 0	355 8 0
10	Nizamabad	1	5	1	4	6	2,422 4 2	689 9 0	304 15 0
11	Mahbub-nagar	1	8	1	7	9	3,679 11 9	795 14 4	640 8 2
12	Nalgonda	1	10	4	6	11	4,481 8 0	1,046 11 6	659 15 3
13	Warangal	1	9		9	10	3,774 12 7	824 1 0	487 5 8
14	Karimnagar	1	8	2	6	9	3,597 10 8	580 2 6	589 0 11
15	Asifabad	1	11	4	7	12	4,815 11 8	746 9 6	501 12 11
16	Hyderabad City		13	13			4,588 5 7		999 14 0
17	Atraf-e-Balda		7		7	7	2,796 0 0	629 6 4	168 0 0
18	Baghat		2		2	2	948 15 8	198 15 6	151 8 8
	Total	15	146	52	94	148	67,062 18 5	11,775 0 7	9,323 11 0

(the Vaccine Depot) in II E H the Ne am s Dominions for the Official year 1347 P

EXPENDITURE	PAID FROM				Number of successful Primary vaccinations and revaccinations	Average cost of each successful case
	Government Funds	Municipal Funds	Sail-i-Khas Funds	Total		
Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.		Rs. as. ps.
5,845 6 8	5,815 6 8			5,815 6 8	23,382	0 4 0
3,670 7 7	3,382 7 7	288 0 0		3,670 7 7	16,296	0 3 7
4,760 1 2	4,409 15 1	350 2 1		4,760 1 2	19,509	0 3 11
6,188 12 2	6,183 12 2			6,183 12 2	28,754	0 4 2
6,247 4 4	5,260 12 1	986 8 0		6,247 4 4	24,555	0 4 1
6,814 14 4	6,814 11 1			6,814 14 4	10,418	0 5 7
5,149 8 1	1,717 0 7		402 7 6	5,149 8 1	17,604	0 4 8
4,656 9 4	2,251 11 0	2,404 10 10		4,656 9 4	13,988	0 5 4
3,764 3 0	3,764 3 0			3,764 3 0	15,804	0 3 10
4,416 12 2	4,416 12 2	..		4,416 12 2	18,109	0 3 0
5,116 2 3	5,116 2 3			5,116 2 3	16,777	0 4 11
6,188 2 9	5,761 2 9	377 0 0		6,188 2 9	23,983	0 4 1
5,086 3 3	5,086 3 3			5,086 3 3	25,586	0 3 2
4,766 14 1	4,766 14 1			4,766 14 1	20,792	0 3 8
6,064 2 1	6,064 2 1	.	.	6,064 2 1	22,172	0 4 5
5,588 3 7		.	5,588 3 7	5,588 3 7	22,504	0 4 0
3,598 6 4		..	3,598 6 4	3,598 6 4	10,874	0 5 3
1,269 7 10	.	..	..	1,269 7 10	4,289	0 4 11
38,161 9 0	74,171 2 8	4,406 4 11	9,584 1 3	38,161 9 0	3,89,296	0 4 2

*Annual Statement No. IV showing the total number of persons primarily vaccinated with the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the last ten years ending 1847 Fash.*

		PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED									
Serial No	Class of Vaccinators	1838 FASLI		1839 FASLI		1840 FASLI		1841 FASLI		1842 FASLI	
		Total No	No. successfully vaccinated	Total No	No. successfully vaccinated	Total No	No. successfully vaccinated	Total No	No. successfully vaccinated	Total No	No. successfully vaccinated
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Government Vaccinators	1,39,730	12,571	1,62,801	1,38,171	1,48,475	1,30,354	1,62,472	1,40,701	1,85,262	1,70,536
2	Municipal Vaccinators	6,229	6,064	8,954	8,086	5,791	5,573	10,529	9,933	12,890	12,091
3	Sarf-i-Khas Vaccinators									5,521	5,015
4	Medical Officers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.
6	Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	1,45,959	1,26,635	1,71,755	1,41,207	1,54,266	1,35,927	1,73,001	1,50,694	2,08,173	1,87,642

*Annual Statement No. IV showing the total number of persons primarily vaccinated with the number of those persons who were successfully vaccinated in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the last ten years ending 1847 Fasli—(concl'd)*

		PERSONS PRIMARILY VACCINATED									
Serial No	Class of Vaccinators	1843 FASLI		1844 FASLI		1845 FASLI		1846 FASLI		1847 FASLI	
		Total No.	No suc-cessfully vaccinat-ed	Total No.	No suc-cessfully vaccinat-ed	Total No.	No suc-cessfully vaccinat-ed	Total No.	No suc-cessfully vaccinat-ed	Total No.	No suc-cessfully vaccinat-ed
1	2	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Government Vaccina-tors	2,51,497	2,31,998	3,59,871	3,24,381	2,98,094	2,65,127	3,15,224	2,86,984	3,89,111	3,05,918
2	Municipal Vaccinators	30,208	29,919	19,194	18,270	16,505	15,708	17,480	16,952	24,088	22,504
3	Sarf-i-Khas Vaccinators	14,055	13,848	14,813	13,708	12,828	11,972	12,785	11,971	12,006	10,874
4	Medical Officers	.	.	28,770	26,087	18,021	16,559	3,454	3,221	5,261	5,058
5	Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination	.	..	.	.	.	.	2,187	2,041	2,444	2,229
6	Health Inspectors and Health Sub-Inspectors	..	.	.	.	.	.	8,660	8,047	14,848	13,636
	Total	2,95,755	2,75,260	4,22,648	3,82,896	3,40,448	3,09,366	3,59,690	3,29,216	3,97,708	3,60,219

## PERSONAL.

It is my pleasant duty to bring to the notice of the Government the devoted work of all officers and subordinates of the department who have assisted me loyally in this the first year of my taking over charge of the Medical and Public Health Departments.

Dr. Mirza Hasan Ali Khan's administrative experience as Deputy Director of Medical Department has been of real service to me and the Department at this transitional period.

Moulvi Syed Lutf Ahmed Saheb, my Personal Assistant has fulfilled a great need of the Department by compiling the Medical Manual and the Office Manual. His assistance has been invaluable in all matters of office administration and departmental finances.

The surgical experience of Dr. Khurshid Hussain has been of value to the Osmania Hospital. Amongst the younger officers I have specially to mention Dr. Bankat Chandra and Dr. Borgaonker. Dr. D. S. R. Naidoo as the Resident Medical Officer of the Osmania Hospital has been indispensable.

Dr M. Farooq as Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to Government has maintained a high standard of work and efficiency.

Dr. M. M. Siddiq as Chief Malaria Officer and Captain C. L. Ahluwalia as Special Plague Officer have continued their untiring efforts to combat the lingering infection of Malaria and Plague in the city. The Nutrition Survey carried out by Dr. C. R. Naidu has helped the institutions to revise their dietetics and make them more valuable for the patients and inmates. Dr. Feeroz Hussain at Bidar has done good surgical work.

Amongst the Assistant Surgeons, Dr. Riasath Ali Khan has tackled the intricate problems of the Protection of Unclaimed Children with patience and propriety; Dr. N. S. Ganesh has made himself popular with the Educational Authorities and his work as Medical Inspector of Schools has been universally appreciated. Dr. S. A. Malik has done very useful Medical and Public

Health work at Latur. The work of Dr. A. C. Gabriel at the Sultan Bazaars Hospital and Dr. Hakim Abdur Rahman at the Isolation Hospital has made these institutions very popular. Dr. V. M. Joshi has done good work at Jalna.

The Lady Superintendent of the Nursing Service and her staff in various medical institutions have shown great efficiency. A very high standard of cleanliness and efficiency at the Osmania Hospital has been maintained by the Matron and Assistant Matron. The increasing numbers of in-patients is causing a great strain on the inadequate nursing staff.

The office staff have worked creditably.

(Sd.) H. HYDER ALI KHAN,

F.R.C.S.,

*Director, Medical and Public Health*

*Department,*

*Hyderabad (Dn.)*



(a) *Financial—(Medical).*—The following statement shows the income from various sources during the year 1347 Fasli amounting to Rs. 59,825-13-11 against Rs. 60,242-0-8 in the preceding year:—

## INCOME.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1.	Dividend from John Law Fund .	5,885	10	1
2.	Dividend from Sultan-ul-Hukma Fund .. ..	375	0	0
3.	<i>Osmania Hospital.</i>			
	(a) Rent realized from paying patients .. ..	25,680	0	0
	(b) X-Ray fees . . .	5,956	4	0
	(c) Pathological Laboratory fees	1,319	8	0
	(d) Hire realized on Motor Ambulance ..	816	0	0
	(e) Miscellaneous ..	635	7	6
4.	<i>Victoria Zenana Hospital.</i>			
	(a) Rent realized from paying patients .. .	15,055	0	0
	(b) Miscellaneous ..	205	2	0
5.	Sale of Medicine . . .	1,319	14	0
6.	Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory .. ..	1,100	0	0
7.	Sale of bottles, etc., in City and District Hospitals ..	703	11	4
8.	Director, Medical and Public Health Department's Office ..	774	5	0
Total ..		59,825	13	11

## II.—(B) EXPENDITURE.

*Director's Office—(Statement No. VIII-A).*

The cost of the Head Office during the year of report was Rs. 1,49,771-8-10 against Rs. 1,54,006-10-2 in the previous year. The details of the expenditure for the year of the report and the previous year are shown below:—

*Expenditure*

Serial No	Particulars	1846 Fash			1347 Fash		
		Rs	as	ps	Rs	as	ps
1	Pay of gazetted staff	68,396	13	0	59,817	0	0
2	Pay of non-gazetted staff	36,968	3	5	40,677	14	0
3	Pay of menial staff	5,241	1	11	5,973	2	0
4	Allowances	11,880	0	0	9,117	11	2
5	Bhatta and touring charges	12,250	0	0	11,757	2	8
6	Contingencies	10,131	7	10	11,789	5	0
7	Special charges	9,144	0	0	10,689	6	0
	Total	1,54,006	10	2	1,49,771	8	10

## HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

*Statement No. VII.*

The expenditure in the Civil Medical Institutions of the Dominions amounted to Rs. 17,96,148-14-9 against Rs. 17,05,873-1-5 in 1346 Fasli. The expenditure during the two years 1346 and 1347 Fasli are as follows:—

*Expenditure*

Serial No	Particulars	1346 Fasli			1347 Fasli		
		Rs.	as.	ps	Rs.	as.	ps
1	Pay of gazetted staff	4,21,555	10	5	4,19,256	12	0
2	Pay of non-gazetted staff	4,92,618	15	9	4,96,980	2	4
3	Pay of menial staff	1,50,404	5	7	1,62,257	3	8
4	Allowances . .	53,745	13	4	65,308	4	8
5	Bhatta and touring charges	24,041	10	9	21,513	6	6
6	Contingencies	61,816	8	8	65,704	8	0
7	Diet of patients	1,32,149	8	3	1,32,659	12	0
8	House rent	8,800	15	1	7,287	4	11
9	Special charges	1,80,105	15	2	2,05,487	12	4
10	Drugs and Hospital necessities	2,22,183	10	5	2,19,693	12	4
	Total	17,05,873	1	5	17,96,148	14	9



## STATEMENT No VIII—A.

*Showing the Income and Expenditure of H.E.H. the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department, during the year 1847 and 1846 F.*

(MEDICAL SIDE)

Serial No	Particulars of Budget Heads	INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
		1847 Fash	1846 Fash	1847 Fash	1846 Fash
		Rs as. ps.	Rs as ps	Rs as. ps.	Rs as ps.
1	24-A Medical Director, Medical and Public Health Department's Office	774 5 0	288 7 2	1,49,771 8 10	1,54,006 10 2
	B Dispensaries and Stores				
2	Medical Stores (Drugs and hospital necessities)	1,819 14 0	1,737 4 2	2,19,952 5 2	2,22,421 6 11
3	Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratory	1,100 0 0	789 8 0	23,125 10 11	21,910 4 9
	City Hospital				
4	(a) Osmama Hospital	34,407 3 6	34,446 10 0	6,26,019 13 10	5,37,713 11 8
	(b) Victoria Zenana Hospital	15,260 2 0	16,222 15 5	1,64,870 12 2	1,66,422 6 4

5	(c) Chaderghat, Police and Suburban Hospitals	5	5	0		49,412	6	5	51,142	6	0
	(d) Sultan Bazar Hospital	..			.	24,076	14	9	20,883	2	2
	(e) All other City Dispensaries	28	0	0	52	74,756	2	6	76,366	5	1
5	Inspection of Schools (City and Districts)					28,709	14	8			
6	Headquarter Hospitals and Taluq Dispensaries	670	6	4	646	6,13,934	13	0	6,09,013	6	6
	<i>Reserve</i>										
7	(a) Grants-in-aid	.			.	89,143	0	0	89,143	0	0
	(b) Pensions	.				1,40,772	0	0	1,41,285	0	0
	(c) Medical Department's Savings	.				1,37,075	0	9	48,614	0	7
	(d) Expansion of the Medical and Public Health Department	.				.			33,717	8	0
8	Amount under the supervision of the Director's Office	.				31,495	12	6	30,436	15	9
	Total of 24-A Medical	53,565	3	10	54,183	23,83,116	3	6	22,03,076	3	11

STATEMENT No. VIII-B

Showing the Income and Expenditure of H.E.H. the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department during the year 1847 and 1846 F.

(PUBLIC HEALTH AND VACCINATION DEPARTMENTS)

Serial No.	Particulars of Budget Heads	INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
		1847 F.	1846 F	1847 F.	1846 F.
		Rs. as. ps.	Rs as. ps	Rs as. ps	Rs. as. ps.
1	<i>C. Sanitation and Vaccination.</i>				
	Vaccine Depot	5,925 12 8	4,707 6 9	17,330 9 3	18,698 2 10
2	District Sanitation	32 11 6	111 3 0	76,450 13 4	78,375 12 4
3	Isolation Hospital	288 14 6	197 9 0	29,743 4 6	24,921 0 3
4	Plague Commissioner's Office	2 379 11 7	1 530 9 6	41,960 14 5	43,835 11 8
	<i>Anti-plague Campaign.</i>				
5	(a) Office of the Special Plague Officer including Frontier Villages			95,737 3 11	95,788 6 5
	(b) Mobile Dispensary and Cinema Car			5,621 2 0	5,599 5 10

13	6	Anti-malaria Campaign .. ..	196 11 0	.	38,826 11 3	45,496 1 6
2	7	District Itinerating Dispensaries including Baghat		.	80 027 10 1	81,281 3 10
	8	District Vaccination and Outfits	..	..	75,182 3 8	68,573 7 9
		<i>Reserve</i>				
	9	(a) Grants-in-aid	.		10,200 0 0	10,200 0 0
		(b) Pensionary contributions			19,561 0 0	19,543 0 0
		<i>Plague Relief</i>				
	10	(a) City	.	.	48,636 6 5	87,129 7 0
		(b) Districts	..	..	61,595 10 1	42,084 0 9
		Total of Public Health and Vaccination Departments	8,773 13 3	6,546 12 3	6,00,773 8 11	6,21,520 12 2





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## STATEMENTS.

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## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals and

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	Pa- tients re- main- ed under treat- ment at the close of the pre- vious year	INDOOR						Number cured
			TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR						
			Men	Women	Children		Total		
					Male	Fe- male			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Hyderabad City</i>									
Osmania Hospital	Spl	604	6,593	5,141	708	592	13,036	6,157	
Adilabad Dispensary	1st				..				
Civil Hospital, Chadeighat	do	14	233	187	26	32	478	278	
Sultan Bazar	do	35	198	241	27	13	779	540	
Doodbowl Dispensary	do								
Goleonda do	3rd								
Kuwan do	1st								
Anberpet do	3rd	1	26	2	1		29	28	
City Police Hospital	1st	15	468	60	12	5	545	278	
Suburban Dispensary	do	2	100	31	13	4	148	71	
Yakootpura do	do								
Victoria Zenana Hospital	Spl	188		6,771	333	100	7,504	6,630	
Khamatabad Dispensary	3rd								
Kamatipura do	2nd								
Isolation Hospital	Spl	68	700	524	108	84	1,416	440	
Mushirabad Dispensary	3rd								
District Police Hospital	do	6	175		48		223	223	
Khariyath Dispensary	2nd								
Bab-e-Hukumath do	3rd								
Central Jail, Hyderabad	1st	9	310	1			341	288	
Ibrahimnapatan Dispensary	3rd		66	54	35	8	163	162	
Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital)	1st	.	42	8			50	16	
City Total		942	9,243	18,020	1,311	1,138	24,712	15,129	
<i>Aurangabad</i>									
Aurangabad Civil Hospital	1st	25	362	217	40	17	636	408	
Ambad Dispensary	3rd	2	21	2			23	21	
Bhokerdhan do	do		10	3			13	5	
Gangapur do	do		22	9	4	3	38	33	
Jalna Civil Hospital	1st	17	247	110	26	16	399	291	
Kannad Dispensary	3rd	1	36	16	5	1	58	37	
Khuldabad do	do		27	15	6	5	53	39	
Pattan do	do	4	68	31	5	1	105	73	
Sillode do	do		37	11	..		48	31	
Vijapur do	do	.	35	18	5	2	60	39	
Central Jail, Aurangabad			89	1	1	.	91	77	
Total		49	954	483	92	45	1,524	1,059	

## No. II

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Domimons during the year 1317 Fash*

PATIENTS							DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER			
Number relieved	Dis-charged otherwise	Died	Remain-ing under treat-ment	Ratio of death per cent to total treated	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAIL-ABLE		Men	Women	Children	
					Men	Wo-men			Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,525	2,511	809	638	6 22	314	235	353 88	232 68	28 80	13 98
116	62	17	19	8 59	10	10	10 26	7 06	1 59	1 76
72	121	37	35	4 77	22	8	23 73	10 33	1 10	0 06
..					..					
1	1				2	2	0 82	0 02	0 01	
58	206	5	13	0 91	8	4	11 97	1 51	0 27	0 12
46	31	1	1	0 66	6	6	3 04	1 19	0 33	0 19
475	212	124	251	1 66		200		235 73	7 55	12 01
202	539	227	67	16 01	50	50	33 15	27 66	3 08	3 10
		1	5	0 44	17		4 08		1 06	
22	26	6	8	1 76	20		11 44	0 01		
.	1				3	3	1 64	1 56	0 74	0 29
..	3	25	6	56 81	6	4	3 87	0 28		
4,517	3,713	1,252	1,043	5 08	458	522	457 90	518 02	41 53	31 51
101	92	35	25	5 5	9	9	16 61	8 13	1 92	0 77
1		1	2	4 34	1	1	0 81	0 10		
3	3	2		15 38	1	1	0 23	0 14		
3	1	1		2 63	4	4	1 91	0 67	0 27	0 17
69	24	18	14	4 47	7	6	9 58	1 31	0 95	0 60
17		3	2	5 26	4	4	1 09	0 91	0 36	0 08
11	1	2		3 77	2	2	1 31	0 70	0 17	0 12
10	12	6	3	5 06	4	4	2 52	1 07	0 25	0 04
14	3				2	2	0 97	0 22		
7	4	7	3	12 28	4	4	1 31	0 75	0 13	0 04
3	5	3	3	3 40	6		3 55	0 03		
289	145	78	52	5 12	44	37	39 89	17 53	4 05	1 32

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals and

Name of Dispensary and Hospitals	Total (Cols. 17 to 20)	OUTDOOR				
		Attended personally	Re- presented by friends	NUMBER		
				Men	Women	Child Male
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Hyderabad City</i>						
Osinama Hospital	629 34	1,58,645	24,670	93,956	47,840	24,364
Adilabad Dispensary		32,900	2,336	12,631	8,383	17,748
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	20 67	64,851	9,190	25,671	17,318	18,989
Sultan Bazar	35 22	72,070	2,340	29,150	20,088	14,118
Doodbowl Dispensary		45,583	7,223	20,081	13,676	11,295
Golconda do		13,420	3,242	5,884	2,965	4,894
Karwan do		60,115	5,376	19,118	16,972	15,990
Amberpet do	0 85	6,823	1,467	2,810	1,632	2,155
City Police Hospital	13 87	16,267	3,125	6,016	6,497	3,451
Suburban Dispensary	4 76	82,180	8,558	29,391	24,878	20,873
Yakootpura do		36,870	7,206	23,788	8,231	6,776
Victoria Zenana Hospital	255 20	33,964	733	35	23,149	2,468
Khairatabad Dispensary		33,253	6,477	16,653	8,792	7,826
Kamatipura do		20,366	5,122	10,136	6,399	5,035
Isolation Hospital	66 99	3,673	569	1,881	1,201	642
Mushrabad Dispensary		19,768	7,022	9,304	7,176	5,351
District Police Hospital	5 14	4,349	58	3,630	82	736
Khairiyath Dispensary		53,670	6,410	27,178	14,176	11,047
Bab-e-Hukumath Dispensary		981	1,473	1,101	615	402
Central Jail, Hyderabad	11 45	9,867	1,241	8,958	890	686
Ibrahimpatan Dispensary	4 23	9,719	1,706	2,945	2,268	3,200
Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital)	4 15	775		525	250	.
City Total	1,051 96	7,80,109	1,05,539	3,51,242	2,33,933	1,67,386
<i>Aurangabad</i>						
Aurangabad Civil Hospital	27 73	33,817	4,679	17,034	8,438	3,184
Ambad Dispensary	0 91	13,935	2,002	6,217	2,947	4,174
Bhokerdhan do	0 37	9,793	3,297	4,766	2,140	4,238
Gangapur do	3 02	10,583	585	4,029	1,712	3,269
Jalna Civil Hospital	15 64	34,554	4,997	16,156	7,904	3,923
Kannad Dispensary	2 44	13,232	1,957	6,419	2,406	3,746
Khuldabad do	2 30	11,229	2,547	4,633	2,518	3,756
Pattan do	3 38	18,690	1,495	6,623	5,253	4,573
Sillod do	1 19	10,288	2,439	5,346	2,320	2,963
Vijapur do	2 23	12,418	2,981	5,779	2,576	4,127
Central Jail, Aurangabad	3 58	1,302	188	1,442	219	227
Total	63 29	1,70,241	27,117	78,444	33,438	46,137

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash*

PATIENTS							Total number of patients treated both in door and out-door
TREATED		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE					
Men	Total	Men	Women	Children		Total	
				Male	Female		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
17,155	1,83,315	654 21	376 28	132 50	99 07	1,262 06	1,96,351
5,969	35,236	108 22	77 56	57 15	47 87	285 80	35,236
12,113	74,041	218 78	167 22	122 88	83 99	587.87	74,519
10,754	74,410	281 44	202 81	85 71	70 05	589 51	75,189
7,754	52,806	188 66	151 75	91 55	72 75	504 71	52,806
8,119	16,662	22 26	13 28	16.86	11 94	64 29	16,662
13,411	65,491	177 98	163 02	124 09	109 01	574 05	65,491
1,593	8,290	20 09	11 36	12 36	10 16	53 97	8,379
3,428	19,392	60 73	77 16	22 78	26 30	186 92	19,937
15,796	90,788	329 15	343 79	202 75	156 53	1,033 22	90,886
5,281	44,076	175 92	72 02	54 41	45 53	347 88	44,076
4,045	34,627	0 09	241 84	9.81	14 33	266 07	42,201
6,659	39,780	110 54	50 98	74.66	36 39	272 52	39,730
3,918	25,488	113 56	69 59	52 16	45 49	280 80	25,488
518	4,242	15 63	12 42	4 53	3 85	36 43	5,658
4,959	26,790	75 31	73.02	38 73	37 29	224 35	26,790
14	4,402	14 18	0 09	2 03	0 10	16 40	4,625
7,679	60,080	298 65	164 96	116 42	78 45	653 48	60,080
336	2,454	5 44	2 95	1 79	1 48	11 66	2,454
574	11,108	78 06	8 75	4 05	3 95	94 81	11,449
3,012	11,425	30 65	22 04	21 38	20 07	94 14	11,588
	775	16 53	13 18			29 71	825
1,28,087	8,85,648	2,981 03	2,315 47	1,248 55	974 60	7,469 55	9,10,360
4,890	38,496	150 33	80 50	51 10	40 53	322 99	39,132
2,599	15,937	39 71	20 03	22 61	13 26	95 61	15,960
1,946	13,090	30 54	15 69	23 13	11 31	80 67	13,103
2,108	11,118	31 34	13 61	23 00	31 65	99 60	11,156
6,563	39,551	129 60	63 08	41 72	35 40	269 80	39,950
2,616	15,189	38 79	12 02	17 22	13 28	81 31	15,247
2,869	13,776	30 73	18.94	20 31	17 58	88 06	13,829
3,781	20,185	58 95	41 26	32 16	26 23	158 60	20,290
2,098	12,727	28 97	15 56	15 21	11 37	71 11	12,775
2,917	15,399	37 38	13 62	24 64	17 50	98 14	15,459
102	11,990	21 62	3 17	1 68	1 21	27 68	2,081
32,439	1,97,458	598 46	302 48	273 28	219.35	1,393 57	1,98,982

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals and

Name of Dispensary and Hospitals	Total (Cols. 17 to 20)	OUTDOOR				
		Attended personally	Re- presented by friends	NUMBER		
				Men	Women	Child
						Male
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Hyderabad City</i>						
Osmama Hospital	629 34	1,58,645	24,070	98,956	47,840	24,864
Adilabad Dispensary		32,900	2,336	12,631	8,888	17,748
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	20 67	64,851	9,190	25,671	17,818	18,889
Sultan Bazar	35 22	72,070	2,340	29,450	20,088	14,118
Doodbowli Dispensary		45,583	7,223	20,081	13,676	11,295
Goleconda do		18,420	3,242	5,884	2,965	4,694
Karwan do		60,115	5,376	19,118	16,972	15,990
Amberpet do	0 85	6,823	1,407	2,010	1,632	2,155
City Police Hospital	13 87	16,267	3,125	6,016	6,497	3,451
Suburban Dispensary	4 76	82,180	8,558	29,391	24,878	20,673
Yakootpura do		36,870	7,206	23,788	8,231	6,776
Victoria Zenana Hospital	255 29	33,964	733	35	28,149	2,468
Khanatabad Dispensary		33,253	6,477	16,653	8,792	7,626
Kamatipura do		20,366	5,122	10,136	6,399	5,085
Isolation Hospital	66 99	3,673	569	1,881	1,201	642
Mushurabad Dispensary		19,768	7,022	9,804	7,176	5,351
District Police Hospital	5 14	4,349	53	3,690	32	786
Khariyayath Dispensary		58,670	6,410	27,178	14,176	11,047
Bab e-Hukumath Dispensary		981	1,473	1,101	615	402
Central Jail, Hyderabad	11 45	9,867	1,241	8,958	890	686
Ibrahimpatan Dispensary	4 23	9,719	1,706	2,945	2,268	3,200
Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital)	4 15	775		525	250	
City Total	1,051 96	7,80,109	1,05,539	3,51,242	2,38,933	1,67,866
<i>Aurangabad</i>						
Aurangabad Civil Hospital	27 73	33,817	4,670	17,034	8,438	3,134
Ambad Dispensary	0 91	13,935	2,002	6,217	2,947	4,174
Bhokerdhan do	0 37	9,793	3,297	4,766	2,140	4,288
Gangapur do	3 02	10,583	535	4,020	1,712	3,269
Jalna Civil Hospital	15 64	34,554	4,997	16,156	7,904	3,928
Kannad Dispensary	2 44	13,232	1,957	6,419	2,406	3,748
Khuldabad do	2 30	11,229	2,547	4,633	2,518	3,756
Patttan do	3 88	18,690	1,495	6,623	5,258	4,573
Sillod do	1 19	10,288	2,430	5,340	2,320	2,968
Vijapur do	2 23	12,418	2,081	5,779	2,576	4,127
Central Jail, Aurangabad	3 58	1,802	188	1,442	219	227
Total	63 29	1,70,341	27,117	78,444	38,468	46,187

No II

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash*

PATIENTS							Total number of patients treated both in door and out-door
TREATED		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE					
Men	Total	Men	Women	Children		Total	
Female				Male	Female		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
17,155	1,83,315	654 21	376 28	182 50	99 07	1,262 06	1,96,351
5,909	35,236	103 22	77 56	57 15	47 87	285 80	35,236
12,113	74,041	213 78	167 22	122 88	88 99	587 87	74,519
10,754	74,410	231 44	202 31	85 71	70 05	589 51	75,189
7,754	72,806	188 66	151 75	91 55	72 75	504 71	72,806
3,119	16,662	22 26	13 28	16 86	11 94	64 29	16,662
18,411	65,491	177 93	163 02	124 09	109 01	574 05	65,491
1,593	8,290	20 09	11 86	12 36	10 16	53 97	8,379
3,428	19,392	60 73	77 16	22 73	26 30	186 92	19,937
15,796	90,788	329 15	343 79	202 75	156 53	1,088 22	90,886
5,281	44,076	175 92	72 02	54 41	45 53	347 88	44,076
4,045	34,697	0 09	241 84	9 81	14 33	266 07	42,201
6,659	39,730	110 54	50 98	74 66	36 39	272 52	39,730
3,918	25,488	113 56	69 59	52 16	45 49	280 80	25,488
518	4,242	15 63	12 42	4 53	3 35	36 48	5,656
4,959	26,790	75 31	73 02	38 73	37 29	224 35	26,790
14	4,402	14 18	0 09	2 03	0 10	16 40	4,625
7,679	60,080	293 65	164 96	116 42	73 45	653 48	60,080
336	2,454	5 44	2 95	1 79	1 48	11 66	2,454
574	11,108	78 06	8 75	4 05	3 95	94 81	11,449
3,012	11,425	30 65	22 04	21 38	20 07	94 14	11,568
	775	16 53	13 18			29 71	825
3,087	8,85,648	2,981 08	2,315 47	1,248 55	974 60	7,469 55	9,10,360
J							
4,890	38,496	150 83	80 50	51 10	40 56	322 99	39,132
2,599	15,987	39 71	20 03	22 61	13 26	95 61	15,960
1,946	13,090	30 54	15 69	23 13	11 31	80 67	13,103
2,108	11,118	31 34	18 61	23 00	31 65	99 60	11,156
6,568	39,551	129 60	68 08	41 72	35 40	269 80	39,950
2,616	15,189	38 79	12 02	17 22	13 28	81 31	15,247
2,869	13,776	30 73	18 94	20 31	17 58	88 06	13,829
3,731	20,185	58 95	41 26	32 16	26 23	158 60	20,290
2,098	12,727	28 97	15 56	15 21	11 37	71 11	12,775
2,917	15,399	37 38	18 62	24 64	17 50	98 14	15,459
102	11,990	21 62	3 17	1 68	1 21	27 68	2,081
32,439	1,97,458	598 46	302 48	273 28	219 35	1,393 57	1,98,982



## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals and

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	INDOOR						
		Patients re- main- ed under treat- ment at the close of the pre- vious year	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR					Number cured
			Men	Women	Children		Total	
					Male	Fe- male		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Bhar</i>								
Bhar	1st	5	48	32	11	5	96	51
Manjlegaon	3rd	3	29	11	3		43	27
Mormnabad	2nd	4	41	9	3		53	37
Ashti ..	3rd		15	5	1		21	12
Georai	do	1	7	4	1	1	13	7
Patoda	do	1	9	3	1		13	11
Parli	do	2	15	2	1	1	19	16
Sub-Jail, Bhar			1				1	
Total		16	165	66	21	7	259	161
<i>Parbhani</i>								
Parbhani ..	1st	17	363	145	53	19	580	398
Kalamnuri ..	3rd	1	33	10	2	1	46	38
Hingoli	do	2	67	14	5	1	87	48
Juntoor	do	2	54	8	5	3	70	50
Basmathnagar	do	2	59	13	9	3	84	61
Purna	do		39	15	1	1	56	23
Manwath	do		37	20	2	1	60	45
Pallam	do	1	3	4			7	6
Sub-Jail, Parbhani					..			
Total		25	655	229	77	29	990	677
<i>Nanded</i>								
Nanded	1st	16	277	119	27	14	437	283
Deghur	3rd	4	61	19	12	8	100	62
Mudhole	do	1	14	3		1	18	12
Khandhar ..	do	4	10	1			11	12
Bhansa	do	2	43	17	3	1	64	38
Hudgaon	do	4	29	3	2		34	30
Ilumayathnagar	do	1	9	4			13	11
Bilohi	do	1	30	5	3	2	40	25
Sub-Jail, Nanded						..		
Total		33	473	171	47	26	717	440

No. II

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 East*

## PATIENTS

Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Ratio of death per cent to total treated	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER			
					Men	Women	Men	Women	Children	
									Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28	10	7	5	7.29	3	2	2 10	0 95	0 61	0.12
1	9	6	3	13 93	4	4	1 68	0 72	0 12	
10	8	1	1	1 78	2	1	1 44	0 26	0 11	
5	2	1	1	4 76	1	1	0 61	0 18	0 06	
3	4				2	1	0 25	0 07	0 03	
2	1				4	4	0 20	0 30	0 03	0 15
3	2				4	4	0 53	0 19	0 10	0 01
.		1		100	2	1	0 02			.
52	30	16	10	6 03	22	18	6 83	2 67	1 06	0 28
115	47	23	14	3 84	9	9	14 27	5 96	1 67	1 17
2	4	2		4 34	2	2	1 75	0 30	0 07	0 01
16	9	8	8	9 96	4	4	4 25	0 65	0 41	0 14
8	9	2	3	2 85	1	1	1 92	0 29	0 22	0.04
9	5	6	5	7.41	3	2	2 54	0 56	0 29	0 07
16	10	7		12 50	4	4	1 73	0.57	0 14	0 03
3	3	3	1	13 33	4	4	1 12	0 95	0 02	0.02
	1				1		0 18	0 19		.
169	88	56	31	5 79	23	26	27 76	9 52	2 82	1 43
103	57	35	17	8 02	12	8	11 85	5 10	1 25	1 30
18	6	3	6	3 19	3	3	3 48	0 93	0 40	0 27
5	1	1		5 55	2	2	0 45	0 09		0 02
1	1	1		9 09	2	2	0 33	0 04	0 01	
5	16	2	5	3 88	3	3	1 93	0 71	0 10	0 01
4	1	3		8 8	4	4	1 44	0 23	0 04	
2		1		7 69	1	1	0 65	0 16		
6	6	1	3	2 7	2	1	1 09	0.22	0 04	0 01
144	88	47	31	6 69	29	24	21 22	7 48	1 93	1 61

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Total (Cols 17 to 20)	OUTDOOR				
		Attended personally	Re- presented by friends	NUMBER		
				Men	Women	Child
						Male
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Bhm</i>						
Bhr	3 78	32,416	5,696	13,153	7,915	10,084
Manlegaon	2 52	14,525	2,971	7,116	2,988	4,729
Mominabad	1 81	16,311	1,889	6,669	2,579	5,722
Ashti	0 85	9,500	1,429	5,021	1,784	2,662
Geora	0 50	10,300	2,796	5,052	2,059	3,501
Patoda	0 53	7,897	2,558	3,391	1,635	3,252
Parli	0 83	8,498	2,327	4,835	1,628	2,922
Sub-Jail, Bhr	0 02	150	24	169	2	2
Total	10 84	99,597	19,690	45,406	20,540	32,524
<i>Parbhani</i>						
Parbhani	28 07	45,531	2,651	18,028	11,239	10,414
Kalamnuri	2 13	16,933	4,020	9,080	3,368	5,092
Hingoli	5 45	29,282	3,623	14,310	5,867	6,674
Jintoar	2 47	14,679	3,908	8,809	2,328	4,474
Basmathnagar	3 46	15,567	3,090	8,590	2,589	4,805
Purna	2 47	13,501	2,235	5,753	2,472	4,665
Manwath	2 11	8,009	1,301	3,682	1,434	2,524
Pallam	0 37	6,829	1,584	3,506	1,435	2,076
Sub-Jail, Parbhani		158		153	4	1
Total	41 53	1,50,480	23,012	72,811	31,237	40,725
<i>Nanded</i>						
Nanded	19 50	37,151	5,650	18,386	7,564	9,865
Deghur	5 17	27,234	979	12,400	3,709	8,880
Mudhole	0 56	8,570	4,305	6,117	2,622	2,672
Khandhari	0 88	12,710	2,623	6,561	2,250	40,54
Bhainsa	2 75	15,168	2,406	7,808	2,336	4,853
Hudgaon	1 71	10,204	2,100	6,452	1,811	2,636
Himayathnagar	0 81	9,356	2,341	5,304	1,728	2,865
Biloli	1 36	8,844	2,240	4,878	1,936	2,442
Sub-Jail, Nanded		684	92	595	76	66
Total	32 24	1,29,081	23,245	68,561	24,032	37,333

No. 10

and Dispensaries of His Bealted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash

PATIENTS							Total number of patients treated both Indoor and Outdoor
TREATED		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE					
Sex	Total	Men	Women	Children		Total	
				Male	Female		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
7,010	38,112	104 94	68 06	61 85	47 88	277 73	38,208
2,713	17,196	41 72	18 29	23 13	14 35	97 49	17,539
3,230	18,200	58 17	25 68	37 32	24 01	145 18	18,258
1,462	10,929	35 77	12 02	16 63	9 37	73 79	10,950
2,484	13,096	32 61	14 16	19 69	15 70	82 18	13,109
2,177	10,455	20 51	10 90	18 30	11 90	61 61	10,468
1,440	10,325	21 98	9 64	15 04	8 29	54 95	10,344
1	174	2 36	0 03	0 02	0 02	2 43	175
20,517	1,19,287	318 06	153 78	191 98	131 52	795 34	1,19,546
7,601	48,182	175 27	85 91	55 77	43 96	362 91	48,762
4,013	21,553	45 80	18 10	28 20	18 60	105 80	21,599
6,054	32,005	98 06	44 53	41 09	34 66	213 34	32,992
2,476	18,587	53 29	20 26	26 38	14 41	114 34	18,657
2,673	18,657	53 34	20 64	28 23	16 86	119 07	18,741
2,846	15,736	38 04	20 47	31 36	19 00	108 88	15,792
1,669	9,310	23 00	10 05	15 12	9 81	58 01	9,370
1,396	8,413	28 20	11 42	16 88	11 24	67 54	8,420
	158	2 37	0 03	0 01		2 41	158
28,728	1,73,501	517 37	231 44	233 95	169 54	1,157 30	1,74,491
7,436	42,301	110 55	53 55	53 02	43 03	295 15	43,238
3,724	23,213	55 23	19 39	34 42	16 72	125 76	23,313
1,964	13,375	34 33	17 17	16 71	11 81	80 02	13,393
2,468	15,333	32 40	11 87	13 70	11 44	74 41	15,344
2,577	17,574	44 98	16 14	26 98	15 61	103 71	17,633
1,465	12,364	31 64	9 78	12 19	7 42	61 03	12,393
1,740	11,697	25 50	7 62	11 32	7 00	51 44	11,710
1,337	11,093	23 74	10 17	10 61	8 40	52 92	11,133
39	776	4 14	0 52	0 23	0 24	5 13	776
23,300	1,53,226	392 51	151 21	184 18	131 67	849 57	1,53,943

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	Patients re-mained under treat-ment at the close of the pre-vious year	INDOOR					
			TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR					Number cured
			Men	Women	Children		Total	
					Male	Fe-male		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Gulbarga</i>								
Gulbarga Civil Hospital	1st	17	346	61	34	6	447	344
Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	do	5	.	211	.	.	211	189
Seram	2nd	1	17	18	2	4	71	47
Andola	3rd	1	13	3	4	.	20	17
Yadgir	do	3	82	20	7	5	114	72
Chnncholi	do	.	19	1	.	.	20	14
Gurmatkal ..	2nd	.	14	5	.	.	19	12
Kodangal	3rd	.	32	6	.	1	39	32
Shahpur	do	.	22	3	2	1	28	25
Shorapur	2nd	6	98	21	12	2	133	106
Central Jail Gulbarga	.	6	92	.	.	.	92	72
Total	.	39	765	340	61	19	1,194	980
<i>Raichur</i>								
Raichur, Civil Hospital	1st	21	313	181	39	13	546	340
Alampur ..	2nd	.	26	10	6	3	45	32
Deodrug .	3rd	3	40	17	8	1	66	57
Gangawati .	do	1	27	5	2	1	35	19
Lingsugur	2nd	.	56	14	1	1	72	31
Manvi	3rd	.	17	3	1	.	21	14
Kushtagi	2nd	1	29	16	.	.	45	32
Sindhnoor ..	3rd	3	30	4	1	.	35	26
Sub-Jail, Raichur	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	..
Total	.	29	8,578	3,724	1,044	325	13,671	551
<i>Osmanabad</i>								
Osmanabad Civil Hospital	1st	15	230	139	42	26	437	43
Latur	2nd	11	189	51	35	17	292	192
Tuljapur	3rd	1	26	39	1	1	67	59
Naldrug	do	.	41	6	2	.	49	22
Thair	do	.	12	2	1	1	16	10
Kallam	do	5	61	16	14	5	96	57
Parenda	do	.	22	6	1	1	30	17
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad	.	.	10	.	.	.	40	.
Total	.	32	621	259	96	51	1,027	710

No 14.

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fash*

PATIENTS							DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER			
Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Ratio of death per cent to total treated	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE		Men	Women	Children	
					Men	Women			Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30	30	13	8	9 55	20	4	13 45	3 09	1.84	0 13
6	7	6	8	2 88		8		5 94		
15	8	1	1	1 40	3	3	1 53	0 70	0 08	0 08
	2	2		9 57	1	1	0 48	0 03	0 13	
17	13	6	9	5 55	4	1	4 99	0 76	0 32	0 13
3	3				1	1	0 87	0 04		.
1	5	1		5 26	1	1	0 43	0 17		
	5	2		5 12	1	1	1 32	0 28		0 02
..	2		1		1	1	1 12	0 24	0 09	0 01
13	11	3	6	2 25	10	4	7 56	1 52	1 26	0 05
9	4	9	4	9 59	20		4 93			.
94	99	73	37	5 03	62	25	36 68	12 77	3 72	0.42
31	127	45	24	8 47	8	4	13 39	6 76	2 05	0 61
4	4	3	2	7 14	2	1	0 89	0 19	0 29	0 07
8	1	1	2	1 49	1	1	2 18	1 18	0 31	0 05
5	8	3	1	8 56	4	4	1 15	0 12	0 09	0 11
26	10	3	2	4 0	4	4	2 49	0 33	0 01	0 03
3		2	2	15 73	4	4	0 85	0 18	0 09	0 03
1	8	3	2	6 81	2	2	1 23	0.82		
5	5	2		5 26	1	1	1 29	0.16		.
..								.	..	
83	163	62	35	7.21	26	21	23 47	10.24	2 84	0 90
75	28	19	17	4 34	8	9	11 06	5.37	2 41	1 54
55	30	12	14	4 15	8	8	6 74	2 73	1 32	0 52
5	2	2		2.94	2	2	0 94	1 09	0 01	0.03
21	1	1	4	2 22	1	1	0 97	0 06	0 06	
4		2		12 50	1	1	0 33	0 09	0 01	0 09
21	8	7	8	7 52	4	4	2 96	1 26	1 02	0 12
7	6				4	4	0 89	0 26	0 01	0 03
..					1	1	0 58	..	..	
188	75	43	13	4 27	29	30	24 47	10 86	4 84	2 33

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospitals	Total Cols 17 to 20	OUTDOOR				
		Attended personally	Re- presented by friends	NUMBER		
				Men	Women	Child
						Male
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Gulbarga</i>						
Gulbarga Civil Hospital	18 51	26,403	3,223	14,008	4,860	7,087
Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	5 94	6,551	1,139		4,860	1,393
Seram	2 39	7,724	2,869	4,592	1,605	2,606
Andola	0 64	6,537	1,034	2,374	1,313	1,865
Yadga	6 20	22,338	1,820	9,693	4,781	5,895
Chicholi	0 91	9,298	1,661	4,564	1,710	2,894
Gurmatkal	0 60	15,234	4,646	6,599	3,770	5,981
Kodangal	1 62	10,425	1,941	5,700	2,223	2,976
Shahpur	1 46	5,880	3,620	4,586	1,519	2,190
Shorapur	10 39	14,480	2,634	7,359	3,421	3,693
Central Jail Gulbarga	4 98	4,397	133	3,984	303	273
Total	53 59	1,29,217	25,025	63,959	29,370	36,758
<i>Rachun</i>						
Rachun Civil Hospital	22 81	36,157	5,940	18,338	7,942	10,414
Alumpu	1 44	9,351	2,713	4,518	2,772	2,866
Deodrug	3 72	7,773	1,565	3,326	1,537	2,126
Gangawati	1 47	10,037	2,222	4,662	2,239	3,173
Lingsugur	3 36	7,371	1,676	4,117	1,623	2,016
Manvi	1 15	8,329	2,234	4,446	1,603	3,019
Kushtagi	2 05	6,364	1,390	2,274	1,062	2,010
Sindhnoori	1 45	5,092	1,731	3,432	975	1,484
Sub-Jail Rachun		36	61	95	2	
Total	37 45	91,510	19,530	47,408	19,305	27,06
<i>Osmanabad</i>						
Osmanabad Civil Hospital	20 33	26,372	3,301	11,187	5,412	7,783
Latur	11 81	17,135	2,123	8,300	3,016	4,506
Tuljapur	2 07	15,465	3,600	5,892	3,020	6,232
Naldurg	1 09	12,506	3,252	5,624	2,700	4,681
Thair	0 52	8,168	1,052	3,148	1,325	2,462
Kallam	5 36	8,416	2,454	3,793	1,903	3,271
Parenda	1 19	8,309	1,601	3,609	1,532	2,733
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad	0 53	360	62	340	40	22
Total	42 50	97,726	17,445	42,373	19,498	31,632

## NP. II

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fash*

PATIENTS							Total number of patients treated both In- door and Outdoor
TREATED		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE					
ren	Total	Men	Women	Children		Total	
Female				Male	Female		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
4,221	29,626	114 93	39 64	48 11	28 28	231 46	30,073
1,987	7,690		34 19	8 09	12 03	34 33	7,901
1,790	10,593	29 90	10 55	15 56	11 06	67 07	10,664
1,519	7,571	13 53	9 14	9 32	8 46	40 45	7,591
3,789	24,158	119 80	27 30	27 30	27 61	202 01	24,272
1,791	10,959	28 84	10 99	17 09	9 83	66 75	10,979
3,580	19,880	49 95	28 58	35 14	25 04	138 71	19,899
1,467	12,366	35 94	15 32	17 33	9 47	79 06	12,405
1,205	9,500	24 31	8 92	12 31	7 46	53 50	9,528
2,591	17,064	75 33	35 18	28 38	20 55	159 94	17,197
265	4,835	54 96	2 66	1 38	1 51	61 01	4,927
24,155	1,54,242	547 49	222 97	222 01	161 32	1,154 29	1,55,436
4,901	42,095	153 27	74 93	64 57	33 92	326 69	42,641
2,408	12,564	38 88	27 39	22 59	19 44	108 30	12,609
1,799	9,338	37 76	16 51	20 67	17 06	92 00	9,404
1,980	12,259	32 16	15 36	19 15	12 52	79 19	12,294
1,291	9,047	31 38	13 92	12 79	8 38	66 47	9,119
1,995	11,063	30 19	11 34	18 65	14 64	74 32	11,084
1,408	7,754	23 03	7 31	10 52	7 97	49 33	7,799
982	6,823	25 65	8 23	12 40	8 07	54 35	6,858
	97	2 99				2 99	97
16,764	1,11,040	375 31	175 49	181 34	122 00	854 14	1,11,905
5,311	29,673	105 64	48 32	51 57	39 16	244 69	30,110
2,934	19,253	61 31	22 15	29 58	20 13	133 17	19,550
3,921	19,065	14 09	26 42	40 67	26 17	137 35	19,132
2,802	15,758	40 60	22 37	31 90	20 63	115 50	15,807
1,792	9,215	22 49	13 40	16 67	12 72	65 37	9,231
1,903	10,870	32 50	13 36	23 99	14 14	89 49	10,966
2,436	10,410	24 33	11 67	15 50	13 71	65 76	10,440
20	922	8 11	0 64	0 41	0 21	9 37	962
21,118	1,15,171	339 62	163 92	210 29	146 37	860 70	1,16,198



## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	INDOOR						
		Patients re- main- ed under treat- ment at the close of the pre- vious year	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR					Number cured
			Men	Women	Children		Total	
					Male	Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Bidar</b>								
Bidar Civil Hospital	1st	22	322	256	63	67	708	594
Udgir	2nd	.	32	2	.	2	36	22
Kohir	do	.	12	6	2	.	20	8
Ahmedpur	do	..	26	2	2	4	34	24
Janwada	do	.	21	6	1	1	29	24
Nilanga	do	4	26	1	.	1	28	20
Sub-Jail, Bidar	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	7
Total		26	447	273	68	75	863	689
<b>Sangareddy.</b>								
Sangareddy Civil Hospital	1st	8	64	26	4	1	95	73
Medak	2nd	..	48	8	1	3	60	37
Siddipet	do	.	25	4	3	1	33	16
Gajvail Sheriff	3rd	.	29	12	2	.	43	30
Andole Jogipet	2nd	1	57	21	10	3	91	56
Sadasivpet	do	2	36	18	6	.	60	48
Yellareddy	3rd	.	11	4	.	2	17	17
Pattancheroo	2nd	1	20	15	3	3	41	26
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	..
Total		12	290	108	29	13	440	308
<b>Nizamabad</b>								
Nizamabad Civil Hospital	1st	18	405	288	41	32	766	453
Armoor	2nd	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bodhan	3rd	1	70	18	6	7	101	68
Kamareddi	do	.	48	21	2	1	72	37
Banswara	do	4	87	52	18	14	171	109
Kotgir	do	.	3	.	.	.	3	2
Nizamsagar	do	.	13	7	3	1	24	18
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total		28	626	386	70	55	1,137	687

## No. II

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash*

PATIENTS							OUT DOOR PATIENTS			
Nem- ber rele- ved	Dis- charge ed other- wise	Died	Remain- ing under treat- ment	Ratio of death per cent to total treated	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAIL- ABLE		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER			
					Men	Wo- men	Men	Women	Children	
									Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
90	55	28	23	3 96	12	12	12 14	8 46	1 96	1 70
2	8	2	2	5 88	1	1	0 21	0 01		0 01
3	8	1		5 00	2	1	0 82	0 14	0 03	
6	3	1		2 94	4	4	0 99	0 07	0 05	0 19
1	3	1		3 44	1		0 92	0 17	0 01	0 01
7	4	1		3 09	2	1	1 90	0 11		0 01
.		1		12 50	3	1	0 88			
109	81	35	25	4 05	25	19	16 81	8 96	2 05	1 92
17	4	4	5	4 08	3	3	3 80	0 68	0 09	0 01
9	10	3	1	5 08	2	1	1 64	0 23	0 11	0 12
8	6		3		2	1	1 06	0 11	0 10	0 01
5	7		1		1	1	1 02	0 24	0 06	.
15	18	2	1	2 19	4	4	0 43	0 89	0 24	0 04
6	4	3	1	4 19	2	1	1 16	0 69	0 13	
					1	1	0 40	0 17	.	0 08
9	4	2	1	4 91	2	1	0 70	0 42	0 18	0 09
69	58	14	18	3 18	17	13	10 71	2 93	0 91	0 35
162	112	37	15	4 82	8	16	12 99	7 99	1 22	0 43
16	6	4	18	4 49	4	4	2 78	0 53	0 15	0 21
16	13	4	2	5 71	2	2	1 93	0 99	0 25	0 03
24	27	12	3	6 97	6	4	3 22	1 77	0 74	0 45
	1						0 04			
3	3				2	2	0 51	0 57	0 13	0 06
221	162	57	33	4 17	22	23	21 47	11 85	2 49	1 23

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	OUTDOOR					
	Total (Cols 17 to 20)	Attended personally	Re-presented by friends	NUMBER		
				Men	Women	Child
						Male
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Bidar</i>						
Bidar Civil Hospital	24 26	48,953	7,321	23,138	11,413	18,005
Udgar	0 23	13,956	2,742	6,596	3,130	4,038
Kohir	0 19	0,660	1,633	3,200	1,588	2,240
Ahmedpur	1 30	11,585	1,039	6,650	2,263	4,120
Janwada	1 11	9,200	2,137	4,946	1,779	2,594
Nilanga	2 02	8,356	1 245	3,530	2,109	4,488
Sub-Jail, Bidar	0 33	530	.	188	20	9
Total	29 74	99,258	22,117	48,684	22,302	30,484
<i>Sangareddy</i>						
Sangareddy Civil Hospital	4 08	16,599	2,853	7,375	4,127	4,500
Medak	2 10	18,116	2,889	8,083	4,188	5,334
Siddipet	1 28	12,901	2,109	7,041	2,275	3,597
Gajvali Sheriff	1 32	4,941	1,111	2,541	1,285	1,334
Andole Jogipet	2 10	10,419	1,730	5,329	2,306	2,687
Sadasivpet	1 98	11,908	3,709	6,683	3,107	3,534
Yellareddy	0 65	8,123	611	3,588	1,779	2,010
Patteancheroo	1 39	5,242	1,739	2,604	1,450	1,702
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy		80	10	90		
Total	14 90	88,329	16,761	43,894	20,517	24,806
<i>Nizamabad</i>						
Nizamabad Civil Hospital	22 68	36,927	5,837	19,457	9,236	9,477
Armoor		12,620	4,477	7,473	3,220	4,305
Bodhan	3 67	11,244	2,081	6,712	2,340	2,623
Kamareddi	3 20	11,178	3,191	6,603	2,840	2,887
Banswada	6 18	18,788	4,307	6,049	3,374	4,856
Kotgur	0 04	11,822	2,944	7,122	3,109	2,811
Nizamsagar	1 27	9,106	725	4,378	2,218	1,526
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad,		600	200	557	142	46
Total	37 04	1,07,294	23,762	58,851	26,474	28,536

No II.

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash.*

PATIENTS							Total number of patients treated both In- door and Outdoor
TREATED		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE					
Men	Total	Men	Women	Children		Total	
Female				Male	Female		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
8,718	56,274	179 23	98 73	69 61	48 71	391 28	56,982
2,939	16,698	46 78	23 11	28 31	18 82	117 02	16,734
1,184	8,302	20 50	10 90	12 31	6 80	50 51	8,322
2,591	15,624	36 39	14 09	22 19	14 64	97 31	15,658
2,018	11,337	29 80	12 16	16 34	12 80	71 10	11,366
2,529	12,601	15 84	9 26	21 28	12 23	58 61	12,629
26	539	3 28	0 16	0 07	0 15	3 66	547
20,005	1,21,375	331 82	163 41	170 11	114 15	779 49	1,22,238
2,890	19,452	62 94	31 03	25 79	17 77	137 53	19,547
3,400	21,005	68 85	43 90	37 34	26 73	176 82	21,065
2,097	15,010	43 80	17 00	19 43	12 18	92 41	15,059
842	6,052	16 84	9 03	7 43	4 84	38 15	6,084
1,827	12,149	29 06	13 44	12 78	9 40	64 68	12,240
2,293	15,617	44 10	21 88	23 59	15 18	104 75	15,677
1,357	8,734	22 75	11 17	11 42	7 66	53 00	8,751
1,165	6,981	16 84	10 31	10 41	7 40	44 96	7,022
	90	3 16				3 16	90
15,871	1,05,090	308 34	157 76	148 19	101 17	715 46	1,05,530
4,594	42,764	154 31	82 48	56 14	30 34	323 27	43,530
2,108	17,106	53 94	25 43	26 05	14 49	119 91	17,106
1,645	13,325	38 32	13 26	14 67	9 42	75 67	13,426
2,039	14,369	33 21	16 65	14 67	10 46	74 99	14,441
3,816	18,095	37 19	19 29	27 07	21 61	105 16	18,266
1,724	14,766	42 41	19 42	16 46	10 82	89 11	14,769
1,214	9,331	35 37	17 97	9 66	8 51	72 01	9,355
55	800	3 30	0 30	0 27	0 23	5 10	800
17,195	1,31,056	399 05	195 30	164 99	105 88	865 22	1,32,193

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients in the Government Hospital

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	Pa-tients re-mained under treat-ment (at the close of the pre-vious year	INDOOR					
			TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR					Number cured
			Men	Women	Children		Total	
					Male	Fe-male		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Mahbubnagar</i>								
Mahbubnagar Civil Hospital	1st	8	189	99	18	8	264	187
Narayanpet	2nd	35	186	66	18	13	283	232
Nagalkurnool	do		17	8	4	3	32	24
Lingal	do		26	8		3	37	25
Makthal	3rd	4	32	18	2	3	55	30
Koilkunda	do		17	1	8	1	22	12
Amerabad	do		16	6	2	1	25	15
Kalwakurthi	do		32	6	3		41	22
Pargae	do		22	3	4	1	30	20
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar								
Total		47	487	215	54	33	739	537
<i>Nalgonda</i>								
Nalgonda Civil Hospital	1st	2	92	47	18	9	166	97
Bhongir	2nd		54	16	9	4	83	67
Chiryal	3rd	4	52	19	1		72	53
Daveikona	do		8	4	3	1	16	10
Muryalguda	do		24	7	3	2	36	16
Suryapet	do	4	70	41	8	1	120	69
Jangaon	do	1	33	33	8	6	80	54
Huzurnagar	do		26	17	2	2	47	36
Sub-Jail, Nalgonda								
Total		11	359	184	52	25	620	407
<i>Warangal</i>								
Amkonda Civil Hospital (Warangal)	1st	37	453	322	34	14	828	581
Amamameth	2nd	3	68	27	10	1	106	95
Goobabad	3rd	2	31	11	3	1	46	31
do	do	4	122	143	41	25	331	229
do	do	2	148	163	30	14	355	241
Manapet	do		32	13	5	1	51	34
Manpet	do		25	2	4	1	32	28
do	do		28	13	7	5	53	39
do	do	1	73	33	2	2	110	75
Sub-Jail, Warangal		2	68				68	42
Total		53	1,053	727	136	64	1,980	1,401

## No II

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash*

PATIENTS							OUTDOOR PATIENTS			
Number relieved	Discharge ed other-wise	Died	Remain- ing under treat- ment	Ratio of death per cent to total treated	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAIL- ABLE		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER			
					Men	Wo- men	Men	Women	Children	
									Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
35	56	16	8	6 06	9	9	4 76	3 91	0 66	0 10
47	14	3	22	1 01	12	12	22 44	9 76	1 64	0 57
6		2		6 25	2	2	0 56	0 3	0 06	0 30
3	4	2	3	5 88	2	2	1 05	0 14		0 21
9	17	2	1	3 44	2	2	0 89	0 48	0 07	0 01
1	7	2		9 09	2	2	0 11	0 11	0 06	0 02
5	3		2		5	5	0 88	0 81	0 03	0 01
1	15	2	1	5 00	1	1	1 04	0 12	0 13	
.	10				1	1	0 90	0 08	0 02	.
107	126	29	37	3 23	36	36	32 46	15 21	2 67	1 22
27	19	18	7	11.11	6	6	4.11	1 21	0 61	0 40
6	4	5	1	6 21	4	1	1 83	0 45	0 28	0 10
16	2	1	4	1 88	1	1	1 90	0 90	0 03	.
8	3				1	1	0 86	0 22	0 12	0 09
10	8	1	1	2 86	1	1	0 79	0 24	0 04	0 04
21	26	5	3	4 12	2	2	3 09	1 48	0 38	0 01
4	20	1	2	1 26	2	2	0 92	0 82	0 81	0 11
	10	1		2 12	4	4	0 98	0 45	0 07	0 09
87	92	32	18	5 80	21	18	13 93	5 77	1 84	0 84
151	81	26	20	2 47	30	12	22 88	11 69	1 66	0 40
2	10	2	2	1 83	4	2	3 40	1 37	0 47	0 01
3	7	5	2	10 86	1	1	1 52	0 45	0 15	
78	10	7	11	2 16	1	1	5 76	6 43	1 89	0 72
60	30	18	8	5 21	8	10	4 75	5 01	0 85	0 22
11	4	1	1	2 0	4	4	0 78	0 36	0 09	0 01
	2	2		6 26	1	1	0 69	0 07	0 05	0 03
2	6	6		11 82	1	1	1 03	0 52	0 20	0 14
27	3	4	2	3 66	4	4	2 96	1 61	0 07	0 06
8	5	12	3	17 91	12		3 87			
342	153	83	49	3 18	66	36	47 59	27 51	5 43	1 59

## STATEMENT

Showing the Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Total (Cols. 17 to 20)	OUTDOOR				
		Attended personally	Re-presented by friends	NUMBER		
				Men	Women	Child
						Male
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Mahbubnagar</i>						
Mahbubnagar Civil Hospital	9 43	27,491	6,633	13,097	7,557	7,961
Narayanpet	34 41	35,274	3,368	20,564	8,247	6,057
Nagarkurnool	1 22	11,848	1,828	6,406	2,860	4,417
Lungal	1 40	6,237	995	2,837	1,240	1,714
Makthal	1 45	11,089	2,877	6,521	2,676	2,600
Koilkunda	0 68	5,139	1,717	2,583	1,470	1,657
Amerabad	0 73	5,157	2,756	3,836	1,440	1,592
Kalwakurthi	1 29	10,616	1,786	4,594	1,994	4,254
Pargae	1 00	6,155	1,675	3,315	1,473	1,982
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar		105		105		
Total	51.56	1,19,141	26,657	63,858	28,957	32,108
<i>Nalgonda</i>						
Nalgonda Civil Hospital	6 33	24,589	5,211	13,130	6,747	6,105
Bhongir	2 66	20,536	2,754	13,750	3,697	3,475
Chiryal	2 83	17,149	1,502	7,494	3,047	4,944
Devarkonda	0 79	8,201	1,257	1,095	1,618	2,329
Miryalguda	1 11	5,691	2,077	3,513	1,170	1,999
Suryapet	4 96	12,412	2,527	6,020	2,533	4,006
Jangaon	2 16	12,941	1,174	5,674	2,486	3,919
Huzurnagar	1 54	7,678	1,483	1,186	1,823	1,329
Sub-Jail, Nalgonda		61	27	87	1	
Total	22.38	1,09,253	18,047	57,899	23,067	28,606
<i>Warangal</i>						
Hanamkonda Civil Hospital (Warangal)	36 58	42,827	5,301	21,055	10,463	10,011
Khammameth	5 25	21,012	4,651	10,818	5,291	5,599
Mahboobabad	2 12	13,500	2,548	6,692	2,774	4,182
Madhwa	14 80	16,295	1,019	7,041	1,775	2,554
Matwara	10 88	32,380	5,330	15,630	8,237	9,402
Wardhanapet	1 24	8,868	1,879	4,675	1,668	1,897
Narsampet	0 84	11,155	1,795	6,394	1,795	3,032
Mulug	1 39	8,887	2,272	4,375	1,950	2,645
Paloncha	4 70	11,177	893	5,988	2,322	2,403
Sub-Jail, Warangal	3 87	3,997	441	3,650	306	296
Total	82.12	1,69,623	26,129	87,718	39,581	42,120

No 11

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash.*

PATIENTS							Total number of patients treated both In- door and Outdoor
TREATED		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE					
Men	Total	Men	Women	Children		Total	
Female				Male	Female		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
5,511	34,126	35 88	20 70	21 81	15 09	98 48	34,390
3,794	38,662	36 34	22 60	16 59	10 39	105 92	38,945
2,993	16,676	17 55	7 83	12 10	8 20	45 68	16,708
1,441	7,232	7 77	3 40	4 70	3 94	19 81	7,269
2,160	18,966	17 87	7 33	7 15	5 91	88 26	14,021
1,146	6,856	7 08	4 03	4 53	3 14	18 78	6,878
1,135	7,913	10 50	3 95	4 12	3 11	21 68	7,938
1,590	12,432	12 59	5 46	11 65	4 36	34 06	12,473
1,110	7,880	9 08	4 04	5 29	3 04	21 45	7,860
	105	0 29				0 29	105
20,880	1,45,798	174 95	79 34	87 94	57 18	399 41	1,46,587
3,851	29,838	104 54	43 11	33 92	21 72	203 32	29,999
2,368	23,290	71 52	22 15	20 57	13 97	128 21	23,373
3,166	18,651	38 81	14 51	20 81	13 98	83 11	18,728
1,421	9,458	23 31	9 21	12 55	8 45	53 52	9,474
1,086	7,768	24 37	9 24	12 65	7 63	53 89	7,804
2,380	14,939	40 71	20 30	23 90	14 04	98 95	15,059
2,086	14,115	39 15	19 65	24 01	12 50	95 31	14,195
1,370	9,158	23 38	12 29	10 22	7 25	53 24	9,205
	88	1 45	0 01			1 46	88
17,728	1,27,300	362 24	150 50	158 63	99 64	771 01	1,27,920
6,375	48,128	153 30	92 86	54 69	34 84	335 69	48,956
4,000	25,693	67 02	39 90	40 01	26 41	173 34	25,799
2,400	16,048	50 16	23 33	30 73	13 54	122 81	16,094
2,044	17,314	63 01	46 63	20 90	16 79	147 33	17,645
4,851	33,210	99 33	65 62	53 09	29 32	247 86	33,565
1,502	9,742	23 27	8 56	8 91	6 83	47 57	9,793
1,729	12,950	39 79	11 29	16 20	8 24	75 52	12,982
1,689	11,159	28 92	12 89	13 71	9 92	65 44	11,212
1,857	12,070	41 73	17 62	12 86	8 07	80 28	12,180
186	4,438	41 92	2 18	1 70	1 17	46 97	4,506
26,333	1,95,752	608 95	320 93	232 80	160 18	1,342 81	1,97,732



## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospital	Of what class	INDOOR						
		Patients re- main- ed under treat- ment at the close of the pre- vious year	TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR					Number cured
			Men	Women	Children		Total	
					Male	Fe- male		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Karimnagar</i>								
Karimnagar Civil Hospital	1st	8	207	106	11	10	334	248
Jagtriyal	3rd	2	89	15	6	8	118	87
Manthany	do	2	20	8	5		33	22
Parkal	do		30	13	6	1	50	39
Huzarabad	do	1	28	6	7	2	43	31
Sircilla	do	1	42	7	1	4	54	37
Sultanabad	do	1	32	13	7	3	55	31
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar								
Total		15	448	168	13	28	687	490
<i>Asifabad</i>								
Asifabad Civil Hospital	1st	8	115	45	15	5	180	129
Adilabad	3rd		45	18	10	2	75	55
Chunnoor	2nd		13	4	1		20	11
Nirmal	do		76	13	12	5	106	72
Bajoora	3rd	1	19	7	1	1	28	24
Sirpur	do		7	1	1	1	10	5
Lakshatipett	do	2	12	7		2	21	14
Boath	do	1	51	13	10	1	75	50
Utnoor	do	1	9	5			14	8
Kinwat	do	1	6	1			7	6
Sub-Jail, Asifabad								
Total		14	355	114	50	17	536	374
Grand Total City and Districts		1,306	17,479	10,932	2,265	1,644	38,340	24,485
Singareni Collieries		34	821	302	40	40	1,212	1,085
Muthampalli Hospital		2	111	120	87	96	414	366
Dichpalli Lepet Home and Hospital			782	534	79	29	694	308
Total		818	1,666	501	188	165	2,320	1,760
Grand Total including Aided Institutions		2,184	18,945	17,453	2,453	1,809	40,660	26,244

No 11.

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash*

PATIENTS							DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER			
Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Remaining under treatment	Ratio of death per cent to total treated	NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE		Men	Women	Children	
					Men	Women			Male	Female
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
36	34	15	14	4 57	8	4	9 01	4 61	0 44	0 42
18	6	3	6	2 68	4	2	2 80	0 71	0 14	0 16
4	6	2		5 86	1	1	0 96	0 37	0 22	
1	4		6		4	4	1 61	0 80	0 12	0 96
12		1		2 27	3	3	0 86	0 10	0 08	0 08
12	3		3		4	4	1 18	0 61	0 01	0 14
16	5	3	1	5 45	1	1	1 26	0 26	0 41	0 08
99	58	24	31	3 11	25	19	17 55	7 46	1 42	0 84
34	9	8	8	4 88	4	4	3 99	1 68	0 68	0 35
11	5	4		5 83	3	1	1 61	0 54	0 22	0 05
4	3	2		10 0	1	1	0 84	0 06	0 02	
23	3	6	2	5 76	4	4	3 06	0 37	0 33	0 19
1		4		13 79	2	1	0 68	0 43	0 02	0 07
1	3	1		10 0	2	1	0 80	0 02	0 01	0 01
5		4		17 39	1	1	0 59	0 12		0 16
7	9	5	5	7 04	4	4	1 91	0 26	0 03	0 33
	4	2	1	13 3	1		0 66	0 22		
1		1		12 5	1	1	0 68	0 01	..	
.		.			.	.		..	.	
87	36	37	16	6 92	23	18	14 32	4 01	1 62	0 86
607	5,173	1,988	1,504	5 07	933	890	813 06	672 79	81 22	49 15
1	2	89	69	7 47	38	24	49 52	16 38	1 85	1 27
30	17		3	.	1	1	4 46	4 41	3 99	4 05
181	228	8	750	1 09	610	140	540 01	75 11	83 21	41 18
212	217	97	822	4 01	649	165	593 99	95 85	89 05	46 45
1,819	5,420	2,035	2,326	9 08	1,582	1,055	1,407 05	768 64	173 27	95 60

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients in the Government Hospitals

Name of Dispensary and Hospitals	OUTDOOR					
	NUMBER					
	Total	Attended personally	Re-presented by friends	Men	Women	Child Male
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
<i>Karimnagar</i>						
Karimnagar Civil Hospital	14 48	41,197	8,923	24,590	8,818	11,508
Jagtial	3 90	23,883	3,557	19,081	3,035	2,769
Manthani	1 55	6,988	1,965	3,807	1,424	2,239
Parkal	2 59	11,049	1,338	7,144	1,885	1,902
Huzunabad	0 87	13,260	3,071	8,465	2,070	3,075
Sircilla	1 92	10,003	558	4,694	1,369	3,360
Sultanabad	1 96	7,221	1,897	4,447	1,162	2,076
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar		125		125		
Total	27 27	1,13,726	21,309	72,353	19,263	27,529
<i>Asifabad</i>						
Asifabad Civil Hospital	6 71	11,905	3,351	7,803	2,533	3,255
Adilabad	2 42	16,086	2,540	9,776	2,295	4,428
Chinnoor	0 92	9,772	2,848	6,291	2,073	2,788
Nirmal	3 95	24,883	2,294	18,361	4,112	6,227
Rajoor	1 20	11,080	2,533	5,620	1,626	4,881
Sirpur	0 34	4,867	2,750	3,406	1,144	2,048
Lakshatipett	1 17	8,041	1,042	4,244	1,380	2,840
Boath	2 53	7,684	2,091	4,779	1,715	2,078
Utnoor	0 88	5,303	1,170	3,402	1,115	1,233
Kinwat	0 69	8,839	3,352	5,795	2,193	2,339
Sub-Jail, Asifabad		142	48	176	12	
Total	20 31	1,08,602	24,072	64,653	20,248	31,666
Grand Total, City and Districts	1,619 22	23,64,196	4,39,157	12,68,564	6,22,262	6,67,710
Singareni Collieries	68 97	40,657	10,453	28,109	9,012	8,233
Muthampalli Hospital	16 91	12,876	2,562	5,287	3,974	3,156
Dichpalli Leper Home and Hospital	739 46	37		29	6	
Total	825 34	53,570	13,015	33,425	12,992	11,441
Grand Total including Aided Institutions	2,444 56	26,17,766	4,52,472	13,01,989	6,35,254	6,79,151

## No II

*and Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fashi*

## PATIENTS

TREATED	Total	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE				Total	Total number of patients treated both In-door and Outdoor
ren		Men	Women	Children			
Female				Male	Female		
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
5,704	50,120	188 78	63 01	56 69	31 29	386 72	50,454
2,555	27,440	122 79	12 94	9 96	9 02	154.71	27,558
1,488	8,958	25 02	10 44	13 48	9 43	58 81	8,986
1,456	12,887	80 44	8 45	6 97	4 93	50 81	12,487
2,121	16,881	45 68	11 70	17 86	10.48	85 72	16,874
1,188	10,561	24 38	9 16	15 01	7 25	55 80	10,615
1,483	9,118	22 77	6 84	8 49	6 23	43 83	9,173
	125	1 70				1 70	125
15,890	1,35,035	456 51	124 04	128 41	78 64	787 60	1,35,722
1,618	15,259	470 02	15 76	16 26	9 00	88.04	15,489
2,127	18,626	56 96	15.91	24 01	12.04	108 92	18,701
1,468	12,620	45 17	17 04	17 82	10.19	90.22	12,640
3,477	27,177	78 15	24 05	31 88	19 84	153 82	27,283
1,586	13,668	37 42	18 68	27 80	9.15	87 50	13,691
1,019	7,617	24.87	8 16	13 88	7.96	54 87	7,627
1,119	9,088	27 58	9 69	13 59	8.16	59 02	9,104
1,208	9,775	24 90	9 89	9 78	5.78	49 85	9,850
724	6,478	23 07	7.91	8 58	5.21	44 77	6,487
1,814	12,191	32 24	18 64	11.41	9.28	66 57	12,196
2	190	3.19	0 24	0 01	0 07	3 51	190
16,107	1,82,674	400.97	135.42	174.52	96.18	807 09	1,88,210
4,45,117	30,08,658	9,062.68	5,048 46	4,036 17	2,860 34	21,002 65	30,41,998
5,706	51,110	140.14	54 78	37.95	27.81	260 68	52,322
3,021	15,488	16.86	12 59	10 06	9.74	48.75	15,852
	37	0 18	0 07	0 01		0 26	781
18,727	66,585	156.68	67 44	48.02	32 55	309 69	68,905
4,58,844	30,70,238	9,219 86	5,110 90	4,084 19	2,897 89	21,312 84	31,10,898

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Out-Patients Treated in H.E.H. the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS								
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Hyderabad City and Suburbs</i>									
Osmania Hospital		111	2	22	2	523	2,020	1,180	.
Alhabad Dispensary	..					8		618	.
Chaderghat		79				141	1,912	1,896	.
Sultan Bazar				6		23	2,887	1,590	..
Doodbowli Dispensary		16				30	275	428	..
Golconda do						6			.
Karwan do		10				81	9	74	.
Amberpet	2	1				5	19	65	.
City Police Hospital		7	1	3		55	185	17	.
Suburban Dispensary	2	25				36	106	1,176	..
Yacootpura do					2	20		873	.
Victoria Zenana Hospital		2		1	1	89	522	326	1
Khairatabad Dispensary						9	121	221	13
Kamatipura do	..	6				107		58	.
Isolation Hospital						7	6		..
Mushirabad Dispensary		2				14	2	511	.
District Police							402		.
Khariyath Dispensary		2				10	558	747	.
Bab-e-Hukumath		3					10	49	.
Central Jail, Hyderabad						2	8	49	5
Lunatic Asylum (Mental)									.
Ibrahimpatan		15			6	18		122	..
City Total	4	282	3	35	11	1,184	9,037	9,950	19
<i>Aurangabad</i>									
Aurangabad		4		17		24	541	20	.
Ambad		14		2		12	284	81	.
Bhokerdhan	53	9	..	2		19	46	77	.
Gangapur						8		131	3
Jalna		28		37	..	28		298	.
Kannar	9	10				11	24	78	.
Khuldabad		4		6		13	2	119	.
Pattan	1			7		22		4	.
Sillod	3	7		10		18	1	14	.
Vijapur	3	3		3		52	56	62	.
Central Jail, Aurangabad						4	54	13	.
Total	69	79		84		212	958	897	2

## No. III

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash.*

## DISEASES

Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amoebic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fever	Guinea worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,521	285	37	485	619		888	14		1	8	10,287
12	1			1,119		1,235				437	6,728
97	257		241	1,200		1,528			1		10,595
46	2		1,256			1,754					12,236
115	59		158	820		2,188	3			385	12,941
1			2	570		325					
108	62	1	78	1,522		551	8			398	17,600
6	4		65	33		375				27	66
21	18		558	35		989				190	1,066
1,616			1,578	94		209	1			546	16,746
			1,316	9		94		1			11,696
455	64	6	184	298		350				188	2,763
1	3		412	1,149		434				30	8,576
78	21		81	325		346				22	6,289
154	3			80		67	1	2		2	1,088
21				647		170				20	4,971
509			172			777					
37	12		4	609		942	4				14,186
			64			133					789
13	8			391		180	10			18	788
				47	.						83
6				261	.	1,987				2	588
4,807	774	44	6,489	9,924	.	18,682	36	3	2	2,238	1,89,419
69	24	1	130	259		6,443	5			965	713
1	8	2	189	335		2,586	20			231	163
11	16	3	3	287		2,283	1			415	397
11			14	89		661	5				146
58	15	2	57	489		6,043	4			53	1,991
6	1			169		2,687				318	87
6				162		2,010	36			822	602
			3	597		2,178			1		731
17	7			82		896	1				658
28	7		85	136		812	2				816
3	1			56		349	14			35	58
210	79	8	381	2,611		26,893	88		1	2,839	6,362

# STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in H E H the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMIC						
	Diabetes	Diseases of the skin	Diseases of the ear	Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Tropic disorders	Diseases of the obscure causation	Simple inflammation
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
<i>Hyderabad City and Suburbs</i>							
Osmania Hospital	49	28,562	22,875	16,213			381
Ahabad Dispensary	1	1,524	1,666	1,042			954
Chaderghat	64	8,900	2,057	1,886	3		2,845
Sultan Bazar	2	3,306	4,507	1,960			1,724
Doodbowli Dispensary	6	2,314	2,707	1,246			1,220
Golconda do		1,300	861	1,112	6	1	527
Karwan do	8	3,474	2,942	1,743	10	11	1,664
Amberpet		357	333	256			215
City Police Hospital		1,061	667	486		26	244
Suburban Dispensary	7	4,545	4,815	2,919		98	2,897
Yacootpura do	7	1,753	1,209	981			1,451
Victoria Zenana Hospital	46	960	411	351	1	21	737
Khanatabad Dispensary	4	1,656	2,121	1,337			258
Kamatipura do		2,472	1,172	764			901
Isolation Hospital	18	102	94	67	23	26	
Mushirabad Dispensary	1	1,052	949	647			324
District Police		100	122	66			
Khariyath Dispensary	2	1,452	2,404	1,136		6	1,371
Bab-e-Hukumath			90	37	57		55
Central Jail, Hyderabad	1	486	257	159	2	2	600
Lunatic Asylum (Mental)		88		6			9
Ibrahimpatan	2	489	785	1,194			315
City Total	218	60,813	52,154	35,558	102	94	18,692
<i>Aurangabad</i>							
Aurangabad	16	2,765	2,114	1,564			491
Ambad		1,405	896	802	1	1	587
Bhokerdhan	2	2,303	848	166	9	9	223
Gangapur		3,500	1,122	503			202
Jalna	14	3,045	2,149	2,132	1	4	1,680
Kannar	1	1,858	685	86			946
Khuldabad	5	982	797	566	1		816
Pattan	1	899	1,572	1,807			1,276
Sillod		1,039	921	564		179	911
Vijapur		1,334	1,678	985	1	8	1,152
Central Jail, Aurangabad		90	32	37	1		88
Total	42	19,310	12,764	9,494	14	201	8,377

## Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash.

## DISEASES

New-Growth		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR		Diseases of the pregnancy
Malignant	Non-Malignant									Normal	Abnormal	
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
202	207	3,430	3,720	3,554	842	6	20	31	62			3,608
		711	1,262	472	9							29
1	11	715	3,337	802	52					19	10	397
		2,898	4,971	98	14		110	4		2		1,023
		1,704	1,647	522	3		34					90
	12	443	1,030	456								14
1	24	253	3,692	392	47		7		37			6
	2	313	448	113	5	1	9		4			
11	24	1,454	541	156	44		13		1	2		176
15	3	1,170	4,469	1,235	6		14			35		2,915
		516	1,432	383	10		1		1	1	2	
63	128	156	222	16	10							
1		1,155	2,185	490	5		1					
		47	1,413	20	10		1					
		31	61	1								
		532	1,334	544	4			1	1	11		
		577	310	44								22
	3	740	3,180	342	6		8		9	1		5
3	8		12	99	2	8		3	1			8
		196	238	107	2							
		78	33	19	1					3		
	2	58	641	56	8							
297	424	16,677	36,473	10,038	1,080	10	218	39	116	74	12	3,236
26	16	323	921	277	37		6	2	6	42	4	143
	2	213	1,153	235	2	1				2	1	2
2	13	324	617	224	11	4	12					20
		373	749	41	9							62
3	8	400	3,293	330	6	1	1	1	17	9	5	
		423	1,279	525	7					10		21
	1	174	1,433	22	11	2	32		1			
		311	2,330	160	27					14	15	15
4	1	186	1,145	35	8	1	12			68	6	21
2	3	379	1,025	645	8		1	1		2	3	
	3	32	88	53	1					1		
42	47	3,148	14,113	2,579	127	9	64	4	24	143	35	234



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in H. E. H. the Nazam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS								
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bhir</i>									
Bhir	2	1	.	13		83	200		4
Manjlegaon						31			..
Mominabad	19	5		1	30	102			1
Ashti	28		..			26	25		
Georai	11	2		6					.
Patoda		.		5				5	
Parli	29	4			.	40	280		
Sub-Jail, Bhir								3	..
Total	84	12		25	30	282	565	8	5
<i>Parbhani</i>									
Parbhani		2		8		50		402	
Jintur	93	12	.	14	.	64		237	..
Kalamnuri	71			15		356		256	.
Hingoli	8	3				1		15	
Basmathnagar	42	6		2		29		97	.
Purna	14	1		12		15		130	
Manwath	1			2		6		104	2
Pallam	6		..	..		3	.	31	.
Sub-Jail, Parbhani		..						12	
Total	235	24		53	.	524		1,374	2
<i>Nanded</i>									
Nanded	15	4	3	35		37	14	368	
Deghur	.			74		2		317	..
Mudhole			.	13		36		2	
Khandhar	..	4				1		65	2
Bhainsa	3			17		47	281	110	.
Hudgaon	63	15				16	21	175	.
Biloli	..					8	1	39	.
Himayathnagar	2			..		33		48	.
Sub-Jail, Nanded	.		.					20	..
Total	81	23	3	139		180	317	1,144	2

No III

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1947 Fash

DISEASES

Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amoebic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fe v	Guinea worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24 6 19 3 1 2 .	9 2 7  1 2 2	6  1  2 1	23  29 8 131 15	724 213 568 148 9 247 212		3,323 1,323 959 314 307 955 946 6	28 45 24 9 21 9 7 2			1,369 4 548 334 150 664 1	4,027 1,113 2,116 1,207 822 300 129 15
55	21	10	206	2,116		8,188	145	3	2	3,070	9,729
121 15  17 6 4 11	2 12  2 1 6	7 1  1  1	40  367 140	773 289 889 1,036 83 855 185 67 8		1,605 2,396 2,325 6,773 1,964 1,226 791 706	59 29 15 11 9 5 25 57 4	20   1		2,252 320 832 882 687 203 599	5,362 1,444 1,274 2,922 840 609 240 127 29
174	23	9	547	3,085		17,786	214	21		57,765	12,847
21  11  23 3 1 8	5  4  6	4   6	553  47 50 9	6 167 143 162 124 317 141 115 5		3,088 812 1,882 1,196 2,599 790 795 1,614 60	57 33 5 17 58 17 7			2,086 1,836 174 846 37 34 277 2	2,051 2,586 1,046 811 833 956 749 690 76
67	15	4	659	1,180		12,286	194			5,292	9,748

*Parbhani*

Parbhani	5,281	76	688	74	9,001	6	18
Jintur	1,354	24	112	154	4,181	.	
Kalamnuri	1,813	39	107	377	4,162	.	
Hingoli	2,998	347	70	20	5,881	.	1
Basmathnagar	1,843	2	172	353	3,538	.	2
Purna	1,883	7	74	33	2,648	.	.
Manwath	619	21	50	.	1,790	.	.
Pallam	515	16	2	.	2,260	.	.
Sub-Jail, Parbhani	6	.	2	.	40	.	.

Total

15,812	532	1,272	1,011	33,451	6	21
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*Nanded*

Nanded	3,662	296	253	511	8,571	..	2
Deglu	3,587	.	.	.	5,088	.	.
Mudhole	1,087	25	5	43	2,485	.	1
Khandhar	1,474	4	6	.	2,420	5	.
Bhansa	1,384	58	3	25	3,275	1	.
Hudgaon	751	42	29	5	2,005	.	.
Biloli	789	18	3	42	2,183	5	..
Himayathnagar	770	47	.	88	2,687	.	.
Sub-Jail, Nanded	89	47	.	1	111	.	.

Total

13,598	637	299	715	28,765	11	3
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317	423	728	90	156		515	1,723	349	1,199	
264	62	32	23	52	2	50	1,161	88	73	..
1,759	85	48	39	9	..	51	375	183	124	
1,661	174	79	47	2		147	440	389	503	
336	127	66	4	25		61	1,164	85	186	4
598	74	23	40	14		45	541	8	50	.
561	89	50	.	20		50	369	7		.
1,085	41	38	11	8		4	25	9		.
9		.	1				4		5	
6,590	1,075	1,064	255	286	2	923	5,802	1,128	2,140	4
1,475	494	148	26	66	3	391	652	122	626	.
	221	21	108	..		25	1,388	13		.
9	76	8	7	12	12	45	744	94	252	.
751	30	7	29			21	281	52	3	
24	92	38	5	44	3	110	223	171	30	
698	32	16	3	13	2	21	632	85	40	9
330	69	20	1	16	1	38	467	20	13	
302	93	51	20	9		170	71	11	41	
	8	2	1			.	..		29	.
3,589	1,115	311	200	160	21	821	4,356	568	1,034	9

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Diseases of the Out-Patients Treated in H.E.H. the Nazam's*

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	Diseases of the Respiratory tract	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen and lymphatic glands	Diseases of the alimentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendicitis
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Bhir</i>							
Bhir .	4,826	51	74	180	5,889		1
Manjlegaon	1,294	17	128	51	4,097	.	.
Mominabad .	1,715	22	128	286	2,656		2
Ashti .	1,274	8	24	34	2,763		1
Georia	1,020	7	21	48	2,948		.
Patoda .	943	5	11	125	1,762	.	1
Parli .	1,028	4	60	60	2,308		
Sub-Jail, Bhir	9	.		1	27	..	..
Total	12,109	114	446	785	22,450	..	6

## No III

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash*

Other diseases	Diseases of the Urinary system	Gonorrhoea	SYPHILIS			Other diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands
			Primary	Secondary	Congenital					
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
562	197	197	94	118	36	432	1,501	1,780	1,059	10
71	133	28		85	.	26	1,359	235	2	
359	139	76	26	84	12	270	692	480	68	4
111	122	32	10	17	1	57	185	214	18	2
260	96	33	4	25	.	48	856	158	224	
400	40	26		3	16	44	446	46	100	.
61	31	10		7	3	23	823	75	14	31
19	2	2			.	8	14	8	4	.
1,343	760	395	134	289	68	908	5,856	2,946	1,489	47

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in II E H the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMATIC						
	Diabetes	Diseases of the skin	Diseases of the ear	Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Trophic disorders	Diseases of the obscure causation	Simple inflammation
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
<b>Bhr</b>							
Bhr	9	2,568	2,230	2,687	3	11	1,066
Manjlegaon	2	1,070	1,453	1,208			1,411
Mommabad		1,381	1,442	1,271	1	..	805
Ashti		709	831	573			304
Georai		1,426	1,312	921			753
Patoda		1,273	670	535		6	455
Parli		1,599	696	484		31	597
Sub-Jail, Bhr		14	11	7			9
Total	11	10,035	8,645	7,686	4	98	5,400
<b>Parbhani</b>							
Parbhani	27	4,337	3,317	2,002		8	1,257
Jintur		1,480	1,184	1,057		45	847
Kalamnuri		1,933	1,146	807			1,589
Hingoli		1,971	1,455	1,230		431	1,499
Basmathbagai	1	2,193	1,103	787			657
Purna		1,849	1,028	881			882
Manwath		991	867	449	1	3	325
Pallam		1,328	601	302			353
Sub-Jail, Parbhani		6	6	2			10
Total	28	16,088	10,737	7,577	1	487	7,419
<b>Nanded</b>							
Nanded	4	5,916	2,689	1,667	2		1,707
Deglur		3,089	2,307	1,717			2,248
Mudhole		2,111	618	638		10	525
Khandhar		2,177	1,130	810			1,036
Bhansa	9	2,407	1,219	747		3	964
Hudgaon		1,552	788	557		26	598
Biloli		1,503	707	689		94	574
Humayathnagai		1,669	865	793		6	318
Sub-Jail, Nanded		134	33				41
Total	13	20,540	10,146	7,618	2	139	8,011

## No. III.

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash*

## DISEASES

NEW-GROWTH		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR		Diseases of the pregnancy
Malignant	Non-Malignant									Normal	Abnormal	
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
12	55	1,134	1,118	215	20	1	15		2	1		122
4	4	223	1,528	374	8							2
	5	573	1,098	144	7		28					14
		488	842	189	6		4	1	1			11
1	12	284	945	229	5						1	16
3	14	367	766	186	15			1	1			5
		65	541	599	2	1	1	2				4
		4	6		1				1			
20	90	3,138	6,334	1,936	64	2	43	4	5	1	1	174
63	12	785	4,135	540	39	1	32	1	6	112	6	80
4	11	97	1,033	199	23		32		6	2	1	18
		837	980	95	9	1			2			
	7	217	1,109	224	11	1	2					2
2	5	538	1,142	233	9				13	32		8
		181	2,174	114	10				4			
		262	637	40	13			1		154	17	1
	3	173	529	3	2		1			46	1	
		2	9	3								
69	38	3,092	11,748	1,451	116	3	67	2	31	846	25	109
13		1,118	377	6,149	21	1	8	1	2	4	3	37
		323	2,590	18	14				2			
1	2	611	1,036	76	13	3	2		2	48		8
		663	1,272	17	5		1			55		
	8	765	1,430	272	12						4	
1	3	314	1,869	316	4	1	1		2	1		
	1	370	908	127	7		1					
..		581	550	232	2		9					
			4	108								
15	14	4,744	12,735	1,415	73	5	22	1	8	103	7	45



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Out-Patients Treated in H E II the Nazam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS								
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Gulbarga.</b>									
Gulbarga .	3	60		17	1	47	472		
Gulbarga Zenana .	1				..	2	36	213	
Seram .	5	5	.	16		12	70	59	
Andola .	..	8				4	15	55	
Yadgir ..	..	.	.	75		20	1	256	
Chincholi .	16	4		29		16	181	48	1
Gurmatkal .	..	1		7		31		19	.
Kodangal .	64				45	2		112	
Shahpur .		3				2	.	34	
Shorapur .		12		62		7	74	206	1
Central Jail, Gulbarga .	.	.		4		3	5	56	.
Total	89	88		210	46	146	584	1,058	2
<b>Raichur.</b>									
Raichur .	2	4		3	.	27	1,186	68	
Alampur .	29	18		3		5		59	1
Deodrug .	1	10		10		13	21	92	.
Gangawati .	3	11		3		14	75	351	3
Lungsugur .				10		63	146	47	.
Manvi .		2		1		18		95	.
Kushtagi .	.	4				5	19	.	.
Sindhnoor .	.	3				10	147	62	.
Sub-Jail, Raichur .		.	.		.	1	1		.
Total	35	52	..	30		150	1,595	774	4
<b>Osmanabad</b>									
Osmanabad .	2	14	.	156	.	90	441	201	.
Latur .	2	7		20	27	51	1	157	
Tuljapur .		1	.	9	.	77		87	
Naldurg .	.	18		7		8	780	17	..
Thair .	..	1		3		40	6	128	
Kallam .		7				32		40	..
Parenda .								33	.
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad .	..	.			..	.			.
Total	4	48	.	204	27	208	1,228	753	.

## No III

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash

## DISEASES

Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amæbic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fever	Guinea worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
20	1	7		630		502	76	111	8	1,437	3,038
1	18		2	140		124	1				518
18	2	1		157		1,006	36			248	289
8	14			121		590	11			9	80
60		3		672		1,188	175				1,948
14		1	196	6		795	21				589
3				524		1,511	8				231
5			80	70		551	6				407
2		1	44	148		1,125				139	64
48	6	1		340		1,855	78				597
			88	46		55	47			6	495
174	41	14	410	2,867		8,752	454	111	8	1,889	8,258
78	17	7	222	568	..	3,372	16		5	17	2,236
16	7		76	327	..	1,015	38			40	1,531
17	3	8		98	..	754	24	..		5	157
70	3	0		238		1,105	6			170	368
21	2		2	91		505	8				419
2	1	1		112	.	697	10				681
1		..		45		260	2			75	748
8		.		82	.	440	3				27
				6		19					
208	33	20	300	1,562		8,167	102		5	307	6,107
52	35	11	282	328		1,408	83	4	1	2,029	2,379
12	17	3	377	58		557	19	2		1,007	2,022
28	26	2	77	192	.	1,415	192			1,034	1,412
8	7	7	34	440		569	32			120	350
	1	2		265		481	3				414
11	13	2	194	381		763	16		3	620	120
			149	60		690	10				874
		.	27			128	20				
111	99	27	1,140	1,724	.	6,001	375	6	4	4,810	7,871

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	Diseases of the Respiratory tract	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen and lymphatic glands	Diseases of the alimentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendicitis
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Gulbarga</i>							
Gulbarga	3,057	5	2		6,881	1	
Gulbarga Zenana	875	3	14	49	1,966		
Seiam	926	9	89	30	1,790		
Andola	590	1	91	29	1,464		
Yadgi	1,696		254	170	3,941		
Chuncholi	694	14	48	3	2,293		
Gurmatkal	1,838	37	205	265	3,820		
Kodangal	1,151	1	20	32	2,610		
Shahpur	506	2	20	6	1,908		
Shorapur	2,185	29	367	53	3,747		1
Central Jail, Gulbarga	894	6	27	15	1,291		
Total	14,412	107	1,137	652	32,111	1	5
<i>Raichur</i>							
Raichur	3,975	15	148	72	12,334		7
Alampur	1,802	10	113	17	2,369		
Deodrug	572	26	12	158	1,728		9
Gangawati	800	119	207	212	2,063		
Lingsugur	820		91	5	2,079		
Manvi	945	4	29	15	1,525		
Kushtagi	630		35	12	1,119		
Sindhnoor	350		27	11	1,404		
Sub-Jail, Raichur	2				10		
Total	9,896	174	672	502	20,626		16
<i>Osmanabad.</i>							
Osmanabad	2,099	92	167	657	3,810	2	8
Latur	1,822	37	94	77	4,081	1	1
Tuljapur	2,215	6	154	321	2,990	1	1
Naldrug	2,736	9	30	59	3,535		2
Thair	1,010	3	20	19	2,067	1	
Kallam	1,180	19	86	108	2,084		21
Parenda	1,043	2	5	228	2,475		
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad	60				228		
Total	18,065	168	556	1,464	21,279	5	33

Other diseases	Diseases of the Urinary system	Gonorrhoea	SYPHILIS			Other diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands
			Primary	Secondary	Congenital					
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1,012	232	122	55	17		104	679	245	618	
248	110	1	22	7	3	775	77		7	
137	65	63		124	6	98	480	94	343	
	46	23	6	13	9	17	435	306		
2,550	133	133	62	65		108	318	182	476	
303	30	39	36	15	1	128	426	184	229	8
814	83	21		20		109	931	195	683	
88	36	11		10		29	614	367	90	
2	42	24	4	7		30	664	78	142	
93	148	174	5	287	8	105	414	180	242	1
51	65	11		30		13	237	.	94	
5,293	990	622	190	604	27	1,605	5,325	1,831	2,924	9
610	417	286	179	248	8	754	1,003	237	680	10
640	55	10	4	25	2	50	500	15	51	9
6	136	44	10	66	118	73	632	105	54	8
45	90	49	123	6	.	122	297	1		
884	29	106	11	103	8		219	28		
209	49	29	43	10		44	608	19	70	
411	32	20	20	23		31	239	47	3	
61	46	29	34	1	1	34	307		214	
8	1	8	1	2			4	1		
2,874	855	576	425	489	132	1,108	3,859	453	1,072	27
1,710	235	147	39	165	82	337	1,123	246	363	17
826	132	83	20	69	3	89	447	100	82	6
545	106	35	50	25	6	131	243	156	140	
31	72	50	3	25		103	597	54	33	
92	38	4	3	9		5	491	20	2	
133	99	38	17	40	13	79	453	249	60	
195	67	2		4		23	393	24	4	
132		1						8		
3,714	749	358	132	337	104	822	3,747	857	684	23

# STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Out-Patients Treated in II E II the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMATIC						
	Diabetes	Diseases of the skin	Diseases of the ear	Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Trophic disorders	Diseases of the obscure causation	Simple inflammation
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
<i>Gulbarga</i>							
Gulbarga	1	2,234	1,539	1,387			946
Gulbarga Zenana	.	623	605	408			315
Seram	.	687	687	959	18	.	649
Andola	3	614	557	777			685
Yadgir	.	2,244	2,148	2,949			1,830
Chuncholi	.	1,273	743	771		10	570
Gurmatkal	2	2,724	1,032	1,940		.	552
Kodangal	.	821	910	203			1,091
Shahpur	.	563	594	722			1,435
Shorapur	.	1,133	1,062	1,217		7	659
Central Jail, Gulbarga	.	336	120	91		.	394
Total	6	13,252	9,997	10,774	18	17	8,536
<i>Raichur</i>							
Raichur	6	1,878	2,639	3,117	25	16	3,808
Alampur	.	487	533	881		27	456
Deodrug	4	891	599	1,174	8	10	297
Gangawati	1	789	1,106	1,042			735
Lingsugur	1	367	462	536	3		749
Manvi	.	706	794	1,509			1,372
Kushtagi	1	530	573	1,191			567
Sindhnoor	.	525	475	603			682
Sub-Jail, Raichur	..	4	3	2	.	.	17
Total	13	6,187	7,239	10,105	36	53	8,633
<i>Osmanabad</i>							
Osmanabad	6	2,446	1,633	1,788	7	3	392
Latur	.	2,873	1,068	1,000	.	.	865
Tuljapur	2	1,595	1,573	1,078		9	1,020
Naldrug	1	1,032	1,230	1,066	..	29	623
Than	.	1,271	505	801			790
Kallam	.	1,295	424	402	.	12	615
Parenda	.	719	709	636			644
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad	.	99	20	3			55
Total	9	10,885	7,167	6,774	7	53	5,507

## No III

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash.

## DISEASES

NEW-GROWTH		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR		Diseases of the pregnancy
Malignant	Non-Malignant									Normal	Abnormal	
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
.	14	722	2,680	588	26	2			.	57	7	67
.	24	154	178	86	9		2		2			22
.		275	949	171	6		6		9			2
.		89	895	58	38							
.	7	13	1,201	509	4	1	12		18			
2	1	100	812	275	8		2			11		2
	1	589	1,319	390	3							
1		841	976	56	2				29			5
1	11	252	552	353	30		1	1		7		11
1	2	445	1,404	254					..			2
		127	178	74								
10	60	8,507	11,184	2,764	121	8	23	1	60	75	7	111
16	13	713	3,666	1,106	51		6		27	21	10	148
2		287	778	212	13				35	9	7	
6	29	405	737	170	18	1			1	..	1	17
1	6	664	1,026	232	17		3					84
		115	1,026	3	9		7			24	3	
	9	389	902	186	2		6		3	2		
	1	46	746	256	12					..		
..		140	828	252	8	1				16	2	
			9	3								
25	58	2,709	9,718	24,201	30	2	22		66	72	23	249
18	38	833	1,520	555	41	6	17		13			8
19	9	69	870	574	34	2	33		1	9	6	2
4	6	720	632	665	12	1				6		1
1	9	990	823	79	6		5	1		67		15
	1	841	236	54	5					18		
1	8	140	658	56	12			1	2	20		1
.	4	392	989	33	2							..
		46	51	49								
43	75	3,531	5,877	2,065	112	9	55	4	16	120	6	27

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in II E.H. the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS								
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bidar</i>									
Bidar	78	15		107	1	200	1,944	488	7
Udgir		2		2	30	54	839	100	
Kohcer	94	1		17		13	4	110	
Ahmedpur		42			1	41	1	114	
Janwada	63	7		18		22	31		
Nilanga					17	17	23	8	
Sub-Jail, Bidar							7	19	
Total	285	67		144	39	407	2,849	779	7
<i>Sangareddy</i>									
Sangareddy	39	7		4		11	2	369	
Medak		15		4		75		39	
Siddipet	3	4		4	14	11		182	
Gajvail	12	1		4		1		188	
Andole-Jogipet	11			1		53	202	115	1
Sadasivpet	112	5		24	21			96	
Yellareddy							18	57	
Pattancherloo					7	7		48	
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy								1	
Total	227	32		41	42	158	222	1,085	1
<i>Nizamabad</i>									
Nizamabad	1	34		20		18	596	1,044	
Armoor	61	18		6		39	70	271	
Bodhan		4		7		17	4	45	
Kamareddi	1	3		159		2	11	28	
Banswada		1				78		185	
Kotgur		2		7		10	1	217	
Nizamsagar		8		17		26	481	18	
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad								15	
Total	63	65		216		190	1,163	1,768	8

## No III.

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash.*

## DISEASES

Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amoebic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fever	Gunca worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
82 8 1 17 2 1	26 1 7 2 1	3 3 4	103 267 85	980 45 209 294 186 367 28		1,988 753 207 1,128 754 433 5	23 26 2 12 16 19 6		5	966 313 9 199 224	4,376 1,622 802 526 464 1,253 64
111	37	10	405	2,059		5,268	104		5	1,709	9,607
9 73 26 3 9 15 2	3 12 18 1 9 2 1	1 2	81 178 35 91 5 212 72 120	230 591 128 91 224 30 24 19 3		497 1,137 505 237 998 38 742 218 8	5 2 3 7	1	1	87 478 280 55 11	1,984 1,636 1,109 441 761 1,310 582 1,316 8
137	46	3	703	1,840		4,375	17	1	1	911	9,147
44 11 20 16 55 15 33	7 11 7 5 6 11 7	1 1 3	133 3 135 106 808 57 24	577 322 122 47 808 160 54 22		2,924 1,475 1,341 2,022 2,593 797 1,793 45	3 2 1 24 6 1	8	8	847 393 93 1 1 43 29	4,098 875 1,217 15 200 2,186 534 40
194	54	5	458	2,112	.	12,290	37		8	1,407	9,165



Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	Diseases of the Respiratory tract	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen and lymphatic glands	Diseases of the alimentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendicitis
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Bidar</i>							
Bidar	7,432	121	378	997	10,866	.	5
Udgr	1,392	53	34	110	2,620	.	2
Koheer	595	5	4	47	1,781	..	.
Ahmedpur	1,070	28	93	193	3,128	4	.
Janwada	1,076	28	28	110	2,217	.	.
Nilanga	1,207	33	32	91	1,408	.	.
Sub-Jail, Bidar	55	5	11	3	137	..	.
Total	12,827	273	530	1,551	22,157	4	7
<i>Sangareddy</i>							
Sangareddy	2,187	16	29	30	5,621	3	1
Medak	4,010	84	150	40	4,191	7	..
Siddipet	1,382	19	59	19	3,608	1	6
Gajvail	467	5	57	12	1,414	.	.
Andole-Jogipet	1,183	34	86	77	2,390	2	5
Sadasivpet	1,119		157		2,350	.	1
Yellareddy	646	17	53	18	1,976		
Pattancheroo	640	39	58	19	1,798		.
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy	6		1		36		..
Total	11,640	214	650	225	23,284	13	13
<i>Nizamabad</i>							
Nizamabad	4,539	23	419	316	6,896		2
Armoor	1,169	54	48	78	4,036	1	..
Bodhan	1,028	19	97	59	2,579		2
Kamareddy	1,271	4	121	113	3,643		.
Banswada	1,617	17	123	97	3,707	1	3
Kotgr	1,344	11	17	60	3,609	12	
Nizamsagar	1,062	21	40	17	1,991		4
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad	72		4		260		.
Total	12,102	149	869	740	20,521	14	11

Other diseases	Diseases of the Urinary system	Gonorrhoea	SYPHILIS			Other diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands
			Primary	Secondary	Congenital					
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	40
1,498	586	198	1	208	38	700	1,951	315	514	8
485	96	25	8	30	8	14	754	288	218	22
118	38	6		20		49	494	14	19	
258	89	60	2	77	2	66	521	21	200	2
820	57	28	8	72	8	61	382	45	118	
875	49	26	8			19	181	229	186	
	10	2					21		15	
3,494	875	335	22	407	46	909	4,304	857	1,290	25
190	197	100	11	23		217	657	36	300	8
54	172	164		71	3	175	830	460	88	15
355	80	81	2	36	2	81	231	81	68	
29	66	10	1	23		22	370	46	53	
185	83	72	12	44		122	324	80	175	11
881	5	144	42	20	4	38	820	398	626	
529	24	44	8	16	1	98	110	56	98	48
506	30	10	8	2		57	157	13	4	1
	1	2	1			2				
2,679	658	577	80	235	10	807	3,499	1,170	1,407	78
540	442	254	160	141	283	1,134	1,923	676	10	1
378	391	60	10	79		716	678	48	1	
1,119	85	88	28	28	5	59	200	88	155	3
335	86	70	3	31		128	227	23	272	7
98	107	84	22	33	10	245	851	474	565	
288	73	81	9	34		109	499	35	82	
151	98	60	3	51	4	65	184	275	59	2
25	28	5	1			25				
2,929	1,300	697	236	397	302	2,481	4,562	1,614	1,094	13

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in H E H the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMIC						
	Diabetes	Diseases of the skin	Diseases of the ear	Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Trophic disorders	Diseases of the obscure causation	Simple inflamma- tion
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
<i>Bidar</i>							
Bidar	7	4,497	2,593	2,328			1,889
Udga		1,829	1,005	850	1	64	590
Koheer		400	562	543	1		189
Ahmedpur	2	2,290	1,516	519	5	6	820
Janwada	4	1,872	661	425			377
Nilanga		2,086	886	743		115	527
Sub-Jail, Bidar		49	11	9			41
Total	13	12,073	7,234	5,417	7	185	4,783
<i>Sangareddy</i>							
Sangareddy		1,190	1,720	694	2	5	1,007
Medak	6	1,194	1,453	759			568
Siddipet	6	1,846	1,776	927		2	575
Gajwal	1	810	605	243			246
Andole-Jogipet	12	778	1,446	570			554
Sadasivpet	2	1,508	1,464	968		607	861
Yellareddy		741	874	311			306
Pattaneheroo		340	376	414			226
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy		6	2	1			8
Total	27	8,413	9,710	4,887	2	614	4,851
<i>Nizamabad</i>							
Nizamabad	16	3,778	2,724	1,440		7	949
Armoor		2,415	1,045	718		3	759
Bodhan		1,841	1,190	680			375
Kamareddy		1,245	1,108	759		97	787
Banswada		2,825	1,041	879			507
Kotgur		1,906	752	458		67	799
Nizamsagar	1	799	463	422	8	69	302
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad		23	14	1			136
Total	17	13,812	8,337	5,357	8	243	4,564

## No. III

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash*

## DISEASES

NEW-GROWTH		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR		Diseases of the pregnancy
Malignant	Non-Malignant									Normal	Abnormal	
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
16 1 2 1	9 13 1 2 4	2,054 605 129 169 127 618 14	3,736 1,107 1,166 1,482 672 1,134 25	1,393 407 18 226 358 584 2	16 10 15 5 15 8		8 2 1 20		13	16 21 36 35	1 2 1	75 2 7 9 18
20	29	4,316	9,322	2,986	64	3	29		13	108	4	111
1 1 1 1	5 5 4 5 5 11 1	657 851 399 285 386 675 403 92	795 1,144 960 292 761 757 653 391 9	322 222 98 47 337 264 115 53	23 29 26 7 2 36 9 3		3 8 2		5 7 12 4 1	20 6 2 1 65 2	1 1 1 1	2 4 6
7	36	3,748	5,762	1,458	135	3	11	2	29	95	4	12
30 4 2 1 6 6	31 8 2 1 9 3 5	1,095 484 495 481 334 168 226 20	3,528 325 473 1,147 813 780 471 47	951 14 61 123 187 71 40 21	84 10 6 24 3 10	1 1 1	1 6 8 4	1	4 3 19 10 1	7 36 42 4 1 7	11 1 1	74 2 2 2 26 1 4
40	62	3,898	7,584	1,478	137	2	15	1	37	97	13	111

Showing the Diseases of the Out-Patients Treated in H E H the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS								
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Mahbubnagar.</i>									
Mahbubnagar	72	12		20		18	9	378	3
Naiayanpet	1	1		2,092		31	108	1,434	2
Nagarkurnool	6	3		1		5	48	110	
Lingal		5		1		10		141	
Makthal	3	1		10		5	1	137	
Koilkunda	29			1		6	68	85	2
Amerabad		1		3		3	108	165	
Kalwakurthi		3		1		1	322	33	2
Pargi	15	3					1	38	
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar				1				38	
Total	126	29		2,130		79	346	2,559	9
<i>Nalgonda</i>									
Nalgonda	25	6		3		18	18	23	7
Bhongir	28	0				0			
Churyal	5	11		0	1	7		521	
Deverkonda	162						4	17	
Miryalguda	115	1		1		20		101	
Suripet	14	2		3		1	1		
Jangaon	22			3	1	18		228	
Huzurnagar	22	1				1	1	107	
Sub-Jail, Nalgonda									
Total	393	27		16	2	80	24	997	7
<i>Hanamkonda</i>									
Hanamkonda (Warangal)	1	25		4		19	293	956	1
Khammameth		1				12	38	83	
Mahbubabad		4				16			
Madhra		25		1		28	5	17	
Matwada	23	12		4		52	3,302	503	
Wardhanapet		2		1		2		139	
Narasampet	15	1		2		1		73	
Mulug		4				14		161	
Paloncha	21						2	117	
Central Jail, Warangal				3		3	60	59	
Total	65	74		15		147	3,700	2,108	1

## No III

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash

## DISEASES

Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amoebic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fever	Guinea worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	8	1	8	969		874	22	1	1		3,827
88	27	4		1,142		1,318	58			411	4,403
2			51	810		417	18				1,608
4			37	59		608	5	2			1,149
8	3	4		242		885	4			127	621
3			9	179		374	4	4		6	906
	1		2	75		1,356	3	1		154	462
77	8			129		260	5			4	407
3				94		229	6				1,114
				4			2				
139	47	9	107	3,202		6,321	122	8	1	702	14,492
34	32	1	82	230		961	12		1	42	2,836
47	1	1		532		712				178	2,070
10	2	1		610		1,852				1,831	181
12			76	37		689	1	1		38	827
16	6		27	50		322	13	11		38	381
25	7		207	6		821	2			330	1,196
	18		4	58		1,304				1	315
5	2			110		667	5				60
				6		18					9
149	63	3	396	1,639		7,851	33	12	1	2,458	7,875
86	24	5	55	534		2,957	3	6		968	3,619
1				323		3,486					263
12			104			988	3				1,551
57	10	5	164	140		846	2		1	54	786
16	8	5	674	186		2,602				19	1,209
1	1		27	77		309		5		298	692
1	2			78		1,981				58	35
2		1		92	33	2,637	1			637	1
1			12	144	81	1,557				90	386
			65	43		71				13	630
177	45	16	1,101	1,617	114	17,384	9	11	1	2,137	9,172

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in H E H the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	Diseases of the Respiratory tract	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen and lymphatic glands	Diseases of the alimentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendic- itis
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Mahbubnagar</i>							262
Mahbubnagar	3,422	88	390		9,022	8	
Narayanpet	2,003	204	833	485	6,132	7	8
Nagarkurnool	1,096	22	121	368	4,402		
Lingal	1,203	4	72	20	1,562		1
Makthal	1,434	7	40	248	2,549	4	3
Koilkunda	482	8	53	81	1,223		
Amerabad	614	43	9	26	1,316		
Kalwakurthi	1,228	14	76	8	3,076		2
Pargi	632	4	1	44	1,707		
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar	4				37		
Total	12,118	394	1,596	1,277	31,626	19	14
<i>Nalgonda</i>							
Nalgonda	3,726	12	11	8	7,724		7
Bhongir	2,592	7	89	3	4,037	13	
Chuiyal	2,182	5	2		2,800	3	
Deverkonda	886	17	19	26	1,635		
Miryalguda	536	16	28	72	1,059	21	2
Suriapet	1,079	45	21	88	2,357		6
Jangaon	1,158	2	121		3,024		
Huzurnagar	593	1	18		1,244		
Sub-Jail, Nalgonda	2			1	19		
Total	12,754	105	309	198	24,499	37	15
<i>Warangal.</i>							
Hananikonda (Warangal)	5,369	68	597	292	8,815		3
Khammameth	3,570	1	18		5,700		1
Mahbubabad	1,751	2	266		3,768		10
Madhra	1,882	110	142	98	3,073	5	2
Matwada	5,733	142	69	208	8,890		2
Wardhanapet	642	7	53	16	1,894		
Narsampet	1,093	17	93	117	2,538		
Mulug	773	9	117		1,602	1	
Paloncha	969	27	177	10	2,971		
Central Jail Warangal	744	6	34	8	1,244		
Total	22,526	384	1,566	749	41,185	6	18

1. III.

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1947 Fash

Other diseases	Diseases of the Urinary system	Gonorrhoea	SYPHILIS			Other diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands
80	81	82	Primary	Secondary	Congenital	86	87	88	89	40
990	171	162	24	94	2	435	947	62	444	80
588	457	408	256	307		174	969	88	716	3
47	110	42	7	19		64	775	28	5	1
8	37	11	18	18		20	166	39	38	1
75	68	71	14	28	2	78	665	396	388	17
46	36	5	1	2	1	48	238	68	96	2
108	35	14	1	9		41	286	12	22	
88	48	97	8	38		40	414	197	10	1
174	61	19	13			34	552	28	225	31
							2			
2,119	1,018	824	342	510	5	924	4,964	908	1,989	186
1,584	283	89	63	9	2	289	1,881	29	44	4
688	137	61	19			23	426	35	28	2
182	158	160	2	171		158	57	45	5	
514	38	68	12	6	3	19	232	94	4	1
167	82	36	20	46	6	57	384	84	175	
552	156	164	26	37	7	96	501	151	27	25
289	110	68		52		498	480	7	156	
1,114	88	99	26	36		3	362	10	228	
	1	3				1	4	1	5	
4,985	958	748	168	357	18	1,189	3,777	456	607	32
812	771	256	201	121	6	1,241	1,867	516	423	36
68	97	199	96	5		146	478	137	84	
96	77	52		20			571	127		
160	257	273	82	220	48	508	337	154	155	3
87	489	724	29	180	105	695	578	194	115	3
197	40	29	13	11	12	50	390	185	66	
209	39	117		47	25	31	444	58	238	1
801		78		15		51	500			
747	94	192	11	22		189	359	28	18	16
81	37	12	4	18		14	98	75	123	3
3,258	1,000	1,927	486	654	191	2,870	5,642	1,469	1,222	62



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in H E H the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	INFECTIOUS								
	Cholera	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Leptosy	Plague	Pneumonia	Influenza	Rheumatic Fever	Small-Pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Karimnagar</i>									
Karimnagar	30	32		58		111	20	719	
Jagtrial	5	4		28		28	49	5	
Manthani		7				3	165	40	
Parkal		59		1		63		185	
Huznabad	17	11		7		4	336	412	
Sircilla	1	1		7		9	7	18	
Sultanabad				2		3	10		1
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar								7	
Total	58	114		103		221	587	1,386	1
<i>Asifabad</i>									
Asifabad		4				3	7	218	
Adilabad	2	1		1		9	3	302	1
Chinnur		3				1	11	20	
Nirmal		25				89		757	
Rajura		24				8	73	229	
Sirpur		1		3		7	2	28	
Lakshattipet						1			
Utnoor		5		2		17	187	81	2
Boath						14		35	
Kinwat						2	91	5	
Sub-Jail, Asifabad						1		5	
Total	2	63		6		152	404	1,680	3
Grand Total of City and Districts	1,765	1,079	6	3,451	197	4,414	29,479	28,270	72
<i>Aided Institutions</i>									
Singareni Collieries		12		3		40	1,502	860	
Muthampalli		111				149	1,590	494	
Dichpalli				37					
Total		123		40		189	3,092	1,354	
Grand Total including the Total of Muthampalli Dispensary, Dichpalli Leper Home and Hospital, Singareni Collieries Hospital	1,765	1,202	6	3,491	197	4,603	33,571	29,624	72

No III

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash*

## DISEASES

Tuberculosis of lungs	Tuberculosis of other organs	Tetanus	Bacillary Dysentery	Amoebic Dysentery	Kala Azar	Fever	Guinea-worm	Rabies	Diphtheria	Other diseases caused by parasites & Protozoa	Pyrexia of uncertain origin
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
109	32	1	40	671		2,338	8			2,381	3,471
55	23	2	4	119		3,318	4	1	1	696	240
9			78	69		556	1			408	289
25	4			132		1,280					1,258
5	4	1		189		722				191	910
3	1		3	165		513					828
9	1	1		135		884			1		70
				1		7				1	14
215	65	5	125	1,481		9,618	13	1	2	3,677	7,080
6	7		77	84		1,493		3	2	195	1,236
	2	5	215	12		3,362	1			330	599
6	1	1	17	178		552			1	214	1,285
40	6			911		4,025	4			1,006	364
3				133		1,230		11		176	681
12	2	1		70		2,082				233	101
3	2			98		801				200	631
12	3		1	60		862				24	1,335
				91		1,876					858
				55		1,957					797
1			1			26					26
88	23	7	311	1,696		18,266	5	14	3	2,378	7,913
7,113	1,388	194	13,738	45,216	114	1,84,133	1,928	191	44	41,040	2,61,742
20	2	1		1,089	6,721	1				308	1,702
18	15		522	287		1,760	144			329	149
38	17	1	522	1,326	6,721	1,770	144			637	1,851
7,151	1,405	195	14,260	46,542	6,835	1,85,908	2,072	191	44	41,686	2,63,598

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Out-Patients Treated in II E II the Nizam

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals							
	Diseases of the Respiratory tract	Diseases of the Circulatory system	Diseases of the blood	Diseases of spleen and lymphatic glands	Diseases of the alimentary system	Abscess of the liver	Appendicitis
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Karimnagar</i>							
Karimnagar	5,705	109	460	275	10,480	2	8
Jagtial	2,118	33	22	359	4,495		14
Manthani	522	16	19	64	1,230	2	1
Parkal	1,815	20	18	2	2,558	4	6
Huzurabad	1,201	107	3	34	3,790	5	1
Sircilla	1,112	1	24	10	1,650	1	
Sultanabad	575	6	100	10	2,803	2	
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar	21		1		23		
Total	12,569	301	677	754	27,053	16	30
<i>Asifabad</i>							
Asifabad	1,260	16	71	21	3,600		
Adilabad	1,845	14	42		4,103		
Chinnu	1,203	13	66	33	2,352		
Numal	2,311	106	112	559	3,458	1	
Rayna	1,306	39	205	157	2,075		
Sirpur	405	15	37	91	1,261		
Lakshattipet	804	1	3	40	1,095		
Utnoor	514	7	20	309	1,000		
Boath	656	14		3	2,164		2
Kinwat	955	8	35	63	3,115		
Sub-Jail, Asifabad	13		1		30		
Total	11,458	233	895	1,368	26,062	1	2
Grand Total of City and Districts	3,47,647	8,770	20,222	17,260	5,96,442	190	528
<i>Aided Institutions</i>							
Singareni Collieries	5,882	50	40	71	6,051		
Muthampalli	354	198	309	139	428		
Dichpalli							
Total	6,236	248	349	210	6,479		
Grand Total including the Total of Muthampalli Dispensary, Dichpalli Leper Home and Hospital, Singareni Collieries Hospital	3,53,883	9,018	20,571	17,476	6,02,921	190	528

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1947 Fash*

Other diseases	Diseases of the Urinary system	Gonorrhoea	SYPHILIS			Other diseases of the generative system	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Joints	Diseases of the Muscles	Diseases of the ductless glands
			Primary	Secondary	Congenital					
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
471	655	325	165	48	10	1,201	1,675	481	103	
3,218	76	260	26	85	5	80	634	557	13	
58	81	37	18	7	5	86	372	38	5	14
19	154	115	52	3	4	82	177	44	133	1
292	192	101	15	27	4	132	218	23	79	
1,213	96	34	54	9		25	165	3		
18	33	60	10	87		7	116	89	74	33
1		4		2	1	1	1	3		
5,280	1,237	939	340	268	28	1,561	3,358	1,238	407	48
345	99	91	14	2		221	628	93	158	3
45	69	92	9	46		58	479	154	126	1
1,016	62	27	31	3		81	133	54	284	
494	421	203	57	96	19	153	1,108	33	154	3
264	70	45	11	18	3	54	472	103	97	
245	88	23	2	13	1	28	371	58	24	
328	187	22	2	32	1	57	116	162	2	
88	35	5	2	5	2	21	168	11	19	
208	46	42	10	14		25	457	94	97	2
21	94	33		4		66	827	7	299	
5	3	2				6	10	4	10	
3,000	1,074	585	138	233	26	770	4,829	773	1,270	9
71,752	26,749	15,179	4,050	7,526	1,271	44,804	77,156	23,292	2,397	836
5,907	62	279	62	38	14	201	604	117	1,214	
211	222	67	40	28	21	16	338	410		
6,118	284	346	102	66	35	217	942	527	1,214	
77,870	27,033	15,525	4,152	7,592	1,806	45,021	78,098	23,759	3,611	836

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Outpatients Treated in H E H the Nizam's

Name of Dispensaries and Hospitals	SYSTEMIC						
	Diabetes	Diseases of the skin	Diseases of the ear	Diseases of the eye	Vasomotor & Trophic disorders	Diseases of the obscure causation	Simple inflammation
1	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
<i>Karimnagar</i>							
Karimnagar	16	5,544	3,865	1,545	9	10	2,144
Jagtial	18	1,584	3,860	816			394
Manthani	3	1,948	941	936			77
Parkal	19	1,533	973	765			365
Huzurabad	2	3,817	1,006	108			343
Sirella		1,892	741	228			664
Sultanabad		1,545	806	300			650
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar		20	5				6
Total	58	17,383	11,700	4,908	9	10	1,843
<i>Asifabad</i>							
Asifabad	2	1,283	888	578		1	641
Adilabad	20	1,472	1,472	603	2	1	1,040
Chinnur		1,440	1,036	469			589
Nirmal	1	2,226	1,808	686	3	1	1,152
Rajma		1,782	852	439		460	338
Sirpur		681	255	415			176
Lakshatipur	3	1,198	547	205			450
Unoor		569	286	192	1	26	237
Boath		1,281	562	285			212
Kinwat	1	1,069	675	434			353
Sub-Jail, Asifabad		9	3	8			5
Total	27	13,613	8,381	4,399	6	489	5,198
Grand Total of City and Dist	553	2,72,829	1,75,238	1,37,687	7,919	2,956	10,23,378
<i>Aided Institutions</i>							
Singareni Collieries	1	3,895	2,658	2,122	340	151	990
Muthampalli	8	1,565	1,023	958			205
Dichpalli							
Total	12	5,460	3,681	3,080	340	151	1,195
Grand Total including the Total of Muthampalli Dispensary, Dichpalli Leper Home and Hospital, Singareni Collieries Hospital	565	2,78,289	1,78,919	1,40,767	8,259	3,107	10,24,573

## No III

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash

## DISEASES

NEW-GROWTH		Injuries	Ulcers	Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR		Diseases of the pregnancy
Malignant	Non-Malignant									Normal	Abnormal	
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
20	57	1,214	2,986	642	44	4	35		6	20	14	212
10	8	352	3,649	18	31		16		1	85	1	25
5	6	306	310	198	13		2					6
8	135	332	319	189	25		1					60
1	10	390	859	108	16		16		12	2		9
		311	677	8	7					77	1	2
1		40	584	24			20			1		9
		5	2									
48	216	3,540	9,386	1,187	136	4	90		19	185	16	323
4	1	359	1,400	115	4	1	1				2	13
2	1	4,441	546	39	11	3	35	1	2	3		1
1	10	48	1,197	36	8		7			15	1	3
	2	1,455	1,727	1,055	25		35		1		3	122
	1	422	728	140	7	1	5			6		5
1	3	149	689	77					4	2		2
		289	568	286	1		7					1
	3	58	258	5	2	2	1			1		
		239	444	25	3	1	8					4
	1	194	945	64		1			2	1		17
		16	1	1								
8	22	3,652	9,513	1,843	61	9	99	1	9	28	6	168
721	1,455	73,891	1,83,428	39,041	2,791	89	964	66	580	1,759	223	10,778
1		1,683	4,031	2,246	18			1	4	47		66
		1,193	1,076	1,060	1							41
				..								
1		2,876	5,107	3,306	19			1	4	47		107
722	1,455	76,767	1,88,585	42,350	2,810	89	964	67	584	1,763	223	10,885

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in II E II the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS											
	Cholera		Enteric fever		Cerebro-spinal fever		Leprosy		Plague		Pneumonia	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Hyderabad City and Suburbs</i>												
Osmania Hospital			135	25			7	2	2		386	99
Alhabad Dispensary												
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat			61	1							68	5
Sultan Bazar			22	3							31	6
Doodbowli Dispensary												
Golconda												
Karwan												
City Police			1								14	
Suburban			5								24	1
Yakootpura												
Victoria Zenana Hospital	2		19	4							118	17
Amberpet Dispensary												
Khairatabad												
Kamatipura												
Isolation Hospital	116	23			8		1		80	34	8	
Mushirabad												
District Police												
Khariyajath												
Bab-i-Hukumath												
Central Jail, Hyderabad					7						3	1
Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital)											4	4
Ibrahimpatan Dispensary			7								6	
<b>City Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>183</b>
<i>Aurangabad</i>												
Amirangabad												
Amirangabad	1	1	1								11	
Jalgaon												
Pattana			9	1							1	
Vijapur			1								2	1
Kannur			1								1	1
Bhokardham												
Gangapur			1								2	
Khuldabad											1	
Siddharth											3	
Central Jail, Amirangabad											1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>							<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>

## No. IV

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash

## DISBASIS

Influenza		Rheumatic fever		Smallpox		Tuberculosis of lungs		Tuberculosis of other organs		Tetanus		Bacillary Dysentery		Amoebic Dysentery		Kala Azar	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
27		132	7			320	16	125	6	44	21	123	29	128	4		
1		17				3		1				13		1			
1		11				11		2		2		24	2	3			
1						15		1	1			17		5			
1		8										4		3			
37	2	28				43		15	1	10	3	50	11	54	1		
2												1					
				1		530	120	1				7		5	1		
8						12		32									
		11				1						35					
		1				1	1							2	1		
		1															
84	2	209	7	1		837	116	180	8	56	24	275	42	304	7		
8		4				3	1	4		3	1			7	1		
		5				14	1	7						18	2		
						6	1					1	1				
						1	1			1							
		1								1							
1	1					1								1			
														11			
12	1	10				26	4	11		5	1	1	1	32	3		



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nazam

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Fever		Guinea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other Diseases caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Pyrexia of uncertain origin	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
<i>Hyderabad City &amp; Suburbs</i>												
Osmama Hospital	270	5	3				1	1	7		715	54
Alhabad Dispensary												
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	14										20	1
Sultan Bazar	37		2						9		48	5
Doodbowli Dispensary												
Golconda												
Karwan												
City Police	65								2		26	
Suburban	5										5	
Yakootpura												
Victoria Zenana Hospital	312	1					2		8		79	
Amberpet Dispensary	1											
Khairatabad												
Kamatipura												
Isolation Hospital	1				16	1	6		7	3	114	11
Mushirabad												
District Police	111											
Khairiyajath												
Bah-i-Hukumath												
Central Jail, Hyderabad	9		19						4		44	
Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital)											8	
Ibrahimpatan Dispensary	20										6	
City Total	875	6	24		16	1	9	1	37	3	1,060	71
<i>Aurangabad</i>												
Aurangabad	69	1	2		1	1					28	
Ambai	1											
Jalna	21	1									5	
Pattan	1								1		1	
Vijapur	1										2	
Kannad	8											
Bhokerdhan												
Gangapur	3											
Khuldabad	17	1									2	
Sillod	3											
Central Jail, Aurangabad	15		18								1	
Total	189	3	20		1	1			1		34	

## No IV

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash*

## DISEASES

Diseases of the Respiratory tract		Diseases of the Circulatory system		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary system		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis		Other Diseases	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
41	15	46	17	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
548	44	256	33	189	22	83	1	1,463	112	45	5	91	8	181	18
29		19	3	9				51	2			10		36	
24	1	18	4	10	1	6	1	88	2	1		80		44	
37	2	8	1	7				40						10	1
17		9		2		4		18							
306	4	91	17	127	14	38		1,058	11	2		6		237	
								1							
7						21		108	24					375	
								2		7				10	1
17	2	1	1	6	2			25				2		7	
		5	4	6	1	11		12	9						
6				2		1		18						9	
1,111	58	407	68	358	40	168	2	2,879	158	58	5	129	8	900	15
24	2	22	2	4	1	4		56	1			1		13	1
		1						4	1						
17	1			15	2	2	1	48	2			1		3	
4	1							6	2					2	
1		8	1	1				6						1	
3								4	1	1	1				
2		2	1											1	
4				1				6							
3						1		9							
3		1		1		1		6				1			
8		8	1	8		8		6						4	
69	4	32	5	80	8	11	1	151	10	1	1	3		24	1

STATEMENT

*Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's*

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Diseases of the urinary system		Gonorrhea		SYPHILIS						Other diseases of the generative system	
					Primary		Secondary		Congenital			
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
<i>Hyderabad City and Suburbs</i>												
Osmania Hospital	548	61	56		27	1	17	1	25	1	970	31
Ahabad Dispensary	10		12		3						29	2
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	48	2	14		5		15	1			105	2
Sultan Bazar												
Doodbowl Dispensary												
Golconda												
Karwan												
City Police	18		10		1		8				22	
Suburban	1		4				2				16	
Yakootpura												
Victoria Zenana Hospital	99	2	305	1	10		133		12	11	866	
Amberpet Dispensary												
Khairatabad												
Kamatipura												
Isolation Hospital												
Mushirabad												
District Police			3		1							
Khariyayath												
Bab-ul-Hukumath												
Central Jail, Hyderabad	3		2		1						3	
Lunatic Asylum, (Mental Hospital)	1											
Ibrahimpatan Dispensary	8		2								13	
City Total	786	65	408	1	51	1	205	2	37	12	2,024	35
<i>Aurangabad</i>												
Aurangabad	31	1	1		1		2		1		43	
Ambar												
Jalna	26	1	4		1		8				28	
Pattan	10		1				3				4	
Vijapur	2				2		2				5	
Kannad	6											
Bhokerdhan												
Gangapur											1	
Khuldabad									1			
Sillod	1		1				1				2	
Central Jail, Aurangabad					1		1					
Total	76	5	10		5		17		2		83	

No. IV—(contd.)

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash

## DISEASES

Diseases of the nervous system		Diseases of the joints		Diseases of the muscles		Diseases of the ductless glands		Diabetes		Diseases of the skin		Diseases of the ear		Diseases of the eye		Vasomotor and trophic disorders	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
489	46	334	4	24		13		30	4	514	47	130	5	1,366			
10		4						2		26		2		2			
28	4	8	1	1				9	1	46	1			12			
119		5		3						22		7					
5		2								5							
71		73		30		6		8		18		16		23		2	
	8	1								1		4					
6		2		4						9		1					
17		7								23		4					
7	4									1	1					3	
2		5										1		3			
749	57	441	5	62		19		49	5	665	49	165	5	1,406		5	
21	2	8		1		1				45		1		21			
11		4						5		20				17			
1		8		1		1				2		1		7			
2		1						1		1		1		2		1	
1		1								2				1			
1		2		1						9	1						
1										1				8			
3		1															
41	2	21		3		2		6		80	1	3		52		2	

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoon Patients treated in II E II the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC													
	Diseases of obscure causation		Simple inflamma- tion		New Growth				Injuries		Ulcers			
					Malignant		Non- malignant							
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths		
1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101		
Hyderabad City														
Osmama Hospital	1	1	31		103	20	53		324	10	210			
Aliabad Dispensary					1		3		1		6			
Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	1	1	6		10		7		9		8			
Sultan Bazar														
Doodbowl Dispensary														
Goleonda														
Karwan														
City Police	38								17		4			
Suburban			5		2		2		2		3			
Yakootpura														
Victoria Zenana Hospital	5		156	2	26	1	74	1	26	1	17			
Amberpet Dispensary									5					
Khamratabad														
Kamatipura														
Isolation Hospital									1					
Mushnabad														
District Police			4						3		1			
Khariyajath														
Bab-e-Hukumath														
Central Jail, Hyderabad			1						8		8			
Lunatic Asylum, (Mental Hospital)											1			
Ibrahmpatan Dispensary			6						24		12			
City Total	45	2	209	2	142	21	139	1	420	11	270			
Aurangabad														
Aurangabad			5		12	3	4		60	3	15			
Ambar									13		2			
Jalna	2		10		6	1	14		21		11			
Pattan			7				2		9		10			
Vijapur			2						13	2	1			
Kannar			2		1				12		1			
Bhokerdhan														
Gangapur			1		1				6		2			
Khuldabad									1		4			
Sillod			3						1		7			
Central Jail, Aurangabad														
Total	2		30		20	4	20		136	5	53	1		

No. IV—(contd.)

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash

## DISEASES

Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR		Diseases of pregnancy									
						Normal	Abnormal										
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
300	10	297	23	6		6	2	31	5	59	4	1,060	6	158	8	643	12
1		6						3								16	
4		18								1						2	
1		11				1				3		2,114		174	8	357	11
15		4															
5		2															
14		2															
1		2										1					
7																	
349	10	340	23	6		7	2	34	5	63	4	3,175	6	332	16	1,218	23
1		12	1			1		2	2	5	3	30		16	2	24	1
25		1						1		1		6		4		2	
11		7		1										6			
3	1	2						1		3				1			
7		1				1											
5	1	2										2					
		1															
		1															
4		1										1					
		2												1			
65	2	30	1	1		2		4	2	0	8	30		23	2	26	1

STATEMENT

*Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E II the Nizam's*

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS											
	Cholera	Enteric fever	Cerebro-spinal fever	Leprosy	Plague	Pneumonia						
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Bhr</i>												
Bhr												
Manjlegaon												
Mominabad											3	
Ashti											1	
Georai												
Patoda												
Parli												
Sub-Jail, Bhr	1											
Total	1										4	
<i>Parbhani</i>												
Parbhani							1				8	2
Manwath												
Kalamnuri											1	1
Basmathnagar	2	1	2								6	1
Purna			1								5	
Hingoli												
Jintoor											9	1
Pallam												
Sub-Jail, Parbhani												
Total	2	1	3				1				29	5
<i>Nanded</i>												
Darul-sahat Osmanian Nanded	1										12	1
Deghur			2								1	1
Mudhole												
Khandhari												
Bhainsa											2	
Hudgaon			1	1								
Himayathnagar											2	
Biloli												
Sub-Jail Nanded												
Total	1		3	1							23	2

## No. IV

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash

## DISEASES

Influenza		Rheumatic fever		Smallpox		Tuberculosis of lungs		Tuberculosis of other organs		Tetanus		Bacillary Dysentery		Amoebic Dysentery		Kala Azar	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
.	.	1	.	..	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	1	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	3	1	3	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.
1	.	6	.	.	.	6	1	3	.	6	2	5	1	13	3	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	2	.	3	.	13	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
..	..	2	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	2	.	.
2	.	6	.	.	.	11	1	4	.	6	.	13	3	6	.	.	..



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoon Patients treated in II E II the Nazam's

Names of Hospital and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Fevers		Guinea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other Diseases caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Pyrexia of uncertain Origin	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
<i>Bhu</i>												
Bhur	2		1								6	
Manjlegaon	4		1								1	
Mominabad	1										2	
Ashti	1											
Georai												
Paloda												
Paili												
Sub-Jail, Bhu												
Total	8		2								9	
<i>Parbhani</i>												
Parbhani	14		3								32	
Manwath	4										3	
Kalamnuri	10											
Basmathnagar	13		1									
Purna	7		1	1								
Hingoli	20											
Jintoor	3		1									
Pallam			1									
Sub-Jail, Parbhani										..		
Total	71		7	1							35	
<i>Nanded</i>												
Darul-sahat Osmania, Nanded	30	1	1								12	1
Deglur	4								..		2	
Mudhole												
Khandhar	1	1										
Bhainsa	1		2								2	
Hudgaon	7										1	
Humayathnagar	5											
Biloli	4								1			
Sub-Jail, Nanded												
Total	52	2	3						1		20	1



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC													
	Diseases of obscure causation		Simple inflamma- tion		New Growth				Injuries		Ulcers			
					Malignant		Non- malignant							
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths		
1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101		
<i>Bhu</i>														
Bhir					1		2		7	2	1			
Manlegaon			2						7	1	4			
Mominabad			3		6				4		2			
Ashti									4		1			
Geora									2					
Patoda					1				3		2			
Parli									9					
Sub-Jail, Bhu														
Total			5				2		36	3	10			
<i>Parbhani</i>														
Parbhani	4				20		22		22		23	1		
Manwath									24	3	1	1		
Kalamnuri									12		1	1		
Basmathnagar			1		1				9	1	4			
Purna									1		1			
Hingoli									8		1			
Jintoor					1		1		10		3			
Pallam									1					
Sub-Jail, Parbhani														
Total	4		1		22		23		90	4	34	3		
<i>Nanded</i>														
Darul-Sabat Osmania, Nanded			13		3	1			10	2	18			
Dcghu			6		4	1	2		33	1	6			
Mudhol									6					
Khandhar									7					
Bhansa			1				2		10	1				
Hudgaon									7					
Himavathnagar											1	1		
Biloli									1		1			
Sub-Jail Nanded														
Total			20		7	2	1		107	1	29	1		

No IV—(contd.)

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash.

DISEASES

Wounds		Fractures		Snake bites		Injuries by wild animals		Poisoning by opium		Poisoning by other means		LABOUR				Diseases of pregnancy	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
5		11			..							1		7	1	2	
7	3	4												1			
6	1	3														1	
3		2															
2		2															
1		1															
4				..								1					
20	4	23										2		8	1	3	
10	1	17				1						12		15		2	
		6	1											4		1	
12	1	3										1		1			
5	1	1						4									
9		5	1					1									
3		6															
18	3	40	2			1		5				13		20		3	
4		21	5									15		6	1	10	
2		7				3				1							
		2				2	1										
		1															
5		1				3	1							4			
		2															
14	1	4	..			2											
25	1	38	5			10	2			1		15		10	1	10	

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E II the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS											
	Cholera		Enteric fever		Cerebro-spinal fever		Leprosy		Plague		Pneumonia	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Gulbarga</i>												
Gulbarga	2	1	18	3					1	1	22	2
Gulbarga Zenana	1										4	1
Seram											1	
Andhole											1	
Yadgir											1	
Chuncholi											1	
Gurmatkal												
Shahpur												
Kodangal			1	1							1	
Shorapur											2	2
Central Jail, Gulbarga												
Total	3	1	14	4					1	1	32	5
<i>Raichur</i>												
Raichur			7	4							13	2
Alumpui			4								1	
Deodrug												
Gangawaihi											3	1
Lingsugur											5	
Manvi												
Kushtagi												
Sindhnoori												
Sub-Jail, Raichur												
Total			11	4							22	3
<i>Osmanabad</i>												
Osmanabad			6	1							29	2
Latni			7				2				15	
Tuljapur			1								2	
Naldrug			1									
Thair												
Kallam			2								1	
Parenda												
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad												
Total			17	1			2				50	2

No. IV.

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fasli.*

DISEASES

Influenza		Rheumatic fever		Smallpox		Tuberculosis of lungs		Tuberculosis of other organs		Tetanus		Bacillary Dysentery		Amœbic Dysentery		Kala Azar	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
.	1	9		1		3	1	2	.	5	1	22	1	3	.	.	.
.	.	3		.						..	.					.	.
.	.	4		.	.				.	1		1	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.			2	1	3				.		.		..	.
6		1				1		1	.			2		5	1	.	.
7	.	18		1		6	2	6		6	1	27	2	10	1		
2	..	1	.			18	3	9	.	10	4	4	1	16	1	.	.
.	.		.	.	.	3	1	2		3		1	1	.	.	.	.
.	..	1				5				.		.		3	1	.	.
.	.	..				..	1					.		3		..	..
2	.	2				27	4	11		13	4	5	2	25	2		
2	.	7				3	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	1	.		..
.	.	4	.	.	.		.	3	1	4	1	4	1	1	.	..	.
.	.	1	..	.	.				.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	1		.	.	1	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1		.	.				.	8	.	18	.	3	.	.	..
2	.	14		..		4	1	8	2	11	3	24	1	7		.	.

# STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H.E.H. the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Fevers		Guinea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other Diseases caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Pyrexia of uncertain origin	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
<i>Gulbarga</i>												
Gulbarga	20		7		6				.		14	2
Gulbarga Zenana	2					.				.	2	
Seram	1										1	
Andola	..											
Yadgir	2		4								10	
Chincholi			1									
Gurmatkal	1											
Shahpur	1											
Kodangal		.										
Shorapur	5		6									
Central Jail, Gulbarga	7		14				1				9	1
Total	39		32		6		1				36	3
<i>Raichur</i>												
Raichur	24	2	4								8	
Alampur	4		1								5	2
Deodrug	2		3									
Gangawathi												
Lingsugur	2	.									1	
Marvi			1									
Kushtagi											1	
Sindhnoor	2											
Sub-Jail, Raichur	..		.						..			
Total	34	2	9								15	2
<i>Osmunabad</i>												
Osmunabad	22		1							3	15	
Latur	6		1								10	
Tuljapur	2		2								1	
Naddur	1											
Thur											1	1
Kallam	2											
Parand	1											
Sub-Jail Osmunabad	22											
Total	79		1							3	27	1

## No IV

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fasli.*

## DISEASES

Diseases of the Respiratory tract		Diseases of the Circulatory system		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary system		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis		Other Diseases	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
17 4 1 8 4 7	1	9 2 . 1 1 1 1	1 1	8 2 1 2 4	5	7 2	.	48 8 5 9 1 3 3 18 9	7 1 1 1 . 1	1	1 1	1 . 1		4 3 7 1 3 2	2 . .. .
36	2	15	4	17	6	9		104	10	2	1	2		21	2
21 5 1 1 2 .	4	6 1	2	8 1 1 3	1	1 2		47 8 7 11 3 3	5			1	.	25 2 2 1 1	2 . . .
30	4	7	2	13	2	3		74	5			1		31	2
14 11 1 2 2		8 6 . 1	1 2	8 5 1 1		4 6 1		37 29 1 13 1	1 3 . 3			2 1 . 1		22 16 1 1 2 1	2 1 . 1
20		15	3	10		11		81	7	1		4		48	4



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMATIC											
	Diseases of the urinary system		Gonorrhœa		SYPHILIS						Other diseases of the generative system	
					Primary	Secondary	Congenital					
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
<i>Gulbarga</i>												
Gulbarga	13						6	1			31	
Gulbarga Zenana	1										48	
Seram	3		1								9	
Andole	1										1	
Yadgir	7										3	
Chincholi	2											
Gurmatkal												
Shahpur			1								2	
Kodangal	3										2	
Shorapur	10		1				1				10	
Central Jail, Gulbarga	1	1	1				1				4	
Total	41	1	4				8	1			105	
<i>Raichur</i>												
Raichur	30	2	8		1		9		3		32	1
Alampur					1						1	
Deodrug	6						4					
Gangawathi					1						2	
Lingsugur	3		5				4				1	
Manvi	1										1	
Kushtagi			2		1						1	
Sindhnoor	2											
Sub-Jail, Raichur												
Total	42	2	15		4		17		3		38	1
<i>Osmanabad</i>												
Osmanabad	26	8	3				2	1			20	
Latur	19	1	1				2				7	
Tuljapur	2	1			1						1	
Naldurg	8		1				1				1	
Thair	1											
Kallam	4		1								8	
Parenda	3										1	
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad												
Total	63	5	6		1		5	1			38	

## No IV—(Contd.)

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1947 Fash

## DISEASES

Diseases of the nervous system		Diseases of the joints		Diseases of the muscles		Diseases of the ductless glands		Diabetes		Diseases of the skin		Diseases of the ear		Diseases of the eye		Vasomotor and trophic disorders	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
14 1 1 2 1 1 3 2	2	4 1 2 2 1 4 1		3 1 . 2	. . . .			1		27 3 3 18 2 4 4 5	. . 1 . .	1 1 . .	1	12 1 1 5		. .	
25	2	15		6				2		66		2	1	19			
27 . 6 .	2 . . .	12 1 1 1 2		7 . 1 . .	. . . .			1 1 1 1		7 1 1 5 4 1	. . 1 .			6 3 1 1			
33	2	17		8	.			3		19	1		.	11			
17 12 1 1 3	1 . . .	2 2 1 3		4		1		2		11 5 3 15	1 . 1 .			45 12 2		1	
34	1	8		4		1		2		34	1	1		59		1	

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Diseases of obscure causation		Simple inflamma- tion		New Growth				Injuries		Ulcers	
					Malignant		Non- malignant					
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
<i>Gulbarga</i>												
Gulbarga			15		1		5		50	8	14	2
Gulbarga Zenana			4		1				1			
Seram			6		1		5		5		5	
Andola											4	
Yadgir									26	1		
Chuncholi			3				1		3			
Gurmatkal									1		1	
Shahpur									12		1	
Kodangal									10		1	
Shorapur			6	1	7		4		2		1	
Central Jail, Gulbarga			5								3	
Total			39	1	10		15		110	9	30	2
<i>Raichur</i>												
Raichur			3		15	3	2		23	3	9	
Alampur									2			
Deodrug			2		1				6		2	
Gangawathi					1				10			
Lingsugur									9	2	6	
Manvi							1		1			
Kushtagi			2				3		10	1	2	
Sindhnoor			1						17	1		
Sub-Jail, Raichur												
Total			8		17	3	6		78	7	9	
<i>Osmanabad</i>												
Osmanabad			4		2		5		20		11	
Latur			12		9		3		3		6	
Tuljapur	1								1		1	
Naldurg	1	1	4				2		9		2	
Thair									3			
Kallam			2						3		2	
Paranda									12		1	
Sub-Jail, Osmanabad												
Total	2	1	22		11		10		51		23	

No. IV—(Contd.)

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1947 Fash

DISEASES

Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR				Diseases of pregnancy							
						Normal	Abnormal										
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths		
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
19	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	.	1	1	20	.
8	1	2	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	1	.
7	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
0	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
78	5	35	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	.	81	4	21	1
16	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	56	1	1	23	.	18
8	.	8	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
6	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
5	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	1	45	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.	59	1	27	1	13	.
7	2	19	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	28	.	11	1	7	.
26	.	30	2	.	.	..	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	8	.
10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	5	.	.	.
5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
6	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
68	2	57	4	1	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	58	.	19	1	10	.

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoan Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS											
	Cholera		Enteric fever		Cerebro-spinal fever		Leprosy		Plague		Pneumonia	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Bidar</i>												
Bidar	1		11	.						.	113	13
Udgir	.			.		.					5	.
Koheer			.	.							2	.
Ahmedpur											1	
Janwada		.	2	1							2	
Nilanga					.							..
Sub-Jail, Bidar	..	1	1					.	.			..
Total	2	1	13	1							123	13
<i>Medak</i>												
Sangareddy									.			1
Medak											5	
Siddipet									.			..
Gajval			1	.					.		3	..
Andole Jogipet	.	.								.	1	1
Sadarivapet	.	.					.	.				
Yellareddy	.								.		1	.
Pattancheroo	.	.	..	.						..	..	
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy												
Total			1			.	.		.	.	10	2
<i>Nizamabad</i>												
Nizamabad	.	..	15	2	.		.				25	9
Armoor							..	.			6	.
Bodhan			1	..		.						
Kamareddy			1									
Kotgir	.			.		.						
Banswada	.		3	.	.						6	
Nizamsagar					.						1	
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad			.			..			.			.
Total			20	2	.			.			38	9

## No IV

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash

## DISEASES

Influenza		Rheumatic fever		Smallpox		Tuberculosis of lungs		Tuberculosis of other organs		Tetanus		Bacillary Dysentery		Amoebic Dysentery		Kala Azar	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
12		7	.			2		1		5		4		18			
1			.		.					1	.	2		2		.	.
										1	.	1		1		.	.
										.	.	5		5		.	.
18		7		.		2		1		7		6		27			
.		.	.	.		.		.		1				3			.
.		3		.				1						1		.	
3		1		.		1		2						1		.	
8		5				1	.	3		1				5		.	
2		3		1	1	12	2	5	.	1	1	6		8	2		
.			.			1	1					1		2		.	
.		4				2	1			1				6			.
														1			
2		7		1	1	17	6	5		2	1	7		19	2	.	.

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Fevers		Guncea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other Diseases caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Pyrexia of uncertain Origin	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
<i>Bidar</i>												
Bidar	47	1			1				5		4	
Udgir	1					..					2	
Koheer	..											
Ahmedpur	1		2									
Janwada	1											
Nilanga												
Sub-Jail, Bidar	2											
Total	51	1	2		1				5		6	
<i>Medak</i>												
Sangareddy			2								3	
Medak	3											
Siddipet	1											
Gajvail	2				..						1	
Andole Jogipet	5											
Sadasivapet											2	
Yellareddy	1											
Pattancharoo	1										2	
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy												
Total	13		2								8	
<i>Nizamabad</i>												
Nizamabad	39	1	1						1		35	
Armoor												
Bodhan	7										10	
Kamareddy	2										1	
Kotgi												
Banswada	11		..						1		2	
Nizamsagar	2											
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad												
Total	61	1	1						2		48	

## No IV

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash*

## DISEASES

Diseases of the Respiratory Tract		Diseases of the Circulatory system		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary system		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis		Other Diseases	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
36		11		10	1	11		53				3		28	2
2		1		1				4	1					2	
1								5		1				2	
39		12		11	1	11		63	1	1		3		27	2
3		1		1				11						2	
3		1		2				4						1	
2								2						1	
1				1		1		3						2	
1		1	1					8	1	1		1		9	
4								4				2		2	
2		2						3							
16		5	1	4		1		35	1	1		3		17	
32		14	3	14		2		78		3		3		8	
3		4	1	1				8	1					8	
1		1						1	1					3	
5	2	3		2		1		11	3	1	1			7	
		3						1						3	
41	2	25	4	17		3		99	5	4	1	3		29	



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMAIC											
	Diseases of the urinary system		Gonorrhoea		SYPHILIS						Other diseases of the generative system	
					Primary		Secondary		Congenital			
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
<i>Bidar</i>												
Bidar	37	2					2		1		57	
Udgr	2										1	
Koheer	1											
Ahmedpur							1				2	
Janwada							1				1	
Nilanga	1											
Sub-Jail, Bidar												
Total	41	2					4		1		61	
<i>Medak</i>												
Sangareddy	11	1			1						3	
Medak							3				2	
Siddipet	2						1				1	
Gajvail	5										1	
Andole-Jogipet	1										3	
Sadasivpet	2										2	
Yellareddy											2	
Pattancheroo	3	1									2	
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy												
Total	24	2			1		4				16	
<i>Nizamabad</i>												
Nizamabad	47		5				3				60	
Armoor												
Bodhan	6										3	
Kamareddy	5		3				1				4	
Kotgu												
Banswada	8		1								13	
Nizam sagat	2		1				2					
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad												
Total	68		10				6				80	



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Diseases of obscure causation		Simple inflammation		NEW GROWTH				Injuries		Ulcers	
					Malignant		Non-malignant					
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
<i>Bidar</i>												
Bidar ..			18		10	2	9	1	33		9	
Udgir	1								12		3	1
Koheer			1		1				3			
Ahmedpur									6		3	1
Janwada									7			
Nilanga									17	1		
Sub-Jail, Bidar								.				
Total	1		19		11	2	9	1	78	1	15	2
<i>Medak</i>												
Sangareddy	1	1	2				2		11		6	1
Medak			3						19	1		
Siddipet									7		1	
Gajvail			4						8		1	
Andole-Jogipet			1		1				15		1	
Sadasivpet			4		1		1		13		2	
Yellareddy									3		2	
Pattancheru							1		5		1	
Sub-Jail, Sangareddy												
Total	1	1	14		2		4		81	1	14	1
<i>Nizamabad</i>												
Nizamabad			5		18	1	13		44	3	4	
Aumoor..												
Bodhan			2		1				18		1	
Kamareddy			12						13		7	
Kotga									3			
Banswadi							3		1	1	12	
Nizamsagar									1		2	
Sub-Jail, Nizamabad									3			
Total			19		19	1	16		85	1	26	

No IV—(Contd.)

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash

## DISEASES

Wounds	Fractures	Snake bites	Injuries by wild animals	Poisoning by opium	Poisoning by other means	LABOUR										
						Normal	Abnormal									
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
16 1 1 7	1 1	15 2 4 4 1 7		.		2  1	.	.. 1		1		49	..	3 1	1	.
25	2	33	.			3		1		1		49		4	1	
6 8 7 15 1 6	.	4 5 9 2 6 2 2 7	1			.	.	1		3	.	1	1	1 1 3	1	1
43	1	37	2	1				1		3		5	1	5	1	3
22 2 5 10 1	2 1 1	17 6 12 2		1 1		1 1	1			5	1	63 1 1 4		23  3	4  2	20 1 1
40	9	37		2		2	1			5	1	74		26	6	22

STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS											
	Cholera		Enteric fever		Cerebro-spinal fever		Leprosy		Plague		Pneumonia	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Mahbubnagar</i>												
Mahbubnagar	2	1	4								4	
Narayanpet			4				68				5	
Nagarkurnool			3	1							2	
Lungal			1								1	
Makthal											4	1
Koilkunda												
Amerabad												
Kalwakurthi												
Pargi											1	
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar												
Total	2	1	12	1			68				17	1
<i>Nalgonda</i>												
Nalgonda			2	1							3	1
Bhongur			4								4	1
Chiryal			4				1				1	1
Daverkonda												
Miryalguda												
Suriapet	1		1	1							3	
Jangaon											2	
Huzurnagar												
Sub-Jail, Nalgonda												
Total	1		11	2			1				18	3
<i>Warangal</i>												
Warangal	1		5								9	
Khammammeth											7	
Mahbubabad			1								2	
Madhra			14	1							11	
Matwada	9	5	11	1	1						8	2
Wardhanapet												
Narsampes												
Mulug			1								4	
Paloncha	2	2										
Central Jail, Warangal	4	1	1								1	
Total	16	8	33	2	1						42	2

No IV.

Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 B.S.

DISEASES

Influenza		Rheumatic fever		Smallpox		Tuberculosis of lungs		Tuberculosis of other organs		Tetanus		Bacillary Dysentery		Amoebic Dysentery			
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
		8 14 1 4				1 4		1		1	1			4 4			
						1		2						1			
3		27				6		3		1	1			9			
		2				2 1 1		1		1 1 1		1		1 2			
								2				1		1			
		2				4		3		3		2		4			
1 14	1	11 2 5 9 1 2	1			5 8 5		5 1 6	1	6 2 2	1 1 1	2 4 11 1	2 2 5	8 3 4 2 6 3			
15	1	30	1			18		12	1	10	3	25	7	26			

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E II the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Fever		Guinea-worm		Rabies		Diphtheria		Other Diseases Caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Pyrexia of uncertain	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
<i>Mahbubnagar</i>												
Mahbubnagar	15										10	2
Narayanpet	2		4				1		4		4	
Nagarkurnool	1										1	
Lingal	6		1								2	
Makthal											1	
Koilkunda	1											
Amerabad	1											
Kalwakuthi	1											
Pargi	2											
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar												
Total	29		5				1		4		18	2
<i>Nalgonda</i>												
Nalgonda	5										4	
Bhongir	2										6	
Chiryal	3											
Daverkonda												
Miryalguda												
Suriapet	2										6	
Jangaon											8	
Huzurnagar	3											
Sub-Jail Nalgonda												
Total	15										24	
<i>Warangal</i>												
Warangal	23	1	1		2					3	41	4
Khummamathi	7										6	
Mahbubabad											8	
Madhia	20	1									11	
Matwada	16								1		2	
Wardhanapet	6										1	
Narasimpet	3											
Mulug	14											
Palonchi	19	1								3	7	
Central Jail, Warangal	8										1	
Total	116	3	1		2				1	6	75	1

# No IV.

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1947 Fash*

## DISEASES

Diseases of the Respiratory Tract		Diseases of the Circulatory system		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary system		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
18 5 1 1 4		7 1 2	1  1	5 6 3 1 2  1		1 5  1		18 10 2 1 2	1	1 1		1	
24		10	2	18		7		33	1	2		1	
9 1 3  2 2		3 1 3 1	  1 ..	2 3 1 6 2				12 1 2 1 7 5 1		1 1 1 1		2	
17		9	1	14				29		3	1	2	
31 2 2 30 8 4 3 1 10 4	1 1 1 1 1	4 2 11 3  1	1  1  .  1 .	10 1 5 3  4 4 9	1 1 1  2 3	7 3 2 1 3 2 1		49 9 4 28 25 6 4 1 5 18	4	1  1 1 1		4 2  1	
95	5	21	2	36	8	19		144	6	5		7	



e 104 104's

Names of Hospital, and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC													
	Diseases of the urinary system		Gonorrhea		SYPHILIS						Other diseases of the generative system			
					Primary		Secondary		Congenital					
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71		
Mahbubnagar														
Mahbubnagar	11	2	2		1		5				12			
Narayanpet	10		3		3		1				11			
Nagarkurnool	1										1			
Lungal	1		1								2			
Makthal	6	1												
Koilkunda	1	1												
Amerabad	1						1							
Kalwakurthi	2										3			
Paigi	1													
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar														
Total	34	4	6		4		7				29			
Nalgonda														
Nalgonda	9						1				13	1		
Bhongir	4	1	3								1			
Chiryal	5		1		1		2				6			
Deverkonda						2								
Miryalguda	7													
Surampet	6										8			
Jangaou	3										7			
Huzurna	2		6											
Sub-Jail, Nalgonda														
Total	36	1	11		3		3				35	1		
Warangal														
Warangal	10	1	1		11		1		1		134	1		
Khammameth	5													
Mahbubabad	3													
Madhna	11		5				10		1		31			
Mathwada	18	1	3								52			
Wardhanapet	3										1			
Narsampet			1								1			
Mulug	2	2									1			
Paloneha	3		1				1				1			
Central Jail, Warangal											2			
Total	64	4	14		11		12		1		232	1		



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H. E. H. the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Diseases of obscure causation		Simple inflamma- tion		NEW GROWTH				Injuries		Ulcers	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
<i>Mahbubnaga</i>												
Mahbubnagar	3		5	1	2	2	1		48	1	1	
Narayanpet			2						18		2	
Nagarkurnool	2		1		1				1			..
Lingal									7		2	
Makthal			1		2				7	..		..
Koilkunda									9			..
Amerabad									3			..
Kalwakurthi			1				1		12	2	3	
Pargi							3		1		5	
Sub-Jail, Mahbubnaga												
Total	5		10	1	5	2	5		104	8	16	
<i>Nalgonda</i>												
Nalgonda			1		8		2		12		1	
Bhongu			1				1		11	1	1	
Churyal	8				1				9			
Devarkonda									6			
Miryalguda									5		1	
Surampet			7	1	3		2		18		5	
Jangaon							1	..	15		5	
Huzurnagar									10		4	..
Sub-Jail, Nalgonda					..							..
Total	8		9	1	12		6		81	1	17	..
<i>Warangal</i>												
Warangal			81		18	1	11		13	2	27	..
Khammanuneth							1		11		8	1
Mahbubabad	..		5								6	
Madhra			9						19	1	12	
Mathwada			2		1		1		10		2	
Waidhanapet									5		5	
Narsanipet									8	1	1	
Mulug									8		2	
Paloncha							1		5		1	
Central Jail Warangal			1								1	
Total			18		19	1	14		116	1	65	4

## No. IV

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fuzh*

## DISEASES

Wounds		Fractures		Snake bites		Injuries by wild animals		Poisoning by opium		Poisoning by other means		LABOUR		
												Normal	Abnormal	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
12		6		1		1						4		8
9	.	9		1		1								2
5		2	1				.			2	.			
2	..									1				8
6	..	3								1				1
7	1	2												1
8	.	7	..								..			1
4	.	7												1
5	.	2			..									1
	.													
58	1	38	1	2		1	.			3		4		16
22	2	16	1				.			1		1		5
8	.	10						1						8
4	.	1												1
5	.	5	.	..		8				.				1
1	.	6			.					.				3
10	..	16	1		.							4	.	9
5		4				1						2		3
5		8												
60	2	66	2			4		1		1		7		25
29		24	2			8				4		69		26
11	.	9	1			2				4				
2		5										1		1
7	.	8		1		2				1		3		5
18	1	10	1							2		38		14
2	.													
4	.					3	1							
2	.	4				2								1
8	.	3	..							1		6		3
2		1	1											
79	1	64	5	1		12	1			12		112		50

STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H. E. II the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	INFECTIOUS											
	Cholera		Enteric fever		Cerebro-spinal fever		Leprosy		Plague		Pneumonia	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Karimnagar</i>												
Karimnagar											5	2
Jagtiyal											1	
Manthani												
Parkal												
Huzurabad			2								1	
Sircilla												
Sultanabad												
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar												
Total			2								7	2
<i>Asifabad</i>												
Asifabad			1								4	1
Adilabad			3	1								
Chinnur												
Nirmal			2								2	1
Rajura			3	2								
Sirpur												
Lakshattipet												
Uttoor												
Boath											6	3
Kinwat												
Sub-Jail, Asifabad												
Total			9	3							12	5
Grand Total of City and Districts	147	36	436	53	16		80	2	82	35	1,104	190
<i>Aided institutions</i>												
Singareni Collieries	4	3	15	1			1				68	16
Dichpalli (Leprosy)							694				6	2
Muthampalli			10								19	
Total	4	3	25	1			695				93	18
Grand Total including Aided Institutions	151	39	461	54	16		775	2	82	35	1,197	208

## No IV.

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1347 Fash*

## DISEASES

Influenza		Rheumatic fever		Smallpox		Tuberculosis of lungs		Tuberculosis of other organs		Tetanus		Bacillary Dysentery		Amœbic Dysentery		Kala Azar	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		1				6 1 3	2	3 6 1	2 1	1				9 1 3			
		1			.	.											.
		5				10	2	10	3	1				14			
1		4 2 2 1 1	1			1 1 1	1 1	1 2 1		1 1	.	.		1		.	.
1		10	1			2	2	4	2	2				1			
147	4	360	9	3	1	977	169	265	14	230	40	391	62	509	19		
23 2 51		14 26		1		12 2 2	4 1	2 3	1	3	2			18 18	2		
76		10		1		16	5	5	1	3	2	29		36	2		
223	1	100	9	1	1	993	174	270	15	233	12	120	62	515	21		

## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H E H the Nizam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Fever		Guinea-worm		Rabies		D . . .		Other Diseases caused by Parasites and Protozoa		Pyrexia of uncertain Origin	
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
<i>Karimnagar</i>												
Karimnagar	12								1		14	
Jagtayal	2										1	
Manthani	2	1							..		2	
Parkal	4	.										
Husurabad												
Sucilla	3									..	2	
Sultanabad												
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar												
Total	28	1							1	.	19	
<i>Asifabad</i>												
Asifabad	19	1							1	.	21	
Adilabad	20										1	
Chinnur											1	
Nirmal	18											
Rajura	8	1							..			
Sirpur	7	1										
Lakshatipet	2											
Utanoor	2											
Boath	11								2			
Kinwat												
Sub-Jail, Asifabad												
Total	87	3							3		28	
Grand Total of City and Districts	1,572	21	112	1	32	2	14	1	58	8	1,457	87
<i>Aided Institutions</i>												
Singareni Collieries	176		1						2		5	
Dichpalli (Leprosy)	288	2	18						5		41	
Muthampalli	33		20		2	.						
Total	492	2	34		2			.	7		46	
Grand Total including Aided Institutions	2,064	23	146	1	34	2	14	1	65	3	1,503	87

## No IV

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash***DISEASES**

Diseases of the Respiratory tract		Diseases of the Circulatory system		Diseases of the Blood		Diseases of the Spleen and Lymphatic Glands		Diseases of the Alimentary system		Abscess of the Liver		Appendicitis		Other Diseases	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
44	55	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
6		1		7		6		33		5		1		12	
1		1		2		2		5						3	
		2		7	1			3						1	
2		3		5				5	1						
								3							
1				1				2		1				2	
								6							
10		10		22	1	8		54	1	6		2		18	
7	1	1	.	7		1		12	1	1		1		16	
1			1	1	1	1		1						1	
6	.	1	.	1				9	1	1					
1			.	8	1										
								4	1						
				1	1	1		1						7	
4		2						2				2			
19	1	4	1	18	8	3		29	3	3		3		24	
545	21	216	29	246	81	96	2	1,144	71	81	4	81		488	5
26	3	4	1	10	3	3		44	4			1		77	
16	1	2	1	7	1	7		6						43	
11		10		11		3		6						1	
53	4	16	2	28	4	13		56	4			1		121	
608	25	232	31	274	35	109	2	1,200	75	81	4	82		609	



## STATEMENT

Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in II E H the Nazam's

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Diseases of the urinary system		Gonorrhoea		SYPHILIS						Other diseases of the generative system	
					Primary		Secondary		Congenital			
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
<i>Karimnagar</i>												
Karimnagar	17	1	1				2		1	.	50	.
Jagtriyal	2		4				1				3	
Manthani												
Paikal	2				2						5	
Huzurabad	7				1						1	
Sneilla	2		1								3	
Sultanabad			3				3				2	
Sub Jail, Karimnagar										.		
Total	30	1	9		3		6		1		64	.
<i>Asifabad</i>												
Asifabad	9	1			1						17	
Adilabad	1		1							.	1	.
Chinnur	1										1	.
Nirmal	10		1							.	9	.
Rajura	1									.		..
Sirpur	1				..					.		
Lakshattipet	2										.	.
Uttnoor	1	1					.	.				.
Boath	1				2			.			.	.
Kinwat	1										.	.
Sub-Jail, Asifabad												.
Total	28	2	2		3				.		28	
Grand Total of City and Districts	1,385	105	520	1	96	1	314	4	38	12	3,082	40
<i>Aided Institutions</i>												
Singarem Collieries	18	9	18		1						7	
Dichpally (Leprosy)			98		55			.			5	
Muthampalli	12				6		2				2	
Total	30	9	116		62		2				14	
Grand Total including Aided Institutions	1,415	114	636	1	158	1	316	4	38	12	3,096	40



STATEMENT

*Showing the Diseases of the Indoor Patients treated in H.E.H. (The Nizam's)*

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries	SYSTEMIC											
	Diseases of obscure causation		Simple inflamma- tion		NEW GROWTH				Injuries		Ulcers	
					Malignant		Non- malignant					
	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths
1	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	110
<i>Karimnagar</i>												
Karimnagar			10		9		8		8	1	8	
Jaghyal			1		2				17		23	1
Manthani					1				5			
Parkal			1						4		8	
Huzurabad									9		1	
Sircilla									12		9	
Sultanabad			1				1		10		1	
Sub-Jail, Karimnagar												
Total			13		12		9		65	1	45	1
<i>Asifabad</i>												
Asifabad					2		1		8		8	1
Adilabad			1						14		8	
Chinnur							1		1		3	
Nirmal							2		3			
Rajura									4		3	
Sirpur											1	
Lakshatipet					1				5	1		
Utnoor	1		1						2			
Boath	1				1				8		8	
Kinwat									3			
Sub-Jail, Asifabad												
Total	2		2		4		4		48	1	26	1
Grand Total of City and Districts	62	1	178	5	321	36	290	2	1,684	59	718	16
<i>Aided Institutions</i>												
Singareni Collieries			24		1	1			108	1	14	
Dichpalli (Leprosy)	27		110				2		4		40	
Muthampalli									28		18	
Total	27		134		1	1	2		235	1	72	
Grand Total including Aided Institutions	89	1	612	5	322	37	292	2	1,919	60	785	16

## No IV.

*Government Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year 1847 Fash*

## DISEASES

Wounds	Deaths	Fractures	Deaths	Snake bites	Deaths	Injuries by wild animals	Deaths	Poisoning by opium	Deaths	Poisoning by other means	Deaths	LABOUR				Diseases of pregnancy
												Normal	Abnormal	Deaths	Total treated	
Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated	Deaths	Total treated
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
16 16 4 3 5 3 .	1	14 12 5 3 4 7	..	1	.	3 5 1 2 2	1	..	1	2	.	9 .. 1		7 2 1 4 3		3 1 . 1
47	1	45		1		14	1	..		3	..	10		14	3	5
9 1 1 17 1 1 2 1	.	5 4 1 6 2 2	1	1		1 3 3 5 1 1 1 1	1							2 1 2 1 2	1	1
33		20	1	2		19	5				.	1		8	2	1
1,097	26	956	51	18		77	12	48	7	110	8	3,704	9	623	47	1,400
264 18		66 2 3	9	1		1 1				24	2	30		11	2	20
272		74	9	1		2	.			24	2	30		11	2	20
1,369	26	1,030	60	19		79	12	48	7	184	10	3,734	9	634	49	1,421



No V

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fasli*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Remain ing unde Treatme at the close of the year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1				1	.
	48	16	18	1	18	.
.	2	1			.	.
	2				2	.
	96	75	18	5	2	.
	1	.				.
	5	3	1		1	.
22	186	185	82	5	8	1
	25	13	12			.
	11	6	1		2	.
	1	1			.	.
	1	1			.	.
	1	1			1	.
	1	1			1	.
.	1	1	.	.	1	.
.	1	1	.	.	1	.
.	2	2	.	.		.
.	1	1	.	.		.
.	1	1	.	.		.
..	2	2	.	.	.	.
.	38	17	12	2	1	.
	2	1	1			.
	8	2	2	..	4	.
.	8	5		1	1	.
416	416	81	388		8	.
	1	.	1			.
	1	1				.
	1	1				.
325	325	127	195	..	4	.
	1	1	..			.
	6	.	2	2	1	.
	8	5	1	.	8	.
	84	59	12	3	7	.
763	1,284	559	631	20	60	

## STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No	Class of Operation	Name of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
2	Abscess	Incised and drained	88	333
		Incised and scraped		
		Irrigated		1
		Counter-incision		
		Aspirated		
		Total	88	334
3	Amputations	At side of Election		17
		Arm	2	12
		Forearm		7
		Finger		89
		Toe		53
		Elbow		1
		Thigh	1	7
		Knee		2
		Leg	5	41
		Foot		33
		Hand		23
		Stump		2
		Total	8	287
4	Bones	Fractures—Set and bandage	24	2,342
		Fractures—Ostiotomy		9
		Fractures—Extensions applied		2
		Fractures—Set and pin fraction		8
		Fractures—Correction by open method		1
		Fractures—(Pott's) Correction		1
		Fractures—Nasal bone-plastic Operation		1
		Sequestratomy	1	89
		Fractures—Plaster of Paris application	1	
		Arthrectomy		2
		Arthroplasty		1
		Selenotomy		3
		Talpes—Brockman's modified		10

No V

*Hospitals of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Faslî.*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Remain- ing under Treatmen at the close of the year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13,279	13,612	13,487	56	73	10	24
8	8	4	4			
6	6	2	4			
	1	1				
8	8		8			
13,801	13,635	13,494	72	73	10	24
	17	13	1	1	2	
..	12	13		.	1	
1	8	7		1		
15	104	101			1	
	53	49	2	..		
.	1	1		.		
.	7	3	2		3	
	2	2		.		
	41	36	1		7	
2	35	27	4		3	
	23	20	1	1		
	2	2				
18	305	274	11	3	17	
.	2,342	2,131	121	49	33	
	9	7	1	.	1	
2	4	1		1		
	8	7	1	.		
	1	1		.		
	1		1	.		
	1		1			
7	96	83	7	4	1	
41	41	36	6			
	2	2		.		
	1		1	.		
	3	3				
	10	8	1			



## STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

SL. No.	Class of Operation	Name of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
7	Breast	Excision (Cancer Breast)	1	88
		Do (Tumour Breast)	1	7
		Do (Carcinoma Breast)		4
		Do (Gynæcomastia)		2
		Do (Extra mammary glands)		1
		Mastectomy		1
		Incisions (Abscess and Sinuses)	2	66
		Amputation Breast		8
		Adenoma Breast—Enucleation		3
		Total	4	125
8	Chest	Tracheotomy		3
		Thorotomy		3
		Thorosoplasty		2
		Aspiration (Empyema and Pleurisy)	1	86
		Resection Rib (do do)		3
		Intubation (do do)		1
		Aspiration (Sub-phrenic Abscess)		1
		Incision (Abscesses)		2
		Artificial Pneumothorax		15
		Intrapulmonary Injections		
		Total	1	66
9	Cysts	Removal by Excision	3	366
		Tapped		1
		Pin Fraction		
		Total	3	367
10	Dental	Extraction of loose teeth		
		Scaling		
		Gumboil (Lanced)		
		Alveolar abscess (Incised)		1
		Total		1

No. V

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fash*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Rema ing un Treatn at th close the ye
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	88	27	5		2	
	7	8				
	4	2	1		1	
	2	1	1			
	1	1				
	1	1				
122	188	181	7	1		
	8	6	1	1		
	8	2				
122	247	229	15	2	3	
	8	2				
	8	8				
	2	2				
11	47	28	18	1		
	8	3				
	1	1				
	1				1	
52	54	48	2			
	15	15				
1	1	1				
64	180	103	20	1	1	
160	526	510	13	5	1	
6	6	4	1			
	1		1			
166	533	514	15	5	1	
34,482	34,482	34,480	1	1		
312	312	312				
2,313	2,313	2,309	8			
10	11	11				
07 117	27 112	27 112	4	1		

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	NATURE PER	
			Patients remaining on from last year	Major
1	2	3	4	5
11	Ear and Accessory Cavities.	Antrostomy	.	2
		Mastoidectomy	2	7
		Schwartz's Operation		27
		Caldwell Luc's Operation		13
		Incision of Mastoid abscesses		38
		Excision of Tumour Ear		4
		P. P. and Wash		1
		Suturing of cut ear		8
		Removal of Keloids		
		Iringaton		
		Furuncle—Incision and drainage		
		Removal of Polypus		49
		Total	2	149
12	Eye and its Appendages	Extraction for Cataract	24	665
		Paracentesis		4
		Excisions of Cellulites, etc.		6
		Excision of Granules		1
		Cauterisation		8
		Excision of Meibomian Cyst		83
		Iridectomy	2	86
		Transplantation	1	23
		Trephinings	2	33
		Tattooing		8
		Plastic Operation for Entropion	3	53
		Excision of Lachrymal Sac		70
		Dilation of Sac by probing		
		Needling		10
		Removal of Pterygium by Excision		30
		Removal of foreign bodies		49
		Expression for Trachoma and Panus		
		Enucleation of Eyeball		29
		Snell's Operation		1
		Tendons sutured		
		Evisceration		15

## No. V

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fash*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Remain- ing under Treatment at the close of the year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
..	2	2				
.	7	8	1			
.	27	22	2			
.	13	12				
7	45	41	2			
	4	4				
9	10	6	4			
.	8	8				
7	7	7				
2	2	1	1			
1	1	1				
15	64	61	3			
41	190	178	13			
	665	542	94	27		
4	8	6	2			
9	15	15				
	1	1				
42	50	44	4	2		
60	143	142	1			
	86	69	15	1		
	28	26	2	1		
	33	22	12	1		
	8	8				
	53	43	8	5		
	70	63	7			
52	52	49		1		
39	19	15	34			
1	31	29	2			
378	427	415	12			
239	239	143	95			
	29	23	6			
	1		1			
1	1	1				
	15	11	3			

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	NATURE PER	
			Patients remaining on from last year	Major
1	2	3	4	5
12	Eye and its Appendages conclud	Incision for abscess, styte, etc		4
		Scraped		1
		Cyclodialysis		8
		Syringing of Sac		
		Removal of Tumours		5
		Hemisection		1
		Tarsotomy		2
		Removal of Lens		1
		Tarsectomy		1
		Correal Section		1
		Tenotomy for strabismus		1
		Tapping of Anterior Chamber		1
		Removal of Tissues		1
		Removal of Eyeball (Tumour Eye)		1
		Symblepharon—Removal		1
		Peritomy (Panus)		8
		Sub-Conjunctival Injections		
		Sub-Conjunctival auto-Hemotherapy		
		Keratocele—Punctured		
		Epilation for Trachiasis and Entropion		
		Hess's operation for Ptosis		1
		Total	82	1,207
13	Face	Sinus—Scraped		
		Harehp—Plastic Operation ..		10
		Total		10
14	Foreign Bodies	Gunshot wound—Bullets removed		2
		Trachea—Tracheotomy		3
		Deep seated in all parts removed	1	510
		Superficial in all parts removed		
		Total	1	515

No. V

*Hospitals of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fash*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Remain ing unc Treatme at the close of year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
44	48	48				
2	3	2	1		.	
	3		8		.	
25	25	16	9			
	5	4	1			
	1		1			
	2	2				.
	1	1				.
	1	1				
	1		1			
	1		1			
	1		1			
	1		1			
	1	1				
	3	3				
30	30	30				
7	7	7				
1	1		1			
34	34	19	11			
	1	1			.	
968	2,175	1,802	329	38		8
1	1	1				
	10	10			.	
1	11	11				
	2	2				
	3	2	1			
6,723	510	514				
	6,723	6,631	81	10		
6,723	7,238	7,149	82	10	.	

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	NATURE PER	
			Patients remaining on from last year	Major
1	2	3	4	5
15	Female Generative Organs.	Total Hysterectomy	1	15
		Sub-Total Hysterectomy and Appendectomy		1
		Sub-Total Hysterectomy	3	49
		Myomectomy		1
		Ovariectomy	2	48
		Oophorectomy		4
		Laparotomy and Salpinxectomy		2
		Salpinxectomy		42
		Colpo-Sub-Total Hysterectomy		1
		Anterior and Posterior Colpo-Pemiorrhaphy		21
		Transplantation of Ureters		4
		Plastic Operations		19
		Ventral Fixation		6
		Salpingo-Oophorectomy		3
		Amputation Cervix		11
		Tapping of Ovarian Cyst		
		Incision and suturing for Hæmatoclopes		1
		Excision of Elephantiasis Vulva		3
		Tents inserted		6
		Dilatation and Curettage (Sterility)	21	51
		Inflation of tubes (Sterility)		
		Posterior Colpotomy (Pelvic abscess)	1	6
		Replacement of Uterus		2
		Incision and drainage for abscess and Imperforate Hymen		11
		Removal of Bartholin glands		2
		Removal of Polypus		10
		Repairs of Ruptured Uterus		1
		Puncture of Posterior Fornix		
		Total	27	315

No V.

*Hospitals of H.E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Rema ing ur Treatm at tl close the y
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	8	5		2	
	1		1			
	49	36	6	2	3	
	1	1				
	43	33	5	1	4	
	4	3	1			
	2		1		1	
	42	32	5	1	2	
	1				1	
	21	20	1			
	4	4				
	19	17	2			
	6	6				
	3	2	1			
	11	9		1		
2	2		2			
	1	1				
	3	3				
100	106	106				
392	443	425	32	6	1	
3	3	3				
	6	3	1			
30	32	31	1			
32	43	43				
1	3	3				
1	11	10		1		
	1	1				
1	1	1				
562	877	801	64	12	14	



# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
16	Male Generative organs	Hydrocele-Radical Cure	12	321
		Hydrocele-Paracentesis		
		Hæmatocele-Radical Cure		18
		Elephantiasis Scrotum-Radical Cure		11
		Elephantiasis Penis-Radical Cure		8
		Amputation Penis for Cancer		21
		Circumcision for Phymosis and Paraphymosis		
		Plastic Operations for Elephantiasis		18
		Excision of Tumours (Testes, etc )		22
		Incision and drainage of Scrotum and Penis for abscess and extravasation of Urine		32
		Orchidectomy		7
		Castration		4
		Spermatocele-Excision Cord		1
		Removal of Scrotal Calculus		1
		Reduction of Paraphymosis		
		Total	12	464
17	Hæmorrhage.	Ligaturing of Veins and Arteries	1	18
		Controlling of Salivary Hæmorrhage		1
		Total	1	14
18	Joints	Passive Movements	2	29
		Reduction of Dislocation		657
		Arthroplasty (for Sinus)		3
		Tenotomy and Passive Movements		3
		Arthratomy (Ankosis)		6
		Disarticulation Hip Joint		1
		Excision of Joints		1
		Plaster of Paris Application		1

No. V

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash.*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS, COLS. 5 AND 6				Rema ing un Treatn at th close of year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
860	321 860 18 11 8 21	299 588 18 7 6 17	20 271  2 1 3	6 1  1 ..	.   1 1	. ..
3,727	3,727 18 22	3,711 9 19	12 7 2	1		
25	57 7 4 1 1	49 6 2 1	1 1 1 1		4	
306	306	301	5			
4,918	5,332	5,033	327	9	6	1
7 194	20 195	20 195		. .		.
201	215	215				
71 125 1	100 782 4 3 6 1 4 6	83 760 1 2 6 1 3	18 19 2 1  5	2 1	1	

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations Performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
19	Lymphatic Glands	Arthrosis		1
		Incision Knee		12
		Resection		2
		Aspiration for Synovitis	3	8
		Total	6	727
		Removal of glands by excision		78
		Incision of glands		10
		Scraping of glands		1
		Pituitary Tumour—Osteoplastic flap		1
		Total		90
20	Mouth	Tonsillectomy	5	54
		Cauterisation of Tongue and Palate		3
		Excision for Cancrum Oris		2
		Incision for Ranula		5
		Snipping of Tongue Tie		
		Excision of Tongue		4
		Suturing of Harelip		1
		Dilatation of stricture Oesophagus		1
		Excision of Uvula Uvulectomy		3
		Suturing of Cut Tongue		2
		Incision of Tonsillar and Peritonsillar Abscesses		14
		Pharyngeal Abscess opened		1
		Total	5	90
21	Nasopharynx	Curetting for Adenoids		1
		Removal of Adenoids		2
		Adenoidectomy		14
		Total		17

No V.

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fashi*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Remain- ing unde Treatmen at the close of the yea
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	1				..
8	15	8	4	2	1	..
	2	1	1	.		..
26	34	33	4			..
231	958	899	54	5	2	
34	112	109	3			
17	27	26		1		
10	11	8	3			
	1				1	
61	151	143	6	1	1	
	54	53	5			
2	5	5				
1	3	2				
8	18	12	1			
11	11	11				
	4	3	1			
	1	1				
4	5	5				
92	95	95				
5	7	7				
25	39	39				
	1	1				
148	238	234	7			
1	2	2				
	2	2				
	14	14				
1	18	18				

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
22	Nerves	Lumbar Ganghnectomy		4
		Neurasthenia—Tying of Rete Testes		1
		Neurofibroma—Removal of Radical Nerve		1
		Avulsion of Aurical—Temporal Nerve		1
		Exposure of Cervical Ganghion and injection of alcohol—Raynand's disease		1
		Sciatica-Acupuncture		1
		Neurectomy for Supra-orbital Neuralgia		1
		Decapitation of Ulnar Nerve		2
		Injection of alcohol in Nerves		1
		Fixing by grafting—Pott's disease		1
Total				12
23	Nose and Accessory Sinuses	Submucous resection for deviated septum	2	18
		Removal of Polypus		167
		Direct Laryngoscopy		2
		Foreign Body Nose		4
		Quinsy—Opened		2
		Lavage Antrum		3
		Aspiration		2
		Caldwell's Lac's Operation		1
		Turbinectomy		6
		Rhinoplasty		3
		Plastic Operation		2
		Excision of Pedicle		5
		Antrostomy		1
		Intubation and Plugging		1
		Incision of Abscess		1
		Dilatation of Stenosed Nostils		1
		Amputation Nose		1
Total			2	219

No V

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fash.*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Remain- ing unc Treatme at the close of year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	4 1 1 1	4 1 1		1		
6	1 6 1 2	1 4 1 2		2		
42	42 1	41 1	1			
48	60	56	4			
26	18 198 2	17 191 2	2 2			
219	228	228				
7	9	9				
1	1	1				
	3	2	1			
	2	1	1			
	1	1				
1	6 4 2 5	5 4 1 2				
	1	1	1			
3	4	4				
1	2	2				
1	2	2				
	1	1				
250	478	468	9			

STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
24	Obstetrics	Evacuation for abortion	3	308
		Application of forceps	4	276
		Version performed	2	169
		Podiatric extraction		44
		Cæsarian Section	4	41
		Craniotomy		45
		Rupturing Membranes (artificial)		9
		Macerating fœtus		3
		Colpo-Perineorrhaphy		4
		Curetting for abortion		38
		Removal of Retained and adhesive Placenta	2	71
		Suturing of lacerated perineum and vagina	4	152
		Perineorrhaphy		4
		Evacuation of Vaginal Mole		
		Extraction of Extended Thread		
		Ephysiotomy Sutured		2
		Embryotomy		4
		Incision of abscesses		
		Evisceration done		8
		Decapitation done		2
		Plugging of Vagina		
		Cæsarian Hysterectomy		1
		Total	19	1,166
25	Rectum and Anus	Clipping and Perineal Pectenotomy		7
		Incision of Abscess and fistulæ	6	125
		Plastic operation		16
		Piles ligaturing	7	149
		Piles—Crushed and Cut		1
		Piles—Cauterisation		8
		Piles—Carbolic Acid injections		
		Perforation of imperforate Anus		9
		Rectal examinations		

No V

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fasli*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS. 5 AND 6				Rema ing un Treatm at th close of year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	320	299	16	2		
	276	236	26	6	10	
	169	149	5		16	
	44	43				
..	41	31	4	3	7	.
	45	38	1		6	.
5	14	13			1	
	3	3	.	.		
	4	4				
30	63	59	2		1	
6	77	78			1	.
36	188	191	1	.		
	4	3	1			
3	8	3	.			
3	3	3				.
	2	2				.
	4	4				.
1	1	1				.
.	3	3			..	.
.	2		.		2	.
24	24	24				.
	1	1				.
125	1,291	1,188	56	11	44	
	1	1				
39	164	136	23	9		
3	19	17		2		
4	153	122	25	7	1	
	1	1				
	8	8				.
5	5		5			.
9	18	13		3	1	.
20	20	9	10	1		.



# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
26	Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues	Reduction of Prolapse Rectum and Anus		3
		Suprapubic Cystotomy for injury of Rectum		1
		Fibrous Mucous Rectum—Cut and Sutured		
		Irrigation		
		Fistulae scraped after incision		50
		Dilatation of Rectum		8
		Rectal Polyp removed		
		Fistulectomy		5
		Complete dissection of Ischio-Rectal fistulae		1
		Cancer Rectum—Excision		1
		Total	13	378
		Removal of warts, moles, etc		
		Wounds sutured	12	118
		Carbuncles—Crucial incision		69
		Carbuncles—Excision	4	50
		Plastic Operations for Cicatrix	1	30
		Ulcers—Excision		18
		Keloids—Excision		12
		Cellulitis—Incisions		42
		Cicatrix—Excision		7
		Cellulitis—Tenotomy		1
		Scraping of Sinuses and Ulcers	6	7
		Incision for animal bites		1
		Incision of Boils		
		Incision of Whitlows		
		Incision of Mycetoma		1
		Excision of Ingrowing Nail		
		Closure of Wounds		
		Irrigation of Wounds		
		Intubation for Cellulitis		
		Mycetoma—Excision		1
		Total	23	352

No V.

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS. 5 AND 6				Remain ing und Treatme at the close of year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged other wise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
157	160	120	40			..
...	1	1		.		.
1	1	1		.		..
4	4	1	3			.
3	53	50	3			.
1	9	5	4			..
1	1	1				..
	5	4				
	1		1			
	1	1				
247	625	491	114	22	2	
31	31	31				
2,812	2,980	2,825	57	21	7	
	69	61	4		4	
14	64	66	1			
	30	27	2			
24	37	36				
120	182	128	3			
61	108	92	4	2	4	
	7	4	3			
	1	1				
1,095	1,102	1,073	27		4	
5	6	5			1	
1,053	1,053	1,053				
632	632	630	2			
	1				1	
15	15	15				
2	2	2				
4	4		4			
1	1		1			
	1					
5,869	6,221	6,049	108	23	21	

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	Patients remaining on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
27	Spine	Injury Spine—Plugged and saline injection		1
		Lumbar puncture for Epilepsy		2
		Intra-theal puncture		6
		Lumbar puncture		1
		Aspiration for Pott's disease		1
		Total		10
28	Thyroid	Adenoma-Hemi-Thyroidectomy		1
		Cyst—Excision		1
		Tumour—Thyroidectomy		1
		Total		3
29	Skull	Compound fracture of frontal-bone—depressed fracture of bone, removed and trephined		2
		Total		2
30	Tumours	Excision	4	456
		Removal by other means		50
		Opened		2
		Exploration		
		Exploratory needling		
		Coruter opening		1
		Section for examination		
		Total	4	509
31	Urethra	Urethrotomy	1	22
		External Urethrotomy		14
		Dilatation of Strictures	4	373
		Catheterisation		
		Removal of Stricture		
		Irrigation		

No. V

*Hospitals of H E H the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1847 Fash.*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Rema ing ul Treatm at t close the ye
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1	1				
	2		2			
12	18	9	9			
190	190	188			2	
	1	1		..		
202	212	199	11		2	
	1		1			
	1	1				
	1	1				
	3	2	1			
	2	1				
	2	1				
81	587	492	27	14	5	
4	54	50	2	1		
	2		1		1	
2	2		1	1		
1	1		1			
	1	1				
1	1		1			
89	598	543	33	16	6	
	22	23				..
	14	13	1			
357	730	576	144	6		
717	717	340	367	6	4	
1	1	1				
15	15	1	12	2		

# STATEMENT

*Showing the Surgical Operations performed in the Dispensaries and*

Sl. No.	Class of Operation	Nature of Operation	Patients remain- ing on from last year	NATURE PER
				Major
1	2	3	4	5
82	Veins	Incision of abscess and strictures	.	30
		Plastic operations	.	4
		Multiple Incisions	.	3
		Opening of Fistulæ	.	2
		Meatotomy	.	.
		Removal of Calculi	.	15
		Repairing of Ruptured Urethra	.	1
		Scraping of Fistulæ	.	.
		Total	5	464
		Excision of Veins Varicose	.	3
		Excision and ligaturing of veins	.	2
		Transjuxidis of Blood	.	1
		Intravenous injections	6	.
		Saline infusion by dissection	.	.
		Venesection	.	.
		Auto-Hemotherapy	.	.
		Total	6	6
		Grand Total	260	11,074

## No V

*Hospitals of H E H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year 1347 Fash*

OF OPERATIONS FORMED		RESULT OF OPERATIONS COLS 5 AND 6				Remain ing und Treatmer at the close o the year
Minor	Total	Cured	Relieved	Discharged other wise	Died	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	32	26	5		1	
2	6	5				
	3	1			2	
3	5	3	1	1		.
1	1	1				.
53	68	68				
	1		1			
3	3	3				.
1,154	1,618	1,061	581	15	7	
	3	3				
	2	2				
1	2	1			1	
26,651	26,651	22,074	4,560	8	13	
2	2				2	
9	9	2	7	.		
7	7	7				
26,670	26,676	22,089	4,567	8	16	
1,02,288	1,18,362	1,04,357	8,318	397	266	28

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT V (B) SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS  
PERFORMED IN THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR THE YEAR  
1847 FASLI

Serial No	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			
		Major	Minor	Total	No cured	No relieved	No dis- charged other- wise	No died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Hyderabad City &amp; Suburbs</i>							
1	Osmania Hospital	3,053	19,813	22,866	20,918	1,622	263	101
2	Ahabad Dispensary	21	556	577	577			.
3	Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	213	2,862	3,075	3,065	5		3
4	Sultan Bazar	215	2,443	2,658	2,642	13	1	2
5	Doodbowli Dispensary	22	645	667	664	3	.	..
6	Golconda do		48	48	48			
7	Karwan do	85	1,235	1,320	1,320			..
8	Amberpet do	7	290	297	259	35	3	..
9	City Police Hospital	82	481	563	439	123	1	1
10	Suburban Dispensary	41	1,304	1,345	1,341	4	.	.
11	Yakutpura Dispensary	25	876	901	901			
12	Victoria Zenana Hospital	667	2,407	3,074	2,196	871	7	11
13	Khairatabad Dispensary	23	421	444	444			.
14	Kamatipura do	29	403	432	432	.		.
15	Isolation Hospital		850	850	850		.	.
16	Mushrabad Dispensary	15	303	318	318	.		..
17	District Police Hospital	.	10	10	10		.	.
18	Khariyajath Dispensary	19	436	455	455			.
19	Bab-i-Hukumath do		16	16	16	..		
20	Central Jail, Hyderabad	4	173	177	118	57	2	.
21	Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital)	1	64	65	65		.	..
22	Ibrahimpatan Dispensary ..	26	369	395	395	.		.
	Total	4,548	36,005	40,553	37,473	2,793	277	118

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT V (B) SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS  
PERFORMED IN THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR THE YEAR  
1847 FASLI**

Serial No	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			
		Major	Minor	Total	No cured	No reliev- ed	No dis- charg- ed other- wise	No died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Aurangabad District</i>								
1	Aurangabad Civil Hospital	300	1,475	1,775	1,491	278	1	10
2	Ambad Dispensary	5	404	409	398	11	3	2
3	Bhokerdhan Dispensary	12	278	290	288		1	1
4	Gangapur do	30	614	644	640	3	1	
5	Jalna Civil Hospital	164	1,456	1,620	1,532	91		
6	Kannad Dispensary	17	206	223	216	6	1	
7	Khuldabad do	16	292	308	306	1	1	
8	Pattan do	72	715	787	741	43		
9	Sillod do	16	274	290	237	53		
10	Vijapur do	18	575	593	546	46		
11	Central Jail, Aurangabad	1	68	69	68			
	Total	651	6,357	7,008	6,453	532	8	1
<i>Bhir District</i>								
1	Bhir	61	728	789	706	81	1	
2	Manjlegaon	20	260	280	272	8	1	
3	Mominabad	49	628	677	664	12		
4	Ashti	15	330	345	286	55	2	
5	Georai	30	399	429	417	10	1	
6	Patoda	23	298	321	321			
7	Parh	9	203	212	206	7		
8	Sub-Jail, Bhir							
	Total	207	2,846	3,053	2,872	173	5	
<i>Parbhani District</i>								
1	Parbhani	376	4,224	4,600	4,480	123		
2	Kalamnuri	23	319	342	338	4		
3	Hingoli	72	387	459	459			
4	Juntoor	79	764	843	783	59		
5	Basmathnagar	21	610	631	607	23		
6	Purna	14	332	346	285	60		
7	Murwath	26	574	600	597			
8	Pallam	10	501	511	509	2		
9	Sub-Jail, Parbhani							
	Total	621	7,711	8,332	8,058	271		



**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT V (B) SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS  
PERFORMED IN THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR THE YEAR  
1947 FASLI**

Serial No	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			
		Major	Minor	Total	No cured	No reliev- ed	No dis- charg- ed other- wise	No died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Nanded District</i>								
1	Nanded	166	1,648	1,809	1,529	285	1	3
2	Deglur	37	513	550	463	86	1	
3	Mudhole	20	236	256	248	7	1	1
4	Khandhar	12	263	277	260	8		
5	Bhainsa	36	319	355	348	7		
6	Hudgaon	16	264	280	279	1		
7	Himayathnagar	29	347	376	369	7		
8	Biloh	16	148	164	152	12		
9	Sub-Jail, Nanded							
	Total	332	3,735	4,067	3,657	413	3	4
<i>Gulbarga District</i>								
1	Gulbarga Civil Hospital	111	982	1,093	1,037	63	1	4
2	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	61	112	173	170			3
3	Seran	18	252	300	299			1
4	Andola	6	195	201	195	5		
5	Yadgir	132	1,119	1,251	1,184	67		
6	Chuncholi	11	298	309	304	4	1	
7	Gurmatkal	9	380	389	346	44	1	
8	Kodangal	15	188	153	147	1	4	1
9	Shahpur	8	204	212	212			
10	Shorapur	176	860	1,036	1,028		1	1
11	Central Jail, Gulbarga	6	201	207	204	3		
	Total	583	4,741	5,324	5,126	187	8	10
<i>Raichur District</i>								
1	Raichur	184	1,534	1,718	1,685	70	2	10
2	Ajampur	26	248	274	267	4	1	2
3	Deodrug	90	86	176	168	12	1	
4	Gangawathi	27	110	137	133	3		
5	Langsugur	19	253	272	147	123		2
6	Manwi	12	243	255	249	6		
7	Kushtagi	21	313	334	321	11	1	1
8	Sindhnoor	11	376	387	376	9		2
9	Sub-Jail, Raichur							
	Total	300	3,468	3,853	3,591	238	5	17

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT V (B) SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR THE YEAR 1947 FASLI**

Serial No	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS			
		Major	Minor	Total	No cured	No relieved	No discharged otherwise	No die
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Osmanabad District</i>								
1	Osmanabad	161	921	1,082	916	131	19	
2	Latur	144	1,173	1,317	1,223	73	11	
3	Tuljapur	40	476	516	507	9		
4	Naldurg	17	370	387	329	56		
5	Kallam	22	285	307	270	30	4	
6	Parenda	11	262	273	255	16	2	
7	Thair	9	164	173	173			
8	Sub-Jail, Osmanabad							
	Total	404	3,651	4,055	3,673	315	36	
<i>Bidar District</i>								
1	Bidar	145	1,491	1,636	1,380	243	2	
2	Udgir	32	413	445	393	51	1	
3	Kohir	15	138	153	153			
4	Ahmedpur	15	224	239	238	1		
5	Janwada	21	581	602	586	16		
6	Nilanga	24	269	293	278	13	2	
7	Sub-Jail, Bidar.		5	5	2	3		
	Total	252	3,121	3,373	3,030	327	5	
<i>Medak District</i>								
1	Sangareddy	63	748	811	272	38		
2	Medak	24	265	289	286			
3	Siddipet	35	496	531	528			
4	Gayval Shariff	25	200	225	225			
5	Andole-Jogipet	33	518	551	460	90		
6	Sadasivpet	112	619	731	728	2		
7	Yellareddy	14	329	343	343			
8	Pattancheroo	10	164	174	170	4		
9	Sub-Jail, Sangareddy							
	Total	316	3,339	3,655	3,467	179		
<i>Nizamabad District</i>								
1	Nizamabad	244	1,755	1,999	1,315	654	18	
2	Bodhan	59	440	499	363	125	2	
3	Binswada	46	525	571	459	108		
4	Kotgar	12	204	216	206	10		
5	Armoor	48	465	513	484	28	1	
6	Kannareddy	22	456	478	456	20	1	
7	Nizam-sagar	28	155	183	144	39		
8	Sub Jail, Nizamabad							
	Total	459	4,000	4,459	3,427	984	22	

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT V (B) SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS  
PERFORMED IN THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR THE YEAR  
1947 FASLI.**

Serial No	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULTS OF OPERATIONS			
		Major	Minor	Total	No cured	No reliev- ed	No dis- charg- ed other- wise	No died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Mahbubnagar District</i>							
1	Mahbubnagar	123	809	932	850	70	9	1
2	Narayanpet	206	1,277	1,483	1,351	128		
3	Nagerkurnool	29	332	361	336	24		1
4	Lingal	17	155	172	186	35		
5	Makthal	22	365	387	367	20		
6	Koilkunda	11	186	197	137	7	2	1
7	Amerabad	14	202	216	202	14		
8	Kalwakurthi	37	419	456	398	55	2	
9	Pargi	16	176	192	186	6		
10	Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar		2	2	2			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>4,348</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>
	<i>Nalgonda District</i>							
1	Nalgonda	88	1,033	1,121	1,048	63	1	5
2	Bhongir	31	480	511	497	14		
3	Chiryal	18	360	378	333	42	1	
4	Devarkonda	12	126	138	117	17		4
5	Miryalguda	64	249	313	269	44		
6	Suryapet	51	352	403	374	20	6	
7	Jangaon	64	343	407	402	2	2	
8	Huzurnagar	42	270	312	304	8	..	
9	Sub-Jail, Nalgonda						..	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
	<i>Warangal District</i>							
1	Hanamkonda (Warangal)	309	2,344	2,653	1,962	683		2
2	Khammameth	48	1,081	1,079	1,077	1		1
3	Mahbubabad	21	538	559	524	35		
4	Madhira	58	779	837	620	204		2
5	Matwada	154	2,174	2,328	2,327	1		
6	Wardhanapet	9	818	827	311	16		1
7	Narsampet	9	265	274	248	25		
8	Mulug	8	186	193	130			
9	Paloncha	24	485	509	486	23		
10	Central Jail, Warangal	5	115	120	85	33		1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>7,788</b>	<b>1,021</b>		<b>7</b>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT V (B) SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE VARIOUS HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR THE 1847 FASLI

Serial No	Name of the Hospital or Dispensary	OPERATIONS PERFORMED			RESULT OF OPERATIONS		
		Major	Minor	Total	No cured	No relieved	No discharged otherwise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Karimnagar District</i>						
1	Karimnagar	218	1,510	1,728	1,655	60	1
2	Jagtiyal	103	1,153	1,256	1,256		
3	Manthani	18	260	273	273	5	
4	Parkal	48	845	893	890	3	
5	Huzurabad	28	356	384	325	58	
6	Sircilla	30	225	255	253	2	
7	Sultanabad	17	299	316	239	74	
8	Sub-Jail, Karimnagar						
	Total	462	4,148	4,610	4,391	202	1
	<i>Asifabad District</i>						
1	Asifabad	38	312	350	352	97	
2	Alabad	37	602	639	634	5	
3	Chiranoor	27	158	185	180	5	
4	Nirmal	75	567	642	604	36	
5	Rajura	12	219	231	230	1	
6	Sirpur	4	99	103	98	4	
7	Lakshatipet	10	155	165	159	4	
8	Boath	14	232	246	239	10	4
9	Utnoor	5	87	92	91		
10	Kinwat	5	121	126	125	1	
11	Sub-Jail, Asifabad						
	Total	227	2,582	2,809	2,632	163	4
	Total of City and Districts	10,937	1,00,970	1,11,907	1,02,954	8,307	397
	<i>Aided Institutions</i>						
1	Singareni Colonies	104	955	1,059	1,018		
2	Muthampalli Dispensary		151	151	141	10	
3	Dichpalli (Leprosy)	33	212	245	244	1	
	Total	137	1,318	1,455	1,403	11	
	Grand Total including the total of Muthampalli Dispensary, Dichpalli Leper Home and Hospital and Singareni Colonies Hospital	11,074	1,02,288	1,13,362	1,04,357	8,318	397

## STATEMENT

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Districts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hyderabad City and Suburbs	Osmania Hospital	Special	980	1,020	192	174	37,344	23,033
	Alhabad Dispensary	Second	2	14		18	4,073	3,339
	Civil Hospital, Chaderghat	First	378	321	315	300	8,185	6,127
	Sultan Bazar	First	1,233	1,155	776	513	12,926	9,022
	Doodbowl Dispensary	Second	2	4	1	10	4,411	2,074
	Goleonda „	„	30	7	10	.	1,351	457
	Karwan „	„	16	1	2		10,063	9,148
	Amberpet „	Third	16	14	17	29	1,302	819
	District Police	„	36	4	2	1	1,020	10
	Suburban Dispensary	Second	81	180	13	155	5,636	5,755
	Yakootpura „	„	.	.			3,321	2,227
	Victoria Zenana Hospital	Special	11	964	80	146	17	12,371
	Khairatabad Dispensary	Second	138	232	220	177	7,088	4,128
	Kamatipura „	„	3	1		2	3,071	2,031
	Isolation Hospital	Special	54	13	37	18	1,006	62
	Mushirabad Dispensary	Third	450	331	382	189	4,092	3,25
	City Police Hospital	Special	27	104	18	27	1,092	1,134
	Khariyagath Dispensary	Second		.		.	4,883	3,04
	Bab-i-Hukumath do	Third	15	5	1		226	120
	Central Jail Hospital	First	39	3	1	2	1,048	171
	Lunatic Asylum (Mental Hospital)	First	12	5	.		208	116
	Ibrahimpatan .	Third	17	22	16	2	1,545	992
	Total		3,340	4,489	2,206	1,785	1,18,718	91,728

No VI

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department  
1847 Fash.*

HINDUS		MOHAMADANS				OTHERS				
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
11,778	8,874	62,130	28,266	18,095	8,699	77	53	7		1
3,036	2,549	8,556	5,535	4,712	3,402			.		
6,346	4,854	17,037	11,057	12,274	6,989	4			2	
6,854	5,519	15,504	10,092	6,424	4,673	285	60	91	30	
2,576	1,904	15,667	10,698	8,718	5,840	1	.		.	
1,415	1,023	4,210	2,316	2,952	2,087	293	185	287	9	
9,248	7,740	9,089	7,828	6,740	5,671	.		.	.	
1,901	827	1,618	801	1,018	737					
397	5	2,749	18	375	8	.				
4,350	3,598	23,772	18,974	16,298	12,047	2			.	
1,876	1,292	20,467	6,004	4,900	3,989					
1,178	1,717	7	21,583	1,538	2,582	.	2	5		
3,444	3,233	9,177	4,432	3,962	3,249	.				
1,765	1,416	7,062	4,360	3,270	2,500					
320	238	1,466	977	304	340	55	78	29	6	
2,496	2,418	4,713	3,573	2,453	2,341	40	19	20	11	
893	807	4,465	5,099	2,552	2,598				1	
2,519	1,820	22,295	11,129	8,528	5,859	.				
101	67	851	489	295	268	9	1	5	1	
160	120	4,611	717	522	452					
		257	137					.		
1,596	1,094	1,119	1,308	1,623	1,924					
68,489	51,115	2,37,122	1,55,393	1,02,608	76,255	706	398	444	60	1

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Districts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aurangabad	Aurangabad Hospital	First	167	378	96	187	6,294	2,678
	Ambad Dispensary	Second	18	16	31	16	3,050	1,489
	Bhokerdhan	Third	1	7		1	2,609	1,204
	Gungapur	"	119	137	150	131	2,485	1,114
	Jalna Hospital	First	232	161	191	192	8,636	3,485
	Kannad Dispensary	Third	8	4	1		3,336	1,248
	Pattai	Second	101	68	19	27	3,501	2,695
	Sillod	Third	2				2,915	1,208
	Vijapur	"	119	36	139	55	3,026	1,419
	Khuldabad	"	6	1	2		1,806	751
	Central Jail, Aurangabad		10	7	1	8	876	48
	Total		822	810	633	617	38,717	17,279
Bhir	Bhir	First	50	85	78	99	6,098	3,896
	Manjlegaon	Third					3,448	1,366
	Mominabad	Second	1			1	3,867	1,348
	Ashti	Third					2,998	1,044
	Georai	"	4		21	1	2,703	1,181
	Patoda	"	16	1	2		2,513	1,241
	Parli	"	9	2	2	1	2,810	924
	Sub-Jail, Bhir						115	
	Total		88	88	103	102	24,687	10,550

## No VI

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department  
1347 Fash*

HINDUS		MOHAMADANS				OTHERS				T T
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
3,600	1,472	10,982	5,593	4,476	3,244	8	11	2	4	
1,967	1,150	3,169	1,492	2,172	1,432	1	2	1	1	
2,256	1,010	2,037	929	1,982	934	19	3		1	
2,000	1,011	1,417	470	1,123	969					
4,587	2,914	7,526	4,306	4,172	3,435	9	62	4	38	;
1,877	1,158	3,109	1,169	1,875	1,459	2	1			1
2,303	1,363	3,085	2,531	2,256	1,842	1				2
1,449	1,021	2,466	1,128	1,514	1,067					1
2,550	1,348	2,668	1,139	1,443	1,316	1				1
1,006	745	2,756	1,781	2,734	2,129	2	.			1
39	18	636	165	188	76					
23,634	13,920	39,821	20,703	23,955	17,903	38	79	7	44	1,9
4,253	2,650	7,052	4,466	5,714	4,266	1			.	3
2,302	1,166	3,702	1,583	2,430	2,547					1'
3,070	1,594	2,839	1,245	2,655	1,635					1
1,552	820	2,038	745	1,111	642				.	10
1,959	1,228	2,262	882	1,522	1,256		.			1
2,460	1,754	871	306	791	423					10
1,734	740	2,030	699	1,187	699	1			1	10
..	1	55		2						
17,330	9,953	20,819	10,016	15,412	10,468	2			1	1,1



## STATEMENT

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Dis- tricts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Parbhani	Parbhani Civil Hospital	First	11	17	16	5	2,261	3,848
	Juntur	Third	8		1		3,839	1,081
	Kalamnuri	"					3,739	1,370
	Hingoli	Second					7,491	3,200
	Basmathnagar	Third	2	5	6	4	3,992	1,156
	Purna	Second	29	16	30	17	3,907	1,713
	Manwath	Third			2	1	2,089	772
	Pallam	"					1,574	645
	Sub-Jail, Parbhani						106	4
	Total		45	38	55	27	35,998	13,849
Nanded	Nanded Civil Hospital	First	99	92	21	38	9,992	4,054
	Deglur	Third					7,509	1,324
	Mudhole	"	12	6	3	20	2,664	933
	Khandhar	"					3,770	1,333
	Bhainsa	"	10	6	4	1	3,648	1,144
	Hudgaon	"					3,379	974
	Hamayathnagar	"					2,331	833
	Biloli	"					2,174	857
	Sub-Jail, Nanded						384	35
	Total		121	104	28	59	36,351	12,047

## No VI

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department  
1847 Fash*

HINDUS		MOHAMADANS				OTHERS			
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4,237	2,750	10,013	6,505	6,212	4,848	6	14	2	17
1,739	930	4,874	1,608	2,686	1,506	147	57	53	43
2,081	1,500	5,374	2,008	3,013	2,514				
3,397	3,232	6,886	2,621	3,282	2,823				
2,117	1,101	4,655	1,441	2,691	1,571				
3,102	1,072	1,852	757	1,534	857	4	1		1
1,321	845	1,630	683	1,203	824				
967	591	1,985	794	1,109	805				
1		47							
18,962	12,921	37,266	17,507	21,730	15,748	157	72	55	61
4,673	3,793	8,565	3,524	4,694	3,668	7	13	4	1
4,627	2,159	4,952	1,904	3,765	1,573				
1,028	680	3,455	1,680	1,646	1,265		1		
2,293	1,310	2,801	913	1,761	1,149				
2,168	1,029	4,189	1,203	2,684	1,548	4			
1,689	768	3,102	840	949	697				
1,305	859	2,542	849	1,560	881				
989	700	2,734	1,084	1,456	1,159				
21	4	211	41	45	35				
18,688	11,311	32,511	12,038	18,560	11,955	11	14	4	1

## STATEMENT

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Dis- tricts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gulbarga.	Gulbarga Civil Hospital	First	207	108	215	72	0,015	1,642
	Gulbarga Zenana Hospital	"		55	4	7		1,555
	Seram	Second	9	12	5	6	2,580	881
	Andole	Third		2			1,392	546
	Yadgir	Second					4,028	1,841
	Chuncholi	Third	21	20	20	8	2,301	811
	Gurmatkal	"	29	16	25	5	3,497	1,819
	Kodangal	"					2,629	931
	Shahpur	"	42	5	5	11	1,952	507
	Shorapur	Second	69	21	17	18	4,577	2,127
	Central Jail, Gulbarga		9	2			2,875	95
	Total		386	239	291	127	31,045	12,755
Raichur	Raichur Civil Hospital	First	98	129	64	31	8,019	3,872
	Alampur	Second	25	10	18	18	2,310	1,521
	Deodrug	Third	17	10		2	2,541	1,094
	Gangawati	"					2,773	1,317
	Lingsugur	Second	3	2		1	2,162	842
	Manvi	Third	17	22	22	2	2,200	786
	Kushtagi	Second					2,444	743
	Sindhnoor	Third	1	4			2,029	522
	Sub-Jail, Raichur						75	2
	Total		161	177	99	54	25,222	10,609

## No VI

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department  
1847 Fash*

HINDUS		MOHAMADANS				OTHERS			
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,568	1,629	8,132	2,676	4,298	2,525				1
358	577	.	2,955	1,031	1,348		6		5
1,477	1,034	2,041	730	1,126	754				
979	720	1,495	768	890	799				
2,192	1,453	5,747	2,960	3,710	2,341				
1,499	800	2,170	880	1,375	983	1			
3,015	1,743	3,087	1,910	2,891	1,832				
1,108	558	3,103	1,298	1,868	910				
826	437	2,614	1,010	1,361	738				
2,287	1,544	2,810	1,291	1,401	1,031	1			
40	35	1,192	211	238	230				
16,344	10,550	32,391	16,719	20,184	13,491	2	6		6
4,761	2,182	10,432	4,087	5,623	2,690	2	35	5	11
1,483	1,134	2,200	1,251	1,376	959				
1,350	1,100	1,308	500	784	698				
1,820	1,100	2,116	927	1,360	881				
900	598	2,006	793	1,117	693	2			
1,476	943	2,184	798	1,522	1,050	2			
1,566	1,061	859	335	444	347				
843	561	1,430	453	592	418	2			
		20							
11,199	8,982	22,555	9,114	12,818	7,736	8	35	5	11

## STATEMENT

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Dis- tricts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	First	37	25	33	36	6,124	3,198
	Latur	Second					4,806	1,678
	Tuljapur	Third		2			4,218	2,094
	Naldurg	"	11	4	2	5	2,692	1,067
	Thaur	"	1		1		2,017	1,186
	Kallam	"	5	2	5	3	2,601	1,199
	Parenda	"					1,854	813
	Sub-Jail, Osmanabad						683	12
	Total		54	33	41	44	24,945	11,242
Bidar	Bidar	First	65	54	27	14	9,158	4,211
	Udgir	Second	1	2	2		3,495	1,715
	Kohur	Third	4	5	1	3	1,192	488
	Ahmedpur	"	2				3,646	1,141
	Janwada	"	22	12	25	5	2,981	985
	Nilanga	"					2,109	1,192
	Sub-Jail, Bidar						150	8
	Total		94	73	55	52	22,735	9,720
Medak	Sangareddy	First	60	73	41	75	3,187	1,729
	Medak	Second	2	1			3,332	1,884
	Suldupet	"	26	25	30	25	4,116	1,800
	Gajvan Sheriff	Third	7	14			1,501	660
	Andole-Jogipet	"	15	6	15	7	2,080	778
	Sadasivpet	Second	56	27	17	19	4,009	1,665
	Yellareddy	Third	8				1,804	904
	Pattancheru	Second				1	1,352	727
	Sub-Jail, Sangareddy						67	
	Total		169	146	112	127	21,908	9,047

## No. VI

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department  
1847 Fash*

HINDUS		MOHAMADANS				OTHERS			
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4,101	2,886	5,216	2,329	3,686	2,415	20	4	5	..
2,263	1,408	4,135	1,367	2,273	1,541	48	22	7	2
4,644	2,673	1,694	1,962	1,537	1,248	6	1	2	1
1,987	1,041	2,962	1,634	2,644	1,755		1		2
1,629	1,151	1,142	641	823	640	.			
2,149	1,185	1,104	618	1,039	702	144	100	92	68
1,271	983	1,777	775	1,513	1,454				.
6	13	247	28	16	7			.	
18,050	11,200	18,277	8,354	13,581	9,762	218	128	106	73
4,526	2,844	14,242	7,404	8,514	5,898				
1,951	1,454	3,132	1,385	2,081	1,486				
558	258	2,106	1,101	1,083	923				
2,194	1,232	3,008	1,097	1,890	1,820	20	27	38	43
1,408	931	1,964	838	1,162	1,083				
2,292	1,221	1,447	918	2,141	1,809				
8	19	333	12	6	7				
12,932	7,959	26,232	12,755	17,477	12,026	20	27	38	43
1,565	1,152	4,741	2,348	2,957	1,658	1	3	1	6
2,402	1,481	4,297	2,311	2,933	1,922	.			
2,038	1,185	2,924	954	1,523	888				
767	483	1,062	623	619	409				
1,002	561	2,942	1,281	1,523	1,114	339	262	157	148
1,929	1,234	2,654	1,433	1,594	1,040				
959	658	1,792	879	1,051	701				
760	501	1,327	733	940	663	5	5	5	3
..		23	..						
11,122	7,205	21,762	10,562	13,140	8,395	345	270	163	157

## STATEMENT

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Dis- tricts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nizamabad	Nizamabad	First	121	162	79	35	9,753	4,262
	Bodhan	Third	48	15	8	4	8,800	1,197
	Banswada	"	26	3	7	3	3,721	2,139
	Kotgi	"	5				3,956	1,504
	Armoor	Second	62	35	92	53	4,138	1,472
	Kamareddy	Third	11	1	2	4	4,035	1,734
	Nizamnagar	"	134	41	13	31	3,757	1,889
	Sub-Jail, Nizamabad						*296	40
	Total		402	257	231	130	32,956	14,297
Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	First	169	97	94	51	5,097	2,540
	Narayanpet	Second					18,257	4,862
	Nagerkurnool	"	104	43	116	54	3,276	1,105
	Lingal	"	18	5	8	4	2,066	1,005
	Makthal	Third	86	31	20	25	3,699	1,509
	Koilkunda	"	1				1,203	657
	Amerabad	"	32	26	16	33	2,221	853
	Kalwakurthi	"	90	86	54	10	2,147	790
	Pargi	"	5	1			1,042	714
	Sub-Jail, Mahbubnagar						90	
	Total		505	280	308	177	34,758	14,040

No VI

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department  
1347 Fash*

HINDUS		MOHAMADANS				OTHERS			
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- male.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4,295	1,940	9,923	5,028	5,106	2,620	65	72	38	31
1,127	760	3,410	1,134	1,485	886	29	12	14	2
2,924	2,278	2,384	1,278	1,937	1,549	5	6	6	
1,240	825	3,151	1,540	1,569	898	13	5	2	"
2,102	1,008	3,270	1,705	2,103	1,036	3	8	8	1
1,545	1,043	2,562	1,102	1,333	984	43	24	9	"
1,189	926	1,000	288	346	258		2	1	..
14	11	261	102	32	44				
14,386	8,791	25,961	12,177	13,911	8,275	158	129	78	5
2,604	1,873	7,970	5,019	5,281	3,595				
3,524	1,982	7,493	3,451	2,551	1,825				
1,806	1,024	3,043	1,720	2,499	1,918				
1,363	1,240	778	238	343	200	1			
1,116	1,106	2,768	1,154	1,175	1,032				
717	512	1,316	812	913	634	20	2		
935	592	1,515	521	529	484	54	41	24	
1,777	626	2,386	1,174	2,421	954	3		2	
831	491	1,318	708	1,073	588	72	53	29	
		15							
15,006	9,116	28,932	11,997	16,788	11,230	150	96	55	



## STATEMENT

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Districts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nalgonda	Nalgonda	First	332	298	131	212	4,712	2,443
	Bhongir	Second	30	24	16	15	9,578	2,029
	Churyal	Third	131	72	34	19	4,877	2,024
	Devarkonda	"	155	81	63	35	2,296	961
	Miryalguda	"	23	9	8	13	1,811	611
	Suryapet	"	169	143	198	143	3,865	1,595
	Jangaon	"	81	40	34	38	3,677	1,450
	Huzurnagar	"	92	48	33	17	2,825	1,306
	Sub-Jail, Nalgonda						72	1
	Total		1,013	721	517	402	33,713	12,480
Warangal	Hanamkonda Civil Hospital	First	225	249	120	84	11,737	5,626
	Khammameth	Second	126	31	38	18	7,814	3,747
	Mahbubabad	Third	36	42	12	11	3,768	1,525
	Madhra	"	662	608	310	242	6,095	3,830
	Mathwada	"	169	163	209	163	9,870	4,515
	Wardhanapet	"	87	88	58	88	3,275	1,186
	Narsampet	"	75	68	84	11	4,221	1,024
	Mulug	"	173	54	79	29	2,907	1,180
	Paloncha	"	6	1	4	1	3,833	1,600
	Central Jail, Warangal		2				2,254	46
	Total		1,561	1,302	914	597	54,774	24,278

No VI

*Dispensaries of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Medical and Public Health Department  
1847 Fash*

HINDUS		MOHAMADANS				OTHERS			
Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,201	1,388	8,178	4,053	3,791	2,260				
1,945	1,154	4,175	1,654	1,520	1,197	21	6	3	6
3,388	2,287	2,538	970	1,523	860				
1,318	711	1,652	575	951	676				
1,050	468	1,614	502	892	576	89	55	48	31
2,614	1,485	2,055	836	1,172	753	1			
2,305	1,262	1,946	973	1,568	792	3			
1,363	1,953	1,224	410	427	293	21	16	8	9
		15							
16,223	9,808	23,397	9,973	11,864	7,407	135	77	54	46
5,269	3,380	9,545	4,906	4,680	3,125	6	4		
3,693	2,496	3,442	1,536	1,862	1,487	4	1	1	
2,516	1,291	2,901	1,207	1,617	1,090	18	11	10	
1,958	1,532	1,289	467	326	292	17	13	1	
5,755	2,653	6,181	3,698	3,538	2,021	108	25	20	
1,854	1,117	1,341	412	490	348	4			
1,912	1,082	2,123	705	1,040	637				
1,657	1,015	1,740	700	846	606	83	29	70	
1,388	719	2,222	754	1,013	639				
60	40	1,462	260	236	116				
25,592	15,327	32,196	14,645	15,648	10,291	240	83	102	

## STATEMENT

*Number of Indoor and Outdoor Patients according to Class and Sex treated in the Hospitals and during the year*

Districts	Name and Class of Dispensaries	Class	CHRISTIANS				HINDUS	
			Adults		Children		Adults	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karimnagar.	Karimnagar Civil Hospital	First	152	137	146	102	12,966	3,755
	Jagtial	Second	78	38	27	22	11,720	1,744
	Manthary	Third	7	2		5	2,738	1,060
	Parkal	"	184	14	11	13	3,707	928
	Huzurabad	"	79	34	14	32	5,500	1,156
	Sircilla	"	17	7	23	8	3,113	781
	Sultanabad	"	39	11	9	9	2,479	626
	Sub Jail, Karimnagar						100	
Asifabad	Total		526	273	290	211	42,463	10,045
	Asifabad Civil Hospital	First	15	31	11	8	3,802	1,485
	Adilabad	Third	19	14	2	10	5,030	1,856
	Chinnu	Second	38	33	40	12	3,332	865
	Nirmal	"	173	63	79	38	7,266	2,184
	Rajura	Third	13	5	5	2	3,446	927
	Supur	"	14	23	20	17	1,451	477
	Lakshatipet	"	1				2,187	951
	Utnoor	"					2,158	716
	Boath	"	50	35	46	15	3,308	1,256
	Kunwat	"	1	1			3,019	1,028
	Sub-Jail, Asifabad						151	12
	Total		324	205	212	102	36,070	11,007
	Grand Total		10,115	9,144	6,005	4,713	6,15,940	2,85,610
	<i>Aided Institutions</i>							
	Singareni Collieries	Third	1,524	853	704	526	15,081	4,687
	Muthampalli Dispensary		830	963	766	825	1,977	1,216
	Dichpally (Leprosy)		32	9	6	8	440	62
	Total		2,386	1,825	1,476	1,354	17,798	5,915
	Grand Total including the total of Muthampalli Dispensary, Dichpally Leprosy Home and Hospital and Singareni Collieries Hospital		12,501	10,969	7,571	6,067	6,33,738	2,91,525

